SMART
STUDY SERIES

# POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR

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b) English (40%)
Synonyms, Antonyms, Sentence Correction / Completion, One word substation and Idioms

c) I.T and Language Comprehension (40%)
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معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈ من "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

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SMART STUDY SERIES

# POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR

M. SOBAN CHAUDHARY

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# ENGLISH

# CHAPTER 1

# SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

## 1. SYNONYMS

Synonyms are (a) words which have exactly the same meaning; (b) words which have approximately the same meaning; and (c) words have a similar meaning, "study the following example:

(A)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Abandon:** Leave, Forsake, ترک کرنا | **Abhor:** Detest. Hate. نفرت |
| **Abnormal:** Irregular. Unusual. Unnatural. غیر معمولی | **Abortive:** fruitless. Futile. بے سود، بیکار |
| **Abridge:** Shorten. Curtail. مختصر کرنا | **Absurd:** Silly. Ridiculous, Irrational. احمقانہ، غیر دانشمندانہ |
| **Abundant:** plentiful. Ample. Copious. کثرت | **Accelerate:** Quicken. Hasten. جلدی کرنا |
| **Accord:** Harmony. Agreement. ہم آہنگی | **Accumulate:** Collect. Store. جمع کرنا |
| **Adoration:** Worship. Reverence. Love. تعریف کرنا | **Adversity:** Misfortune. Distress. Calamity. پریشانی مصیبت |
| **Affliction:** Distress, Calamity, Sorrow. ایذا، تکلیف دینا | **Affront:** Insult. Outrage. Indignity بے عزتی |
| **Aggravate:** Heighten. Intensify. شدت بڑھانا | **Alacrity:** Alertness. Promptitude. Readiness. چستی |
| **Allay:** Calm soothe. Assuage. شدت کم کرنا | **Ameliorate:** Improve. Better. بہتر کرنا |
| **Amiable:** Loveable. charming. دوستانہ | **Anguish:** Pain. Agony. Suffering. تکلیف |
| **Annihilate:** Destroy. تباہ کرنا | **Antagonistic:** Hostile Adverse. Inimical. مخالف |
| **Antipathy:** Dislike. Hostility. دشمنی | **Antithesis:** Contrast. Opposition. مخالف، تضاد |
| **Audacious:** Bold. Daring. جرات مند | **Augment:** Increase. Enlarge. Extend. بڑھانا |
| **Austere:** Harsh. Severe. Rigorous. سادگی | **Authentic:** True. Genuine. سچ |
| **Avers:** Disinclined. Unwilling. Loath. نفرت | **Aversion:** Hostility. Hatred. نفرت |
| **Awkward:** clumsy. Ungainly. بے ڈھنگا | **Awesome: amazing stunning.** حیران کن |



(B)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Barbarous:** Uncivilized. Wild. Inhuman. وحشیانہ | **Base:** Low. Mean. Ignoble. کمینہ |
| **Beneficent:** Generous. Liberal. Kindly. سخی | **Bliss:** Happiness. Felicity. Joy. خوشی |
| **Boisterous:** Noisy. Stormy. Clamorous. شور شرابہ | Brawl: Fight. Squabble. جھگڑا |
| **Brevity:** Shortness. Conciseness. مختصر | Brutal: Savage. Cruel. وحشیانہ |
| **Burlesque:** farce. Caricature. پیروں | Breach: Rift. Violation. دراڑ |

(C)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Callous:** Cruel. Indifferent. بے رحم | **Calumny:** Defamation. Slander. الزام |
| **Censure (vb.):** Blame. Condemnation. الزام، سرزنش | **Circumscribe:** Restrict. Limit. Confine. گھیرنا، مختصر کرنا |
| **Cite:** Mention. Quote حوالہ دینا | **Clamor:** Outcry. Din. Uproar. شور شرابہ |
| **Clandestine:** secret. Stealthy. چوری چھپے | **Clemency:** Mercy. Pity. ترس کرنا |
| **Coalition:** Alliance. Combination. اتحاد | **Condense:** Compress. Abridge. Thicken. Harden. گاڑھا، مختصر |
| **Condemn:** Blame. Censure, الزام، سرزنش | **Conspicuous:** Noticeable. Manifest. نمایاں |
| **Conscientious:** Scrupulous. ایماندار | **Contemptible:** Despicable. Mean. کمینہ، قابل نفرت |
| **Constancy:** steadiness. Stead. Fastness. استقلال | **Colossal:** huge. Enormous. Gigantic. بہت بڑا |
| **Coerce:** compel. Force. طاقت | **Compassion:** Pity. Sympathy. ہمدردی |
| **Commodious:** Roomy. Spacious. کھلا | **Conciliate:** Reconcile. Appease. Pacify. صلح کرانا، امن کرنا |
| **Compatible:** Consistent reconcile. ہم آہنگ، ایک سا | **Corrupt:** Debased. Tainted. Depraved. بدعنوان، کرپٹ |
| **Cordial:** Warm. Friendly. Hearty. دوستانہ | **Covert:** Hidden. Secret. خفیہ |
| **Counterfeit:** False. Forged. Sham. جعلی | **Credible:** Believable. Probable. قابل یقین |
| **Crafty:** Cunning. Sly. چالاک | Cruel: savage. Fierce. Hard. وحشی، سخت |
| **Creditable:** Praiseworthy. Honorable. قابل تعریف | **Concise:** short. Brief. مختصر |
| **Cursory:** Rapid. Superficial. سطحی | **Contemptuous:** scornful قابل نفرت |
| **Construe:** infer, expound. تعبیر کرنا | **Cynic misanthrope:** skeptic قنوطی |

(D)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Damage:** Injury. Loss. Harm نقصان رساں | **Deadly.** Fatal. Destructive. مہلک |
| **Dearth:** Scarcity. Lack. Want. کمی | **Decay.** Decline. Wither. Fade. آمادہ زوال |
| **Decorate:** Adorn. Embellish. Ornament. سجانا | **Decry:** Disparage. Denounce. برا بھلا کہنا |
| **Deference:** Respect. Reverence. ادب کرنا | **Deficient:** Lacking. Inadequate. Wanting. کمی |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Deformity:** Malformation Disfigurement بدشکل ہونا | **Deleterious:** Harmful نقصان دہ |
| **Diligence:** Industry Perseverance محنت | **Disclose:** Reveal. Divulge. Uncover. اظہار کرنا |
| **Disgrace:** Dishonor. Discredit. Shame شرمندگی | **Disinterested;** Fair. Impartial. Unbiased. مخلص، غیر متعصب |
| **Divine** (adj) Godlike. Heavenly. خدائی | **Divine:** (vb): Predict. Guess. |
| **Dwindle:** Decrease. Shrink. روبہ زوال | **Delusion:** Illusion. وہم |
| **Denounce:** Accuse. Condemn. برا | **Desecrate:** Pollute. Profane. بے حرمتی |
| **Desolate:** Lonely. Deserted. اجاڑ، تنہا | **Despicable:** contemptible. Hateful. قابل نفرت |
| **Destitute:** wanting. Needy. Indigent. قلاش، غریب | **Dexterity:** Skill. Adroitness. مہارت |
| **Diffident:** Hesitating. ہچکچاہٹ | **Dour:** frowning Bleak. درشت مزاج |

(E)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Earnest:** serious. Ardent. سنجیدہ | **Eccentric:** Odd. Singular عجیب |
| **Elegant:** Refined. Tasteful. Graceful. شاندار | **Eligible:** Qualified. Suitable مناسب، اہل |
| **Emancipate:** Free. Liberate. Deliver. آزاد کرنا | **Embellish:** Adorn. Beautify. سجانا |
| **Enrage:** Infuriate. Incense. غصہ میں آنا | **Exquisite:** Fine Refined. شاندار |
| **Exult:** Rejoice خوش ہونا | **Exceptional:** Unusual. Rare. غیر معمولی |
| **Extensive:** Large. Board. Wide. کھلا، وسیع | **Extraordinary:** exceptional. Uncommon. غیر معمولی |
| **Extravagance:** Lavishness: prodigality. پر تعیش | **Excoriate:** Chafe censure. کھال اتارنا، شدید تنقید |

(F)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fabricate:** forge. Construct. بنانا | **Fabulous:** Fictitious. Mythical. |
| **Fallacious:** Deceptive. False. نقلی | **False:** Mendacious. Spurious. |
| **Fanciful:** Imaginative. Fantastic. شاندار | **Fantastic:** Fanciful. Imaginative. |
| **Farcical:** Ludicrous. Laughable. پرمزاح | Visionary. Queer. |
| **Fastidious:** Particular. Squeamish. Finicky, meticulous punitions. متلون مزاج | **Fecund:** Productive. Fertile. |
| **Felicity:** Bliss. Joy. Happiness. خوشی | **Ferocious:** Fierce, Savage, Wild, Feral جنگلی، غصیلا |
| **Fiendish:** Devilish. Diabolical. شیطانی | **Flimsy:** Slight. Thin. Trivial. معمولی |
| **Fraud:** Deceit. Trickery. چالاکی | **Funeral:** Dismal. Gloomy. پریشان کن |



(G)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Gaiety:** Joyousness. Hilarity. Jollity. خوشی | **Grievous:** Painful. Hurtful. تکلیف دہ |
| **Garrulous:** Talkative. Voluntary. باتونی | **Grotesque:** Old. Bizarre. Unnatural. عجیب و غریب |
| **Grisly:** Hideous. Frightful. خوفزدہ | **Guile:** Fraud. Trickery. دھوکہ |
| **Guerdon:** Reward. Prize. انعام | **Gigantic:** Colossal. Huge. بہت بڑا |
| **Ghastly:** Spectral. Horrible. خوفزدہ | **Grandeur:** Splendor. Majesty. شاندار |
| **Gorgeous:** Splendid. Superb. Magnificent. شاندار | **Grasping:** Avaricious. Greedy. لالچی |
| **Graphic:** Vivid. Pictorial. واضح | Gratification: Enjoyment. تسکین، تسلی Indulgence. Satisfaction. |
| **Gratuitous** Loquacious: Talkative. Garrulous. شاندار | **Guffaw:** laughter howl. قہقہہ |

(H)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hamper:** Impede. Hinder. روکنا | **Headstrong:** Obstinate. Stubborn. اڑیل |
| **Hazardous:** Dangerous. Perilous. خطرناک | **Heterogeneous:** Dissimilar. مختلف |
| **Homogeneous:** Similar. Uniform. ایک جیسے | **Humane:** Kind. Benevolent. رحم |
| **Humility:** Humbleness. Modesty. عاجزی | **Hypothermia:** extreme cold, low temperature. شدید سرد |
| **Haughty:** Arrogant. Proud. بدتمیز | |

(I)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ignominy:** Disgrace. Shame. گھٹیا | **Immaterial:** Incorporeal. Unimportant. غیر اہم |
| **Imminent:** Impending. واقع ہونے والا | **Implacable:** Unrelenting. Unappeasable. طاقتور، بے رحم |
| **Impostor:** Cheat. Charlatan. دھوکہ باز | **Improvident:** prodigal. Careless. بے احتیاط |
| **Incessant:** Unceasing. Continuous. نہ ختم ہونے والا | **Indignant:** Angry. Wrathful. غصہ |
| **Indiscretion:** Rashness. Error. | **Ingenious:** Inventive. Clever. چالاک، ذہین |
| **Ingenuity:** Inventiveness. Skill. مہارت | **Intemperate:** Uncontrolled. Unrestrained. غیر معتدل |
| **Irresolute:** Undecided. Wavering. ہچکچانا | **Intelligible:** Comprehensible understandable قابل فہم |

(J)

| Jolly: Jovial. Merry خوشی | Joy: Delight. Pleasure. خاموشی |
|---|---|
| Jubilant: Exultant. Joyful خوش | Judicious: Discreet. Prudent. دانشمندانہ |
| Juvenile: Youthful. نوخیز | Juncture: Cross road strait. اہم موڑ |

(K)

| Knavery: fraud. Villainy. دھوکہ | Knack: Art. Dexterity. مہارت |
|---|---|

(L)

| Lament: Mourn. Grieve. افسوس کرنا | Laxity: Slackness. Looseness. سستی |
|---|---|
| Lively: Animated. Active. جاندار | Laborious: Industrious. Assiduous. محنتی |
| Lecherous: Lustful. Lascivious. ہوس پرستی | Legend: Myth. Tradition. داستان |
| Legendary: Mythical. Traditional. داستانی | Lenient: Mild. Forbearing. نرم |
| Lethargy: Apathy. سستی Sluggishness. | Lethal: Deadly. Fatal. مہلک |
| Liberal: Generous. Tolerant. آزاد | Liberty: Freedom. Independence. آزادی |
| Likeness: Similarity. ایک سا | Loathe: نفرت Detest. Abhor. |
| Loath: Unwilling. Reluctant. ناپسندیدہ | Loyal: Faithful. Devoted. وفادار |
| Lucky: Fortunate. Auspicious. خوش قسمت | Lucrative: Profitable. Remunerative. منافع بخش |

(M)

| Magnanimous: Generous. Large-hearted. سخی | Magnificent: Splendid. Grand. شاندار |
|---|---|
| Malady: Illness. Ailment. بیماری | Malice: Spite. Ill-will. کینہ، نفرت |
| Malign: Defame. Vilify. بدنام کرنا | Manifest (vb): Exhibit. Show. دکھانا |
| Manifest (adj): Obvious. Evident. ظاہر کرنا | Marvelous: Wonderful. Astonishing. حیرت |
| Massive: Heavy. Huge. بھاری | Meager: small. Thin. مختصر |
| Mean: Low. Abject. گھٹیا | Melancholy: Gloomy. Sad. افسردہ |
| Mendacious: False. Untruthful جھوٹا | Mercenary: Hired. Venal. کرایہ کا فوجی |
| Merciful: Pitiful. Compassionate. خدا ترس | Morbid: Sick. Diseased. بیمار |
| Morose: Gloomy. Melancholy. غمگین | Mournful: sorrowful. Sad. غم |
| Mock: Jeer. Ridicule. Derision. مذاق اڑانا | Mighty: Strong. Powerful. طاقتور، مضبوط |

(N)

| Negligent: لاپرواہ Careless. Heedless | Nice: pleasant. Agreeable. نفیس |
|---|---|



| Niggardly: Miserly. کنجوس | Nonplus: Puzzle. Confound. گھبرانا |
|---|---|
| Notable: Remarkable. Memorable. نمایاں، یادگار | Notorious: Infamous. Disreputable. بدنام |
| Nuptials: Wedding. Marriage. شادی سے متعلق | Nostalgia: Regret Reminiscence. یادماضی |

(O)

| Obdurate: Stubborn. Obstinate. اڑیل | Obscene: Indecent. Filthy. گھٹیا |
|---|---|
| Obsolete: Antiquated. Out-of-date. پرانا | Obtrude: Intrude. Encroach. مداخلت بیجا |
| Onerous: Heavy. Burdensome بوجھ | Opportune: Timely. Seasonable. موقع |
| Opprobrium: Criticism. Censure. طعن | Opulence: Wealth. Riches. امارت، دولت |
| Ostentation: Show. Display. دکھاوا | Ostracize: exclude, Shun. جلاوطن |

(P)

| Palatable: Tasty. Delicious. ذائقہ دار | Pathetic: Touching. Moving. جذبات کو ابھارنے والا |
|---|---|
| Paucity: Dearth. Shortage. کمی | Pensive: Thoughtful. Contemplative. فکرمند |
| Perennial: Perpetual lasting. لمبے عرصے تک رہنے والا | Persuade: Induce. Urge, convince کسی کام کیلئے منانا |
| Pious: Holy. Devout. متقی | Pithy: Short. Terse. |
| Plentiful: Abundant copious ample profuse کثرت | Pompous: Inflated. Ostentatious. دکھاوا |
| Ponderous: Heavy weighty. بھاری | Portray: Draw. Sketch. تصویر کشی |
| Praise (vb): Applaud. Eulogize. تعریف کرنا | Praise (n): Applause. تعریف کرنا |
| Precarious: Risky. Uncertain. غیر یقینی | Pretence: Pretext. Excuse. بہانہ |
| Prodigal: Extravagant. Improvident, profligate ضائع کرنا | Propagate: Breed. Circulate. تحریک |

(Q)

| Quack: charlatan. Imposter, trickster. دھوکہ باز | Quaint: Odd. Singular. عجیب |
|---|---|
| Quell: suppress. Subdue. دبانا | Questionable: Disputable. Doubtful. متنازعہ |

(R)

| Radiant: Bright. Brilliant. روشن | Rebellion: Revolt. Mutiny. بغاوت |
|---|---|
| Rebuff: Rebuke. Reprimand. سرزنش کرنا | Refined: Polished. Elegant. مہذب |
| Rejoice: Exult. Delight. خوش ہونا | Remorse; Regret. Repentance. پچھتانا |
| Remote: far. Distant. بہت دور | Renown: Fame. Reputation. شہرت |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Resistance:** Opposition. مخالفت | **Ridicule (vb):** Jeer. Deride. مذاق اڑانا |
| **Ridiculous:** Absurd. Absurd funny hilarious, derisory مضحکہ خیز | **Rigid:** Stiff. Unyielding. سخت |
| **Rigour:** Rigidity. Austerity. سختی | **Ruin** (vb): Destroy. Wreck. تباہی |
| **Ruin (n):** Destruction. Downfall. تباہی | **Ruinous:** Destructive. Injurious. تباہ کن |

(S)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sacred:** Holy. Consecrated. مقدس | **Sane:** Sensible. Sound. سمجھ بوجھ والا |
| **Salubrious:** Healthy. Whole. Some. صحت بخش | **Scandal:** Infamy. Slander. الزام |
| **Savage:** Wild. Barbarous. وحشی | **Scold:** Chide. Rebuke. سرزنش |
| **Scanty:** Slender. Meager. دبلا، مختصر | **Shrewd:** Sagacious. Penetrating. چالاک، سمجھدار |
| **Serious:** Graceful. Elegant. شاندار | **Sensual:** Fleshly. Carnal. جسمانی |
| **Shy:** Bashful. Coy. شرمیلا | **Simple:** plain. Natural. سادہ، فطری |
| **Significant:** Expressive. Important. نمایاں | **Sloth:** Indolence. Lethargy. |
| **Solace:** comfort. Relief. پرسکون | **Solicitous:** Anxious. Apprehensive. ہمدرد |
| **Solitary:** Single. Lonely. تنہا | **Somber:** Gloomy. Dark. خوفناک، تاریک پہلو |
| **Sordid:** Mean. Dirty. کمینہ، گندا | **Special:** Particular. Distinctive. خاص، نمایاں |
| **Specimen:** sample. Model. نمونہ | **Splendid:** Magnificent. Grand. شاندار |
| **Spurious:** Sham. False. جعلی | **Squander:** Waste. Dissipate. ضائع کرنے والا |
| **Static:** Fixed, stable جو تبدیل نہ ہو | **Stagnant:** Still. Motionless. بے حس و حرکت |
| **Stationary:** Motionless. Fixed. ساکن | **Sterile:** Barren: Unproductive. بنجر |
| **Stiff:** Rigid. Stern. سخت | **Stricture:** Criticism: Censure. تنقید |
| **Stubborn:** Obstinate. Obdurate. اڑیل | **Sublime:** Elevated. Exalted. اعلیٰ |
| **Submission:** Surrender. Obedience. کسی کے حوالے کر دینا | **Subservient:** Subject. Subordinate. غلامانہ |
| **Superficial:** Shallow, external سطحی | **Surmise:** Conjecture. Guess. اندازہ لگانا |
| **Surplus:** Excess, surfeit, profession زیادہ مقدار | **Synonymous:** Equivalent. Identical ایک سا |
| **Sacrilege:** Impiety. Profanity. بے حرمتی | **Swagger: strut, prance** اکڑ کر چلنا |

(T)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Tacit:** Silent. Implied خفیہ | **Taciturn:** Silent. Reserved. چپ، سنجیدہ |
| **Talkative:** Garrulous. Loquacious. باتونی | **Tame:** Gentle. Mild. بھلا مانس، شریف |



| | |
|---|---|
| **Tedious:** Wearisome. Monotonous. تھکا دینے والا | **Teeming:** Replete. Abounding. بھرا ہوا |
| **Temperate:** Moderate, element معتدل | **Temporal:** Worldly. Secular. دنیاوی، سیکولر |
| **Terrestrial:** Earthly. Mundane. دنیاوی | **Thankful:** Grateful. Obliged. شکر گزار |
| **Theatrical:** Dramatic. Showy. ڈرامائی | Thin: Slim. Slender. پتلا |
| **Thoughtful:** Contemplative Pensive. پریشان، فکرناک | **Thrifty:** Economical. Provident. کنجوس |
| **Thrive:** Prosper. Flourish. خوشحال ہونا | **Tortuous:** Winding. Circuitous. پیچیدہ، پیچدار |
| **Wealth:** Rich. Affluent. دولت | **Transient:** Temporary. Fleeting. فانی |
| **Trusty:** Trustworthy. Reliable. قابل اعتبار | **Tyranny:** Despotism. Autocrat. ظلم |

(U)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ugly:** Unsightly. Repulsive. بدصورت | **Urge:** Press. Incite. اکسانا |
| **Useful:** Advantageous. Serviceable. قابل استعمال | **Umbrage:** Angry, wrath. غصہ |

(V)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Various:** Diverse. Several. کئی ایک | **Vehemence:** force Passion. بات زور دے کر کہنا |
| **Venerable:** Reverend. Respectable قابل عزت | **Vexation:** Annoyance. Irritation. پریشان کن |
| **Vigilance:** Watchfulness. Wariness. چوکنا | **Vindicate:** Defend. Justify. دفاع کرنا |
| **Vindictive:** Revengeful. بدلہ لینے والا | **Vulgar:** Coarse. Crude. گھٹیا |

(W)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Warlike:** Martial. Soldierly. جنگجو | **Weary:** Tired, exhausted, worm. تھکا ہوا |
| **Wild:** Savage, Rough. وحشی | **Woeful:** Sad. Sorrowful. غمناک |
| **Wonderful:** Astonished. Amazing. حیران کن | **Wrathful:** furious. Indignant. غصے سے بھرا |
| **Wretched:** Ruin. Destroy. تباہی | **Weak:** devastation Ruin. تباہی |

(Y)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Yearn:** Crave. Hanker. خواہش کرنا | **Yield:** Surrender. Submit. ہتھیار ڈال دینا |
| **Yielding:** Submissive. Supply. سپرد کرنا، پیداوار دینا | **Yoke:** Oppression. Bondage. غلامی، ظلم |

(Z)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Zeal:** Passion. Fervor. جذبہ | **Zealot:** Bigot. Fanatic. جذباتی |
| **Zealous:** Fervent. Enthusiastic. جذبات سے بھرا ہوا | **Zest:** Gusto. Relish. جذبہ |

## 2. ANTONYMS

An antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another study the following.

(A)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Abbreviate:** Lengthen. Expand | **Abhor:** Like. Approve |
| **Abiding:** Feeling. Passive | **Absurd:** Rational. Sane |
| **Accelerate:** Retard | **Accord:** Discord. Disagreement. |
| **Acquit:** Sentence. Condemn | **Admire:** Dislike |
| **Adopt:** Reject | **Adventurous:** Timid |
| **Adversity:** Prosperity | **Affinity:** Antipathy |
| **Ample:** Scanty | **Appreciate:** Depreciate |
| **Arrogant:** Humble | **Authentic:** spurious |
| **Awkward:** Graceful | **Awesome:** unimpressive |

(B)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Barbarous:** civilized. Refined | **Base:** Noble. Exalted |
| **Beautiful:** ugly | **Beneficent:** Millicent |
| **Big:** Small | **Bliss:** Misery. Infelicity |
| **Boisterous:** quiet. Calm | **Bold:** cowardly. Timid |
| **Brutal:** Human. Kindly | **Burgeon:** Decline |

(C)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Callous:** Soft. Tender | **Censure (vb):** Praise. Commend. |
| **Chaste:** Impure. Unchaste | **Cheerful:** Gloomy. Depressed |
| **Comic:** Tragic. Sorrowful | **Compress:** expand |
| **Concise:** Diffuse. Lengthy. Expand | **Condense:** Lengthen. Expand. |
| **Confidence:** Distrust. doubt | **Confident:** Diffident |
| **Contemptible:** Attractive alluring | **Costly:** Cheap |
| **Crude:** Refined | **Cruel:** Kind. Gentle |
| **Cursory:** Thorough | **Culminate:** Begin |



(D)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dear:** Hateful. Cheap | **Deep:** shallow |
| **Decrease:** Increase | **Descend:** Ascend |
| **Delight:** Displeasure. Sorrow | **Destruction:** Construction |
| **Despair:** Hope | **Discourage:** Encourage |
| **Distant:** Near | **Dwindle:** Grow. Increase |
| **Dearth:** Plenty | **Dystopia:** Utopia |

(E)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Earthly:** Celestial. Heavenly. | **Economy:** Extravagance. Prodigality |
| **Egoistic:** Altruistic | **Emancipate:** Enslave |
| **End:** Beginning | **Energetic:** Weak. Nerveless |
| **Enmity:** friendship | **Enthusiasm:** Indifference |
| **Eulogy:** Dispraise. Condemnation | **Exceptional:** Commonplace. Ordinary |
| **Extraordinary:** Commonplace. Ordinary | **Extravagant:** Economical. Thrifty |
| **Exult:** Grieve | **Excoriate:** Praise |

(F)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fabulous:** Actual. Real | **Failure:** Success |
| **Fair:** Foul | **Fallacious:** True. Actual |
| **Famous:** Obscure. Unknown | **Fanciful:** Practical |
| **Feasible:** Impracticable | **Felicity:** Sorrow. Misfortune |
| **Ferocious:** Mild. Gentle. | **Fierce:** Mild. Gentle |
| **Fictitious:** True. Genuine | **Fine:** Coarse |
| **Flexible:** Stiff | **Flimsy:** Substantial |
| **Folly:** Wisdom | **Frugal:** Wasteful. Extravagant |
| **Futility:** Utility | **Fugitive:** Captive |

(G)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Gaiety:** Mourning. Dullness | **Generosity:** Stinginess |

| Genuine: False. Shame. اصلی | Gloomy: Gay. غمگین |
|---|---|
| Good: Bad. Wicked. اچھا | Growth: بڑھوتری Decline |

(H)

| Happiness: Sorrow. Sadness. خوشی | Hard: Soft. سخت |
|---|---|
| Haughty: Humble. مغرور | Heterogeneous: Homogenous. باہم متضاد |
| Homogeneous: Heterogeneous. ملے جلے | Hope: Despair. امید |
| Humane: Cruel. رحمدل | Humility: Arrogance. عاجزی |
| Hypocrisy: Sincerity. منافقت | Hypersensitive: Strongly rough. نازک |

(I)

| Improvident: فضول خرچ Provident. Economical. | Increase: Decrease. اضافہ |
|---|---|
| Indolent: Active. Energetic. سست | Industrious: Slothful. Lazy. محنتی |
| Inferior: Superior. گھٹیا | Intrinsic: Extrinsic. اندرونی |
| Intricate: simple. | Inadvertent: Deliberately. بے خیالی میں |

(J)

| Joy: Sadness. Sorrow. خوشی | Justice: Injustice. Partiality. انصاف |
|---|---|
| Jubilant: Despondent. خوش | Joint: Separate. ساتھ ملا |

(K)

| Keen: Reluctant Indifferent. [illegible] | Kind: Cruel. مہربان، رحم |
|---|---|
| Knowing: Ignorant. باعلم | Knowledge: Ignorance. علم |

(L)

| Lack: Plenty. کمی | Laconic: Lengthy. Verbose. جامع |
|---|---|
| Languid: vigorous. Energetic. [illegible] | Languor: Vigour. Activity. سستی |
| Laxity: Firmness. سستی | Liberty: Slavery. آزادی |
| Light: Heavy. ہلکا | Liquid: Solid. مائع |
| Loose: Tight. Concise. ڈھیلا | Love: Hate. محبت |
| Loyal: Treacherous. وفادار | Luxury: Asceticism. پرتعیش |

(M)

| Mad: Sane. پاگل | Madness: Sanity. پاگل پن |
|---|---|
| Malice: Goodwill. کینہ | Malign: Praise. Commend. برا بھلا کہنا |



| Manifest (vb): conceal. Suppress. اظہار | Massive: Light. Small. بھاری بھرکم |
|---|---|
| Masculine: Feminine. مردانہ | Material: Spiritual. مادی |
| Master: Servant. آقا | Melancholy: Gaiety. غمناکی |
| Meager: Plentiful. Large. تھوڑا سا | Miserly: Generous. Prodigal. کنجوس |
| Mighty: Weak. طاقتور | Morbid: Healthy. بیمار |
| Moderate: Extreme. Excessive. میانہ روی | Mortify: Consol. باعث تکلیف |

(N)

| Native: foreign. مقامی | Neat: Untidy. صاف |
|---|---|
| Noble: Ignoble. Base. اعلیٰ | Normal: Abnormal. نارمل |
| Notorious: Reputable. گھٹیا | Numerous: Few. کئی ایک |

(O)

| Obstinate: Obedient. Yielding. اڑیل | Obedient: Disobedient [illegible] |
|---|---|
| Obscurity: Publicity. Fame. گمنام | Odd: Even عجیب |
| Offensive: Defensive. Pleasing. مشکل | Ominous: Auspicious. منحوس |
| Onerous: Light. Easy. مشکل | Opposition: Support. Cooperation. مخالف |
| Outward: Inward. Internal. باہر کی طرف | Outrageous: mild. شدید غصہ |

(P)

| Part(n): Whole. حصہ | Part(vb): Join. Reunite. علیحدہ کرنا |
|---|---|
| Partial: Fair. Impartial. معمولی | Particular: General. خاص |
| Part(n): Whole. | Passion: Coolness. جذبہ |
| Pathetic: Joyous. Cheery. قابل رحم | Permanent: Passing. Feeling. مستقل |
| Persuade: Dissuade. منانا | Physical: Spiritual, (or Mental) جسمانی |
| Pleasure: Pain. خوشی | Plenty: Scarcity کثرت |
| Poor: Rich. Wealthy. غریب | Precious: Cheap. Worthless. قیمتی |
| Prospect: Retrospect. منظر | Prosperity: Adversity. Poverty. خوشحالی |
| Praise(vb): Condemn. تعریف | Punctilious: Carless. پابند |

(Q)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Quarrelsome:** Peaceful. Friendly. جھگڑالو | **Quell:** Agitate. Arouse. دبانا |
| **Quench:** Ignite' Excite. بجھانا | **Question:** Answer. سوال کرنا |
| **Quick:** Slow. Tardy. تیز | **Quite:** Noise. Uproar. خاموش |

(R)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Rapid:** Slow. Tardy. تیز | **Rare:** Common. Ordinary. نادر |
| **Rash:** Steady بلا سوچے سمجھے | **Real:** False. اصل |
| **Rectify:** Falsify. درست کرنا | **Reduce:** Lengthen. Strengthen: کم کرنا |
| **Reject:** Accept. Admit. انکار کرنا | **Religious:** Secular, (or, Unholy.) مذہبی |
| **Relish:** Dislike. مزہ | **Remote:** Near. دور |
| **Repugnant:** Agreeable. Pleasing. نفرت انگیز | **Repulsive:** ناپسندیدہ Attractive. |
| **Reputable:** Worthless. قابل عزت | **Return:** Depart. واپسی |
| **Rich:** Poor. Needy. امیر | **Right:** Wrong. درست |
| **Rise:** Fall. بلند | **Rough:** Smooth. کھردرا |
| **Rapid:** Slow. Tardy. تیز | **Rare:** Common. Ordinary. کبھی کبھار |
| **Rash:** Steady بلا سوچے سمجھے | **Reduce:** Lengthen. Strengthen: کم کرنا |
| **Receive:** Give. Bestow. وصول کرنا | **Recede:** advance: پیچھے ہٹنا |

(S)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sacred:** Profane. Unholy. مقدس | **Sane.** Insane. دانشمند |
| **Satisfaction.** Dissatisfaction. تسکین | **Savage:** Civilized. وحشی |
| **Scanty:** Plentiful. کم | **Secret:** (adj.): Open. Public, خفیہ |
| **Separate**(vb): Join. علیحدہ | **Service:** Disservice. خدمت |
| **Servile:** Masterly. Lordly. غلام | **Sacred:** Profane. Unholy, مقدس |
| **Sorrow:** Joy. Happiness. افسوس | **Soft:** Hard. Stubborn. نرم |
| **Sober:** Excited. Drunk. پرسکون، سنجیدہ | **Speedy:** Slow. تیز |
| **Sorrow:** Joy. Happiness. غم | **Special:** Ordinary. خاص |
| **Speedy:** Slow. تیز | **Spiritual:** Material. روحانی |



| | |
|---|---|
| **Splendid:** Ordinary Common. شاندار | **Stationary:** Moving. ساکن |
| **Straight:** Crooked. سیدھا | **Sublime:** Ridiculous. اعلیٰ |
| **Superior:** Inferior. اعلیٰ | **Surplus:** Deficit. ضرورت سے زیادہ |
| **Swift:** Slow. تیز | **Synonymous:** Antonymous. ہم معنی |
| **Shy:** Bold. Impudent. شرمیلا | **Silence:** Noise. Clam our. خاموشی |
| **Sin:** Virtue. Slender. گناہ | **Slender:** Stout. پتلا |
| **Smart:** Dull. Slow. مہارت | **Symmetry:** Irregularity. ترتیب |

(T)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Tame:** Savage. Wild. [illegible] | **Tedious:** مشکل Agreeable. Lively. |
| **Temperature:** درجہ حرارت Intemperate. Immoderate. | **Tender:** نرم Hard. Strong. |
| **Thankful:** Thankless. شکریہ | **Thin:** Fat. Stout. پتلا |
| **Thrifty:** Prodigal. Extravagant. کنجوس | **Thrive:** Decline. پھلنا پھولنا |
| **Timid:** Plucky. Bold. بزدل | **Tortuous:** ٹیڑھا **Straight.** Honest. |
| **Tough:** Flexible. سخت | **Tragic:** المیہ Comic. |
| **Tranquil:** Agitated. خاموش | **Transient:** Lasting. Durable. [illegible] |
| **True:** False. سچ | **Tyranny:** Kindness. ظلم |

(U)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ugly:** Beautiful. Attractive. بدصورت | **Uniform:** Variable. Inconstant. ایک سا |
| **Usual:** Unusual. Rare. عموماً | **Useful:** مفید Useless. Harmful. |

(V)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Vain:** Modest, (also Effective) مغرور | **Vanity:** Modesty. شیخی |
| **Vigilant:** Careless. Heedless. چوکنا | **Viable:** Impractical. قابل عمل |
| **Virtue:** Vice. نیکی | **Vulgar:** Refined. گھٹیا |

(W)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Want**(n): Abundance. کمی | **Warmth:** Coolness. حدت |
| **Wearisome:** Refreshing تھکا دینے والا | **Weighty:** Light. Unimportant. وزنی |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Woeful:** Cheerful: | **Work(n):** Idleness. کام |
| **Work(vb):** Rest. Idle. کام | **Wrong:** Right. غلط |

**(Y)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Yield:** Resist. Fight. گھٹنا | **Yoke:** Freedom. Liberty. غلامی |
| **Youth:** Age. نوجوان | **Youthful:** Aged. جوان |

**(Z)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Zeal:** جذبہ، جنون Apathy. Indifference. | **Zest:** Distaste. Dislike. جذبہ |
| **Zealous:** جذباتی Cold. Indifferent. | **Zeitgeist:** Dull. روح عصر |



# TEST OF SYNONYMS

## PRACTICE TEST 1

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words or synonyms marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the similar meaning as the word given in capital letters:

1. CURB
   (a) medicinal (b) restriction
   (c) participation (d) hunger
2. ABATE
   (a) decrease (b) abolish
   (c) reject (d) declare
3. FRACAS
   (a) disagree (b) debate
   (c) exchange (d) quarrel
4. ABSTINENCE
   (a) resignation (b) moderation
   (c) prevention (d) constraints
5. BIFURCATION
   (a) discontinue (b) bend
   (c) division (d) radiate
6. COPIOUS
   (a) liberal (b) abundant
   (c) heavy (d) broad
7. BUCOLIC
   (a) quite (b) simple
   (c) hidebound (d) rural
8. FERVOR
   (a) energy (b) intensity
   (c) fire (d) passion
9. GENIALITY
   (a) friendliness (b) happiness
   (c) amenity (d) optimism
10. CONCOCTED
    (a) create (b) mature
    (c) pretend (d) shape
11. HALLOWED
    (a) sacred (b) respected
    (c) favorite (d) precious
12. ERRANT
    (a) sinful (b) unreliable
    (c) shifting (d) confusing
13. DIATRIBE
    (a) discharge (b) attack
    (c) address (d) objection
14. GLIB
    (a) persuasive (b) artful
    (c) flattering (d) informal
15. Halcyon
    (a) luminous (b) gentle
    (c) motionless (d) peaceful
16. Flu x
    (a) overflow (b) merge
    (c) soften (d) change
17. EXIGENCY
    (a) dilemma (b) constraint
    (c) demand (d) occasion
18. DESICCATED
    (a) dry (b) drain
    (c) clear (d) fade
19. OBDURATE
    (a) careless (b) contrary
    (c) callous (d) stubborn
20. LASSITUDE
    (a) sluggishness (b) stagnation
    (c) depression (d) delicacy
21. INUNDATED
    (a) suffocate (b) overflow
    (c) busy (d) issue
22. MAGNANIMITY
    (a) readiness (b) attachment
    (c) generous (d) fairness
23. PENURY
    (a) distress (b) poverty
    (c) emptiness (d) reduction
24. NASTINESS
    (a) painfulness (b) garbage
    (c) indignity (d) cruelty
25. WRECK

(a) afraid (b) destroy
(c) expire (d) nervous
(e) liquidate

26. ERRATIC
(a) arbitrary (b) irregular
(c) unnatural (d) unpredictable

27. GAMUT
(a) circle (b) class
(c) matter (d) range

28. APPROBATION
(a) cheer (b) consent
(c) tribute (d) maintenance

29. REFUTE
(a) void (b) frustrate
(c) disprove (d) hinder

30. GRUBBY
(a) black (b) corrupt
(c) offensive (d) dirty

31. IMPUTE
(a) blame (b) attribute
(c) apply (d) expect

32. PRECARIOUS
(a) temporal (b) dangerous
(c) heavy (d) unstable

33. KUDOS
(a) notability (b) faith
(c) decoration (d) reputation
(e) confirmation

34. INDOLENT
(a) casual (b) lethargic
(c) boring (d) disinterested

35. MOROSE
(a) irritable (b) uncivilized
(c) depressed (d) pessimistic

36. RUSE
(a) illusion (b) proposition
(c) craft (d) deception

37. SENSUOUS
(a) delicious (b) aesthetic
(c) abundant (d) imposing

38. AGILITY
(a) prosperity (b) style
(c) quickness (d) allure

39. PERPETUAL
(a) everlasting (b) firm
(c) equable (d) steady

40. KNOTTY
(a) terrible (b) mysterious
(c) confusing (d) difficult

41. RECKLESS
(a) rude (b) uncontrolled
(c) adventurous (d) strong

42. QUALMS
(a) doubts (b) censor
(c) anxiety (d) trouble

43. SUNDRY -
(a) complex (b) express
(c) unmatched (d) various

44. TORTUOUS
(a) extreme (b) indirect
(c) uneven (d) incidental

45. ESOTERIC
(a) mysterious (b) irregular
(c) composite (d) tremendous

46. PENSIVE
(a) suppress (b) strange
(c) thoughtful (d) affluence

47. RIPOSTE
(a) wealth (b) asymmetrical
(c) noticeable (d) comeback

48. ACCLAIMED
(a) magnify (b) highly praised
(c) intensify (d) favour

49. WHIRLPOOL
(a) wave (b) direction
(c) trend (d) current

50. RETALIATION
(a) compensation (b) advance
(c) reaction (d) revenge

51. SHREWD
(a) naive (b) clever
(c) raw (d) youthful

52. APPLAUD
(a) rebuke (b) slam
(c) praise (d) condemn.



53. Denounce
(a) support (b) sustain
(c) maintain (d) condemn

54. Corroborate
(a) verify (b) refute
(c) disprove (d) disapprove

55. Serenity
(a) agitation (b) protest
(c) stir (d) calmness

56. Anxiety
(a) worry (b) comfort
(c) faith (d) reassurance

57. Accord
(a) agreement (b) disagreement
(c) dispute (d) disparity

58. LETHAL
(a) deadly (b) sluggish
(c) smooth (d) unlawful

59. LIMPID
(a) moist (b) dear
(c) transparent (d) dark

60. MACHINATION
(a) labour saving (b) evil plot
(c) factory work (d) engine part

61. MALINGERING
(a) creating ill will (b) feigning illness
(c) defaming (d) being habitually lazy

62. MELEE
(a) kindness (b) brawl
(c) simple song (d) primitive dance

63. MOLECULE
(a) little heap of earth
(b) birth mark
(c) enormous
(d) particle

64. NAUTICAL
(a) perverse (b) disgusting
(c) naval (d) unaffected

65. NOSTALGIA
(a) aroma
(b) sea sickness
(c) home sickness
(d) cure-all

66. OBTUSE
(a) difficult (b) interfering
(c) blunt (d) concealed

67. OMNIPOTENT
(a) all knowing (b) all powerful
(c) everlasting (d) all merciful

68 ENIGMATIC
(a) pithy (b) puzzling
(c) complicated (d) illusive

69. ORIENTATION
(a) eastward migration
(b) likeness to rules
(c) adjustment to facts
(d) teaching theories

70. OSTENSIBLY
(a) actually (b) conspicuously
(c) apparently (d) quietly

71. OSTENTATION
(a) protruding (b) wealthy
(c) decorative (d) showy

72. PANORAMA
(a) broad scene
(b) deck of cards
(c) light weight hat
(d) holiday

73. PENITENCE
(a) retribution (b) submission
(c) confinement (d) repentance

74. MYSTICAL
(a) imaginary
(b) vague
(c) prophetic
(d) spiritually symbolic

75. SINGULAR
(a) extraordinary (b) simple
(c) to the point (d) representative

76. SAVOURING
(a) eating (b) enjoying
(c) liking (d) loving

77. CASTIGATE

(a) delegate (b) evaluate
(c) criticise (d) enforce

78. SKIRMISH
(a) fight (b) contact
(c) enmity (d) relations

79. DOMAIN
(a) area (b) main
(c) marketing (d) fielding

80. EXCEEDINGLY
(a) politely (b) extremely
(c) freely (d) outwardly

81. UNANIMOUSLY
(a) friendly
(b) forcefully
(c) unquestionably
(d) democratically

82. STUPID
(a) disobedient (b) incapable
(c) insane (d) silly

83. GRAPHIC
(a) pictorial (b) squarish
(c) geometrical (d) mathematical

84. HANDSOME
(a) polite (b) noble
(c) gentle (d) good-looking

85. VOCATION
(a) employment (b) hobby
(c) occupation (d) past

86. DYNAMIC
(a) active (b) robust
(c) forceful (d) vigorous

87. PLEASURE
(a) disappointment
(b) happiness
(c) grief
(d) anxiety

88. RIVAL
(a) friend (b) partner
(c) associate (d) opponent

89. GENERATE
(a) prefer (b) race
(c) command (d) produce

90. ACUTE
(a) rice (b) accidental
(c) severe (d) curious

91. LATENT
(a) hard (b) concealed
(c) visible (d) display

92. Robust
(a) wear (b) useless
(c) forceful (d) stupid

93. LENIENT
(a) cruel (b) rough
(c) kind (d) harsh

94. VENERATE
(a) defame (b) abuse
(c) respect (d) accuse

95. SHALLOW
(a) not deep (b) low
(c) hidden (d) high

96. REWARD
(a) retribution (b) penalty
(c) forfeiture (d) demotion

97. FOREIGNER
(a) alien (b) native
(c) local (d) national

98. GATHER
(a) spend (b) scatter
(c) amass (d) separate

99. CONCEALED
(a) disclosed (b) opened
(c) camouflaged (d) released

100. INNOCENT
(a) guilty (b) clean
(c) deadly (d) sinful

**ANSWERS**

| 1 | b | 2 | a | 3 | d | 4 | b | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | b | 7 | d | 8 | d | 9 | a | 10 | c |
| 11 | a | 12 | a | 13 | b | 14 | a | 15 | d |
| 16 | d | 17 | c | 18 | a | 19 | d | 20 | a |
| 21 | c | 22 | c | 23 | b | 24 | d | 25 | b |
| 26 | d | 27 | d | 28 | b | 29 | c | 30 | d |



| 31 | b | 32 | d | 33 | d | 34 | b | 35 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | d | 37 | b | 38 | c | 39 | a | 40 | d |
| 41 | b | 42 | a | 43 | d | 44 | b | 45 | a |
| 46 | c | 47 | d | 48 | b | 49 | d | 50 | d |
| 51 | b | 52 | c | 53 | d | 54 | a | 55 | d |
| 56 | a | 57 | a | 58 | a | 59 | c | 60 | a |
| 61 | b | 62 | b | 63 | d | 64 | c | 65 | c |
| 66 | c | 67 | a | 68 | b | 69 | c | 70 | c |
| 71 | d | 72 | a | 73 | d | 74 | d | 75 | a |
| 76 | b | 77 | c | 78 | a | 79 | a | 80 | b |
| 81 | c | 82 | d | 83 | a | 84 | d | 85 | c |
| 86 | a | 87 | b | 88 | d | 89 | d | 90 | c |
| 91 | b | 92 | c | 93 | c | 94 | c | 95 | a |
| 96 | a | 97 | a | 98 | c | 99 | c | 100 | b |

## PRACTICE TEST 2

In each of the following sentences one word has been italicised. Under each sentence four alternative words, marked a–d, are given for the italicised word. Select, from these alternatives, the word that conveys more or less the same meaning as the italicised word in the sentence:

1. The use of bullock carts is a *superannuated* mode of transportation.
(a) cheaper (b) obsolete
(c) quicker (d) rural

2. It was a *scurrilous* attack on him.
(a) serious (b) unjustified
(c) insulting (d) justified

3. Both parties were *amenable* to a peaceful settlement of the land dispute.
(a) agreeable (b) responsive
(c) unwilling (d) doubtful

4. *Unilateral* action may not be acceptable to them.
(a) under pressure
(b) one-sided
(c) strong
(d) harmful

5. The *nexus* between the militants and the Indian terrorists has been established.
(a) fight (b) rivalry
(c) connection (d) internal fighting

6. His *fidelity* to the ideals of Jinnah was exemplary.
(a) criticism
(b) acceptance
(c) loyalty
(d) strong opposition

7. We have sanctioned his leave on *compassionate* grounds.
(a) as an exception
(b) legal
(c) merciful
(d) deserving

8. Jogging is considered an *antidote* to mental stress.
(a) poisonous (b) remedy
(c) equivalent (d) dangerous

9. Bengalis are *innate* poets.
(a) excellent (b) romantic
(c) dull (d) inborn

10. They *connived* to alert the police to the possibility of a bomb blast.
(a) helped (b) to conspire
(c) forced (d) to try

11. It became an instant *truism* that politics meant selfishness.
(a) universal belief
(b) quick judgement
(c) obvious truth
(d) immediate guess

12. Industrial Relations was his *bailiwick*.
(a) weakness
(b) area of authority/skill
(c) foolishness
(d) failure

13. It was *altruism* of nations that sent relief supplies to flood stricken areas.
(a) richness (b) greatness
(c) hypocrisy (d) unselfish concern

14. It was his *magnanimity* to overlook such remarks.

(a) weakness (b) generosity
(c) judgement (d) greatest fault

15. *Amity* between neighbouring countries is always beneficial to the public.
(a) goodwill
(b) competition
(c) defence cooperation
(d) enmity

16. Leaders' *insatiable* drive for power has weakened the government.
(a) cunning
(b) inexperience
(c) forceful
(d) impossible to satisfy

17. His professional qualification was of *paramount* value.
(a) advantageous (b) foremost
(c) equal (d) little

18. Her career is a *paradigm* of political opportunism.
(a) result (b) signal
(c) model (d) cause

19. Every engineer appreciates a *proficient* electrician.
(a) experienced (b) mature
(c) honest (d) skilled

20. He had a *profusion* of talents.
(a) abundance (b) dearth
(c) limitation (d) enough

21. His **pacific** personality helps in keeping harmony in the family.
(a) stout (b) tranquil
(c) strong (d) attractive

22. Their diverse attitude seemed to *preclude* a long-term solution.
(a) to quickly negotiate
(b) mediate
(c) to prevent
(d) negotiate

23. The payment of bonus was within the *purview* of the management.
(a) authority
(b) scope of vision
(c) duties
(d) power

24. He works for a *paltry* sum in a provision store.
(a) huge (b) heavy
(c) worthless (d) sufficient

25. It was nothing but a *ponderous* lecture.
(a) exaggerated
(b) thoughtful
(c) unthoughtful
(d) dull and laboured

26. You cannot question the Inspector's *veracity*.
(a) efficiency (b) truthfulness
(c) honesty (d) character

27. The land was *parched* by the scorching summer heat.
(a) sterilized (b) cleansed
(c) to make dry (d) burnt

28. People who smoke stand greater chance of getting cancer than those who *abstain*.
(a) refuse (b) refrain
(c) accept (d) teetotaler

29. The annual meetings of trade unions are always *boisterous*.
(a) well-attended
(b) disturbing
(c) noisy
(d) poorly attended

30. The tension between the Chief Election Commissioner and the Finance Minister has *subsided*.
(a) become strong
(b) started
(c) to go down slowly
(d) widened

31. The new Manager could earn the confidence of his staff due to his *urbane* nature.
(a) indifferent (b) polite
(c) friendly (d) unfriendly

32. Nothing can be done when the whole system is paralysed by *inertia*.
(a) corruption (b) weakness
(c) politics (d) sluggishness

33. If you want real *solace*, go to Manali.



(a) holiday (b) consolation
(c) happiness (d) rest

34. Discussion on family planning has always been a *taboo* in our society.
(a) punishable
(b) prohibited by social norms
(c) a difficult subject
(d) permitted

35. A *sumptuous* dinner was served after the meeting.
(a) expensive (b) lavish
(c) undigestible (d) very light

36. He was *engrossed* in the day's office routine.
(a) involved (b) tired
(c) fully occupied (d) lost

37. He is unpopular due to his overbearing behaviour.
(a) over smartness
(b) cunning
(c) disloyal
(d) arrogant

38. The Foreign office has made a *dossier* of all those who had links with terrorists in Afghanistan.
(a) list of criminals
(b) record or file
(c) secret album
(d) to put on a hit list

39. I have read an *excerpt* from his recent book.
(a) review
(b) assessment
(c) long paragraph
(d) extract

40. He has become a millionaire by his *devious* means.
(a) hard work (b) dishonest
(c) skillful (d) never ending

41. When the two friends met after a long break, they *hugged* each other.
(a) greeted warmly
(b) kissed
(c) embraced
(d) looked into each other's eyes

42. There is an *ambiguity* in the office order.
(a) uncertainty of meaning
(b) danger
(c) error
(d) mistake

43. Though *dilatory* in undertaking assignment, she was quick in its execution.
(a) hesitant (b) slow
(c) reluctant (d) unwilling

44. The lessons of his past mistakes might teach him to be *circumspect* in the future.
(a) avoidance
(b) influenced deeply
(c) cautious
(d) fear

45. Leave him to reap the fruits of his own *heinous* crimes.
(a) unlawful
(b) extremely wicked
(c) punishable
(d) uncountable

46. They were *beguiled* into forming an unwise alliance.
(a) forced (b) cheated
(c) compelled (d) reluctant

47. The Supreme Court *defused* the tension between the government and the Chief Election Commissioner.
(a) exaggerated (b) reduced
(c) ruled out (d) increased

48. The reporter made a *verbatim* report of the Prime Minister's address.
(a) frank (b) clear
(c) unchanged (d) correct

49. Industrialists have *lobbied* heavily against the government's liberalisation policy.
(a) stormed (b) criticised
(c) to persuade (d) to caution

50. The Joint Parliamentary Committee *combed* through the files.
(a) deeply engrossed
(b) to glance quickly
(c) to search
(d) to slowly go through

51. The book has been *hyped* up far beyond its worth.
(a) priced (b) circulated
(c) publicised (d) praised

52. The police has succeeded in *busting* the gang of robbers.
(a) to arrest
(b) to break/smash
(c) to kill
(d) to disarm

53. He saw his role in the organisation as *proactive*.
(a) effective
(b) ineffective
(c) motivator
(d) taking the initiative

54. The investment scheme had been a *scam* all along.
(a) swindle (b) plain
(c) failure (d) successful

55. Another theory *postulates* that the yoga treatment relaxes the mind and body.
(a) highlights
(b) to assume to be true
(c) makes doubtful
(d) discard

56. Sadia has a *propensity* for getting into debt.
(a) liking (b) aptitude
(c) will (d) natural tendency

57. The Bosnian forces had no artillery and was completely *annihilated*.
(a) disarmed (b) tired of fighting
(c) destroyed (d) inefficient

58. No one welcomes him to a party for he is so *garrulous*.
(a) behaves indecently
(b) too proud
(c) to have ego
(d) talks too much

59. Illnesses are *prevalent* in ageing population.
(a) incurable
(b) commonly occurring
(c) infectious
(d) curable

60. It is *scandalous* that the accused was set free.
(a) bad news
(b) disgraceful action
(c) rumour
(d) harmful

61. I *beseech* you to speak frankly about my performance.
(a) to ask earnestly
(b) to be sure
(c) expect
(d) to hope

62. *Incensed* by his rude behaviour, the employer sacked him.
(a) excited (b) enraged
(c) to get tired (d) due to

63. Homeopathic drops may be used to *complement* allopathic treatment.
(a) replace
(b) to make complete
(c) to discontinue
(d) supercede

64. The fact threw an *odious* light on the incident.
(a) foul smelling (b) hateful
(c) dirty (d) open

65. Phillip's *vocation* is both paying and pleasant.
(a) holidays (b) occupation
(c) business (d) attitude

66. She had already *narrated* the adventure.
(a) intimated (b) to let down
(c) summarised (d) to tell/recount

67. Her voice was perfectly *audible* even without a loudspeaker.
(a) pleasant (b) praiseworthy
(c) hearable (d) sweet

68. Margaret Atwood *garnered* the largest advance for his novel 'The Testaments'.
(a) refused to accept
(b) won
(c) demanded
(d) threw away



69. Among all forms of blunders, prophecy is the most *gratuitous*.
(a) indecent (b) unjustified
(c) dangerous (d) justified

70. Scott's *antipathy* to Gilead did not spring from the jealousy of a frustrated husband.
(a) affection (b) hostility
(c) love (d) to divorce

71. Of course, she knew pretty well that there was no *innuendo* in his remark.
(a) implication (b) sincerity
(c) sly implication (d) frankness

72. Mr Paul had *circumvented* Mr Frank and his driver on the way to the railway station.
(a) to evade
(b) to deceive
(c) followed
(d) to watch secretly

73. It is my *candid* advice to you.
(a) frank (b) well thought
(c) humble (d) simple

74. They are *adamant* about harming him.
(a) bent upon (b) to fear
(c) reluctant (d) not convinced

75. Why are you so *tetchy* with your wife?
(a) emotional (b) jealous
(c) irritable (d) unfriendly

**ANSWERS**

| 1 | b | 2 | c | 3 | b | 4 | b | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | c | 8 | b | 9 | d | 10 | b |
| 11 | c | 12 | b | 13 | d | 14 | b | 15 | a |
| 16 | d | 17 | b | 18 | c | 19 | d | 20 | a |
| 21 | b | 22 | c | 23 | b | 24 | c | 25 | d |
| 26 | b | 27 | c | 28 | b | 29 | c | 30 | c |
| 31 | b | 32 | d | 33 | b | 34 | b | 35 | b |
| 36 | c | 37 | d | 38 | b | 39 | d | 40 | b |
| 41 | c | 42 | a | 43 | b | 44 | c | 45 | b |
| 46 | b | 47 | b | 48 | c | 49 | c | 50 | c |
| 51 | c | 52 | b | 53 | d | 54 | a | 55 | b |
| 56 | d | 57 | c | 58 | d | 59 | b | 60 | b |
| 61 | a | 62 | b | 63 | b | 64 | b | 65 | b |
| 66 | d | 67 | c | 68 | b | 69 | b | 70 | b |
| 71 | c | 72 | a | 73 | a | 74 | a | 75 | c |

## PRACTICE TEST 3

In each of the questions a word is printed in capital. For each of the capital word, four words are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to it.

1. STIGMA
(a) brand (b) dishonor
(c) pollution (d) crime

2. INANE
(a) impassive (b) fruitless
(c) idiot (d) peculiar

3. TENUOUS
(a) vague (b) inadequate
(c) confined (d) critical

4. VERBOSE
(a) random (b) effortless
(c) natural (d) talkative

5. WELTER
(a) anxiety (b) mass
(c) riot (d) repetition

6. ZEALOT
(a) attendant (b) optimist
(c) participant (d) supporters

7. FORESTALL
(a) disappoint (b) prevent
(c) frighten (d) avoid

8. LUCID
(a) distinct (b) reasonable
(c) audible (d) clear

9. DERIVATIVE
(a) outcome (b) effect
(c) development (d) imitative

10. JUNTA
(a) association (b) military rules
(c) assembly (d) organization

11. APEX
(a) inborn (b) category
(c) top (d) banner

12. CARDINAL
(a) basic (b) champion
(c) divine (d) star

13. ENDEMIC
(a) growth (b) domestic
(c) widespread (d) specific

14. MODICUM
(a) end (b) division
(c) benefit (d) little

15. LUMINOUS
(a) atom (b) bright
(c) grain (d) fragment

16. INNOCUOUS
(a) harmless (b) frank
(c) empty (d) fresh

17. FULSOME
(a) smooth (b) generous
(c) liberal (d) excessive

18. ANOMALOUS
(a) bent (b) different
(c) irregular (d) discordant

19. DETERRENT
(a) restriction (b) anchor
(c) harness (d) chain

20. GUILELESS
(a) artless (b) immature
(c) equitable (d) frank

21. PROHIBITIVE
(a) closed (b) fancy
(c) unaffordable (d) swanky

22. METTLE
(a) backbone (b) assurance
(c) reliance (d) guts

23. EULOGY
(a) memorable (b) tribute
(c) celebration (d) chant

24. AMULET
(a) lucky charm (b) allure
(c) reminder (d) spell

25. INCURSION
(a) sweep (b) capture
(c) attack (d) interruption

26. LOQUACIOUS
(a) verbose (b) taciturn
(c) rational (d) alluring

27. PACIFY
(a) placate (b) rouse
(c) harass (d) rejoice

28. INFIRM
(a) dull (b) sickly
(c) slim (d) unyielding

29. ACCREDITED
(a) authorised (b) disallowed
(c) unauthorised (d) not debited

30. RESOLUTE
(a) stout (b) determined
(c) strong (d) feeble

31. LOATH
(a) tired (b) unwilling
(c) sickly (d) spirited

32. ENTICE
(a) cheat (b) lure
(c) flight (d) love

33. PENSIVE
(a) habitually tardy
(b) confident
(c) given to quiet reflection
(d) affectionate

34. SLOTHFUL
(a) fat (b) stubborn
(c) ignorant (d) lazy

35. EMANCIPATE
(a) set free (b) exist
(c) correct morally (d) restrain

36. OBTUSE
(a) stupid (b) diligent
(c) moderate (d) champ

37. PARLOUS
(a) tempting (b) obsolete
(c) dangerous (d) concrete

38. ADMONITION
(a) thrash (b) hindrance
(c) warning (d) rebuke



39. SURREPTITIOUS
(a) deceiving (b) secret
(c) tricky (d) imaginary

40. MOLLIFY
(a) appease (b) justify
(c) tarnish (d) appreciate

41. ORACULAR
(a) false (b) mysterious
(c) absurd (d) predicting

42. WAIVE
(a) restrict (b) relax
(c) permit (d) admit

43. ELAN
(a) flair (b) spiritual
(c) inspiration (d) boredom

44. GAUCHE
(a) vain (b) rich
(c) polished (d) tactless

45. PREPOSTEROUS
(a) formal (b) judicious
(c) ridiculous (d) ceremonious

46. DOMINION
(a) recreation (b) separation
(c) issue (d) realm

47. ATTEST
(a) allure (b) corroborate
(c) assign (d) enlarge

48. QUALM
(a) crisis (b) scruple
(c) altercation (d) attribute

49. ANNOTATION
(a) prologue note (b) explanatory
(c) translation (d) uip

50. EQUIPOISE
(a) patience (b) modesty
(c) balance (d) representation

51. SALUBRIOUS
(a) outdoor (b) spacious
(c) luxurious (d) healthy

52. LEERY
(a) suspicious (b) empty
(c) suggestive (d) wobbly

53. BYZANTINE
(a) seductive (b) complex
(c) peaceful (d) visionary

54. ACUTE
(a) astute (b) deft
(c) sudden (d) chronic

55. IMPERTINENT
(a) modest (b) profane
(c) impeccable (d) supercilious

56. CANTANKEROUS
(a) talkative (b) aggressive
(c) quarrelsome (d) obedient

57. CHIVALROUS
(a) gallant (b) brave
(c) impetuous (d) improverished

58. VINDICATE
(a) approve (b) justify
(c) express (d) exonerate

59. BAFFLE
(a) puzzle (b) orthodox
(c) sink (d) gratitude

60. DIPLOMATICALLY
(a) slyly (b) slowly
(c) tactfully (d) clearly

## ANSWERS

| 1 | b | 2 | c | 3 | a | 4 | d | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | b | 8 | d | 9 | d | 10 | b |
| 11 | c | 12 | a | 13 | c | 14 | d | 15 | b |
| 16 | a | 17 | d | 18 | c | 19 | a | 20 | d |
| 21 | c | 22 | d | 23 | b | 24 | a | 25 | c |
| 26 | a | 27 | a | 28 | b | 29 | a | 30 | b |
| 31 | b | 32 | b | 33 | c | 34 | d | 35 | a |
| 36 | a | 37 | c | 38 | c | 39 | b | 40 | a |
| 41 | d | 42 | b | 43 | a | 44 | d | 45 | c |
| 46 | d | 47 | b | 48 | b | 49 | b | 50 | c |
| 51 | d | 52 | a | 53 | b | 54 | d | 55 | d |
| 56 | c | 57 | a | 58 | b | 59 | a | 60 | c |

## PRACTICE TEST 4

In each of the questions, a word is given along with four words listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to it.

1. DORMANT
   (a) neglected (b) indifferent
   (c) inherent (d) undeveloped
2. CREDO
   (a) confession (b) beliefs
   (c) appeal (d) authority
3. PRECARIOUS
   (a) delicate (b) borderline
   (c) alarming (d) insecure
4. ONEROUS
   (a) ambition (b) grievous
   (c) immense (d) difficult
5. GOADED
   (a) motivated (b) challenge
   (c) accurate (d) alarm
6. IMPERMEABLE
   (a) inelastic (b) sound
   (c) solid (d) confined
7. LITIGATION
   (a) code (b) tentative
   (c) honesty (d) proceedings
8. PROBITY
   (a) benefit (b) goodness
   (c) straight (d) principle
9. EUPHORIA
   (a) charge (b) transport
   (c) buzz (d) joy
10. COVERT
    (a) fraudulent (b) retreat
    (c) secret (d) tricky
11. PUNGENT
    (a) rough (b) redolent
    (c) painful (d) overpowering
12. DIFFUSE
    (a) spread (b) direct
    (c) charitable (d) interview
13. RESOLUTION
    (a) choice (b) amendment
    (c) decision (d) law
14. EXECRABLE
    (a) lost (b) terrible
    (c) faulty (d) evil
15. INERT
    (a) boring (b) extinct
    (c) blank (d) motionless
    (e) down
16. NONPLUSSED
    (a) astonished (b) frustrated
    (c) cross (d) puzzled
17. RETICENT
    (a) close (b) quiet
    (c) earnest (d) cool
18. PLUMMET
    (a) pick (b) arrange
    (c) forward (d) drop
19. RUE
    (a) crash (b) regret
    (c) decline (d) floor
20. PREAMBLE
    (a) introduction (b) proof
    (c) survey (d) offer
21. QUERY
    (a) educate (b) command
    (c) inquiry (d) examine
22. SPECIOUS
    (a) vacant (b) minor
    (c) substitute (d) baseless
23. TRACTABLE
    (a) complaint (b) easy
    (c) soft (d) good
24. MUNDANE
    (a) nothing (b) secular
    (c) routine (d) crude
25. VOLATILE
    (a) unstable (b) contrary
    (c) light (d) critical

### ANSWERS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | d | 2 | b | 3 | d | 4 | d | 5 | a |
| 6 | c | 7 | d | 8 | b | 9 | d | 10 | c |
| 11 | d | 12 | a | 13 | c | 14 | b | 15 | d |
| 16 | d | 17 | b | 18 | d | 19 | b | 20 | a |
| 21 | c | 22 | d | 23 | d | 24 | c | 25 | a |



# TEST OF ANTONYMS

## PRACTICE TESTS

### PRACTICE TEST 1

Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

1. GRANDIOSE
   (a) pretentious (b) brilliant
   (c) egoistic (d) modest
2. ABSTINENCE
   (a) indulgence (b) self-denial
   (c) afraid (d) devotion
3. IMPERMEABLE
   (a) resistant (b) concrete
   (c) permeable (d) sound
4. EXECRABLE
   (a) repulsive (b) unhappy
   (c) blamed (d) laudable
5. DISCORDANT
   (a) harsh (b) different
   (c) harmonious (d) separate.
6. GAINSAY
   (a) oppose (b) disapprove
   (c) forbid (d) agree
7. FERAL
   (a) grim (b) natural
   (c) unyielding (d) tame
8. ABYSMAL
   (a) eternal (b) superb
   (c) immeasurable (d) beneath
9. INDIGENT
   (a) inferior (b) wealthy
   (c) subordinate (d) insolvent
10. EXTANT
    (a) existing (b) fashionable
    (c) dynamic (d) lost
11. GRANDILOQUENT
    (a) redundant
    (b) overbearing
    (c) straight-forward
    (d) elaborate
12. AUTONOMOUS
    (a) absolute (b) separate
    (c) self-directed (d) dependent
13. DEFAULT
    (a) unlimited (b) payment
    (c) principal (d) evasion
14. EUPHORIA
    (a) despair (b) excitement
    (c) stimulation (d) stamina
15. INTIMATE
    (a) declare (b) release
    (c) close (d) distance
16. PUNCTILIOUS
    (a) former (b) careless
    (c) observant (d) moderate
17. DISSEMINATED
    (a) network (b) interact
    (c) concentrated (d) acquaint
18. HYPERBOLE
    (a) exaggeration
    (b) understatement
    (c) distortion
    (d) impression
19. AMBIVALENT
    (a) submissive (b) misleading
    (c) suspect (d) decisive
20. INADVERTENTLY
    (a) fearful (b) impartial
    (c) divide (d) purposely
    (e) accidently
21. PROFOUND
    (a) superficial (b) obscure
    (c) intense (d) hidden

22. GARRULOUS
(a) talkative (b) frank
(c) enlightening (d) taciturn
23. FRUGALITY
(a) thrift (b) generosity
(c) degradation (d) providence
24. ACCRETION
(a) erosion (b) addition
(c) procession (d) stack
25. EQUABLE
(a) calm (b) standardize
(c) stable (d) jumpy
26. CAUTIOUSLY
(a) carelessly (b) genuinely
(c) secretly (d) carefully
27. RELUCTANT
(a) inclined (b) worried
(c) willing (d) ready
28. FALSE
(a) inaccurate (b) incorrect
(c) true (d) defective
29. CONDEMN
(a) avoid (b) worship
(c) hate (d) underrate
30. Aggressive
(a) assertive (b) proud
(c) timid (d) confident
31. LIBERAL
(a) tolerant (b) educated
(c) progressive (d) miser
32. SCARCE
(a) thick (b) enlarge
(c) plentiful (d) mediocrity
33. SEGGREGATE
(a) abolish (b) confuse
(c) compile (d) darken
34. MOISTURE
(a) dryness (b) delicate
(c) dampness (d) defect
35. COUNSEL
(a) advise (b) oppose
(c) publish (d) correct
36. AUDACIOUS
(a) manifest (b) obvious
(c) venture (d) cowardly
37. CITE
(a) good (b) conceal
(c) sight (d) place
38. CHAOS
(a) symmetric (b) inexperienced
(c) disturb (d) mould
39. AFFLUENT
(a) talkative (b) poor
(c) prosperous (d) close
40. RELUCTANT
(a) agreeable (b) enthusiastic
(c) curious (d) unwilling
41. Calm
(a) relaxed (b) easy
(c) uncomfortable (d) cosy
42. EXTINCT
(a) useless (b) irrelevant
(c) obscure (d) unimportant
43. SIGNIFICANT
(a) distinct (b) extreme
(c) alive (d) unimportant
44. EXTRAVAGANT
(a) miserly (b) uneconomical
(c) mean (d) narrow-minded
45. APPLAUD
(a) request (b) criticise
(c) pray (d) flatter
46. ABUNDANT
(a) long (b) heavy
(c) minute (d) excessive
47. THRIVE
(a) survive (b) revive
(c) entertain (d) deteriorate
48. ECONOMISE
(a) reduce (b) save
(c) minimise (d) expensive
49. GRUESOME
(a) pleasant (b) rude
(c) fresh (d) clear



50. DOUBT
(a) ignorance (b) dullness
(c) mistake (d) belief
51. TRIUMPH
(a) excitement (b) failure
(c) gain (d) joy
52. OUTSTANDING
(a) admirable (b) not included
(c) notorious (d) interesting
53. VOLUMINOUS
(a) long (b) sleek
(c) shining (d) loud
54. HOMELY
(a) rough (b) outgoing
(c) smooth (d) beautiful
55. EXTRAVAGANT
(a) expensive (b) thrifty
(c) unlimited (d) proud
56. CRUEL
(a) indifferent (b) merciful
(c) dreadful (d) hateful
57. MARVELLOUS
(a) pleasing (b) charming
(c) attractive (d) shabby
58. Transmit
(a) show (b) reply
(c) withhold (d) televise
59. Eloquent
(a) inarticulate (b) clear
(c) lucid (d) coherent
60. Communicate
(a) impassive (b) animated
(c) mobile (d) open
61. STRIPPED
(a) covered (b) naked
(c) exposed (d) unclothed
62. REVEALED
(a) bare (b) open
(c) concealed (d) naked
63. BURIED
(a) shown (b) marked
(c) obscured (d) hidden
64. DISPLAY
(a) exhibit (b) show
(c) demonstrate (d) conceal
65. IMPRECISION
(a) accuracy
(b) wrong
(c) mistake
(d) erroneousness
66. ERROR
(a) fallacy (b) impropriety
(c) unsuitability (d) correctness
67. Setback
(a) bonus (b) misfortune
(c) shock (d) upset
68. Assist
(a) aid (b) help
(c) hinder (d) facilitate
69. Prevent
(a) stop (b) permit
(c) check (d) avoid
70. Destruction
(a) preservation (b) ruin
(c) damage (d) wreckage
71. Spoil
(a) improve (b) blemish
(c) destroy (d) blight
72. ENHANCE
(a) boost (b) increase
(c) damage (d) advance
73. UNION
(a) separation (b) combination
(c) merger (d) blending
74. STRENGTHEN
(a) introduce (b) debilitate
(c) conclude (d) fortify
75. MAGNIFY
(a) produce (b) support
(c) reduce (d) destroy

## ANSWERS

| 1 | d | 2 | a | 3 | c | 4 | d | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | d | 8 | b | 9 | b | 10 | d |

| 11 | c | 12 | d | 13 | b | 14 | a | 15 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | b | 17 | c | 18 | b | 19 | d | 20 | d |
| 21 | a | 22 | d | 23 | b | 24 | a | 25 | d |
| 26 | a | 27 | c | 28 | c | 29 | b | 30 | c |
| 31 | d | 32 | c | 33 | c | 34 | a | 35 | b |
| 36 | d | 37 | b | 38 | a | 39 | b | 40 | a |
| 41 | c | 42 | c | 43 | d | 44 | a | 45 | b |
| 46 | c | 47 | d | 48 | d | 49 | a | 50 | d |
| 51 | b | 52 | b | 53 | b | 54 | b | 55 | b |
| 56 | b | 57 | d | 58 | c | 59 | a | 60 | a |
| 61 | a | 62 | c | 63 | a | 64 | d | 65 | a |
| 66 | d | 67 | a | 68 | c | 69 | b | 70 | a |
| 71 | a | 72 | c | 73 | a | 74 | b | 75 | c |

## PRACTICE TEST 2

Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

1. INDOLENT
(a) apathetic (b) casual
(c) industrious (d) heedless

2. DETERRENT
(a) incitement (b) confinement
(c) disincentive (d) intervention

3. FINESSE
(a) elegance (b) neglect
(c) proposition (d) clumsiness

4. GENIALITY
(a) warmth (b) hostility
(c) reciprocity (d) amenities

5. PREAMBLE
(a) preface
(b) commencement
(c) postscript
(d) tender

6. ANARCHY
(a) destruction (b) indiscipline
(c) relaxation (d) order

7. INSOUCIANCE
(a) indifferent (b) composure
(c) interest (d) slumber

8. DISSOLUTION
(a) suspension (b) Inauguration
(c) partition (d) withdrawal

9. AVARICE
(a) cupidity (b) conservation
(c) indulgence (d) generosity

10. CONVEX
(a) concave (b) u-shape
(c) bent (d) arched

11. GLIB
(a) apparent (b) strong
(c) superficial (d) hesitant
(e) convincing

12. INTRACTABLE
(a) wayward (b) abstinent
(c) bleak (d) easygoing

13. METICULOUS
(a) careless (b) particular
(c) calculated (d) planned

14. PLETHORA
(a) profusion (b) current
(c) balance (d) shortage

15. FACILITATE
(a) assist (b) expiate
(c) impede (d) further

16. DORMANT
(a) latent (b) active
(c) indolent (d) powerless

17. AMENABLE
(a) agreeable (b) bound
(c) submissive (d) unwilling

18. PIETY
(a) docility (b) seriousness
(c) wickedness (d) faithfulness

19. DENOUEMENT
(a) start (b) issue
(c) stop (d) reaction

20. INTRANSIGENCE
(a) obstinacy (b) protection
(c) flexibility (d) firmness

21. MOTLEY
(a) mixed (b) intense
(c) composite (d) uniform

22. FAWNING



(a) toadying (b) assertive
(c) comply (d) tremble

23. PERFUNCTORY
(a) obligatory (b) thoughtful
(c) impersonal (d) reckless

24. DISTILL
(a) extract (b) infuse
(c) rare (d) dilute

25. INERT
(a) tight (b) immobile
(c) moving (d) void

26. SAVORY
(a) sad (b) hidden
(c) lost (d) unpalatable

27. FULFILLED
(a) satirical (b) dry
(c) gorgeous (d) needy

28. RECLUSIVE
(a) joined (b) obscure
(c) gregarious (d) urban

29. COURTEOUS
(a) flaccid (b) emollient
(c) insolent (d) scrupulous

30. USURP
(a) rise rapidly
(b) use fully
(c) produce quickly
(d) own rightfully

31. ACRIMONIOUS
(a) legal (b) severe
(c) cursive (d) harmonious

32. SKEPTIC
(a) cryptic (b) believer
(c) support (d) eminent

33. INDUBITABLE
(a) wavering (b) aesthetic
(c) unmitigated (d) questionable

34. DELETERIOUS
(a) impulsive (b) salubrious
(c) pathetic (d) inclusive

35. PUISSANCE
(a) Ignorance (b) approbation
(c) impotence (d) repudiation

36. SYCOPHANCY
(a) speak harmoniously
(b) shout harshly
(c) push forcefully
(d) advise candidly

37. ABERRATION
(a) typical behaviour
(b) correct manners
(c) straight aim
(d) full truthfulness

38. ANOMALOUS
(a) capacious (b) vicious
(c) connected (d) usual

39. COGNISANCE
(a) idiom (b) ignorance
(c) abeyance (d) anecdote

40. QUIESCENT
(a) restless (b) exempt
(c) malignant (d) mendicant

41. ESCHEW
(a) traduce (b) invite
(c) use (d) emanate

42. TACITURN
(a) dubious (b) garrulous
(c) strategic (d) pleasant

43. RECONDITE
(a) miniature (b) philosopher
(c) arable (d) obvious

44. REDUNDANT
(a) dilatory (b) apocryphal
(c) astute (d) necessary

45. RESTITUTION
(a) inflation (b) cataclysm
(c) deprivation (d) constitution

46. PARSIMONY
(a) closely held
(b) free spending
(c) acting apishly
(d) poorly expressed

47. PERSPICACITY
(a) homelike ambiance
(b) precise meaning

(c) vague memory
(d) partial fulfillment

48. PREPOSTEROUS
(a) complaisant (b) conceited
(c) apologetic (d) credible

49. SANCTIMONIOUS
(a) proud (b) stubborn
(c) wealthy (d) devout

50. EXTIRPATE
(a) preserve (b) inseminate
(c) ingratiate (d) enter

51. CAPRICIOUS
(a) redoubtable (b) constant
(c) phlegmatic (d) solitary

52. CASUISTRY
(a) resultant (b) interior
(c) sediment (d) verity

53. CONTUMELY
(a) willingness (b) sporadically
(c) praise (d) augmented

54. SEDULOUS
(a) vociferous (b) derelict
(c) concomitant (d) itinerant

55. IMPERTURBABLE
(a) militant (b) cynical
(c) conical (d) agitated

56. PROFUSION
(a) travesty (b) validity
(c) scarcity (d) retraction

57. TEMPERATE
(a) aged (b) unlimited
(c) truncated (d) inebriated

58. MITIGATION
(a) aggravation (b) verdancy
(c) obscenity (d) restriction

59. INIQUITY
(a) fairness (b) rectitude
(c) peace (d) apostasy

60. PROTUBERANCE
(a) cadence (b) habitation
(c) indentation (d) attachment

61. EFFULGENCE
(a) murky (b) harshness
(c) mercenary (d) quiet

62. AMELIORATE
(a) increase (b) worsen
(c) clasp (d) dissemble

63. BENIGN
(a) sick (b) poor
(c) damaged (d) evil

64. SALUTARY
(a) noxious (b) objectionable
(c) moderate (d) farewell

65. ALIENATE
(a) go native (b) say clearly
(c) make friends (d) give freely

66. DROLLERY
(a) firm warning
(b) serious statement
(c) incredible threat
(d) witty aside

67. RETALIATE
(a) maintain serenity
(b) stand tall
(c) turn the other cheek
(d) improve relations with

68. ANALYSIS
(a) dialysis (b) electrolysis
(c) parenthesis (d) synthesis

69. PEREMPTORY
(a) humble (b) resistant
(c) weak (d) deferential

70. Conducive
(a) useless (b) favourable
(c) contributory (d) helpful

71. INSOLVENT
(a) physically pure
(b) financially stable
(c) metaphysically correct
(d) chemically active

72. HOMOGENEOUS
(a) parsimonious
(b) consciousness
(c) variegated
(d) loquacious

73. AMALGAMATE



(a) recriminate (b) procrastinate
(c) scintillate (d) segregate

74. TEMERITY
(a) imbroglio (b) diffidence
(c) cognomen (d) effervescence

75. MUTATION
(a) constancy (b) decency
(c) adolescent (d) clangorous

76. SYBARITIC
(a) foolish (b) obdurate
(c) consistent (d) austere

77. PROSAIC
(a) fulsome (b) mundane
(c) extraordinary (d) certain

78. TENDER
(a) difficult (b) leonine
(c) tepid (d) hardened

79. INADEQUATE
(a) glossy (b) rapid
(c) aspiring (d) sufficient

80. NON-STRIATED
(a) marked (b) striped
(c) plagued (d) stippled

81. SCRUTINISE
(a) question (b) leer
(c) sensitise (d) disregard

82. LOFTY
(a) assessed (b) debased
(c) general (d) intrusive

83. COLOURLESS
(a) red (b) black
(c) flamboyant (d) vicious

84. CELERITY
(a) depression (b) postponement
(c) slowness (d) choler

85. FURIOUS
(a) medium (b) restrained
(c) ticklish (d) disjointed

86. OVERPOWER
(a) succumb (b) twinge
(c) oust (d) betray

87. PALACE
(a) manse (b) dwelling
(c) skyscraper (d) hovel

88. SUSPEND
(a) turn on (b) resume
(c) switch (d) pend

89. MUTTER
(a) please oneself
(b) resolve conflict
(c) speak distinctly
(d) digress randomly

90. TRANSPARENT
(a) indelicate (b) neutral
(c) opaque (d) somber

91. ENSEMBLE
(a) complement (b) cacophony
(c) coordination (d) solo

92. RETAIN
(a) allocate (b) distract
(c) relegate (d) discard

93. RADIATE
(a) approach (b) cool
(c) absorb (d) tarnish

94. EPICURE
(a) a person ignorant about art
(b) a person dedicated to a cause
(c) a person motivated by greed
(d) a person indifferent to food

95. PREVARICATION
(a) tact (b) consistency
(c) veracity (d) silence

96. AMORTISE
(a) loosen
(b) denounce
(c) suddenly increase one's indebtedness
(d) wisely cause to flourish

97. EMACIATION
(a) invigoration (b) glorification
(c) amelioration (d) inundation

98. UNALLOYED
(a) destabilised (b) unregulated
(c) assimilated (d) adulterated

99. MINATORY
(a) reassuring (b) genuine
(c) creative (d) obvious

100. FLUCTUATE
(a) work for (b) flow over
(c) follow from (d) remain steady

### ANSWERS

| 1 | c | 2 | a | 3 | d | 4 | b | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | c | 8 | b | 9 | d | 10 | a |
| 11 | d | 12 | d | 13 | a | 14 | d | 15 | c |
| 16 | b | 17 | d | 18 | c | 19 | a | 20 | d |
| 21 | d | 22 | b | 23 | b | 24 | d | 25 | c |
| 26 | d | 27 | d | 28 | c | 29 | c | 30 | d |
| 31 | d | 32 | b | 33 | d | 34 | b | 35 | c |
| 36 | d | 37 | a | 38 | d | 39 | b | 40 | a |
| 41 | c | 42 | b | 43 | d | 44 | b | 45 | b |
| 46 | b | 47 | d | 48 | d | 49 | d | 50 | a |
| 51 | b | 52 | d | 53 | c | 54 | b | 55 | b |
| 56 | c | 57 | d | 58 | a | 59 | b | 60 | c |
| 61 | a | 62 | b | 63 | d | 64 | a | 65 | c |
| 66 | b | 67 | c | 68 | d | 69 | d | 70 | a |
| 71 | b | 72 | c | 73 | d | 74 | b | 75 | a |
| 76 | d | 77 | c | 78 | d | 79 | d | 80 | b |
| 81 | d | 82 | b | 83 | c | 84 | c | 85 | b |
| 86 | a | 87 | d | 88 | b | 89 | c | 90 | c |
| 96 | c | 97 | a | 98 | d | 99 | a | 100 | d |

## PRACTICE TEST 3

No. of Questions: 25 Time allotted : 15 minutes

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words, marked a-d. You are required to select a word that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. MULTIFARIOUS
(a) uniform (b) inconsistence
(c) separate (d) homogenous

2. APPOSITE
(a) competent (b) inappropriate
(c) liable (d) connected

3. PLUMMET
(a) climb (b) propel
(c) release (d) shake

4. FLORID
(a) fancy (b) busy
(c) loud (d) plain

5. ANTEDILUVIAN
(a) remote (b) modern
(c) early (d) aged

6. DOCTRINAIRE
(a) rigid (b) supporter
(c) liberal (d) academic

7. MONOLITHIC
(a) small (b) compatible
(c) autocratic (d) steady

8. PALLID
(a) wasted (b) colourless
(c) neutral (d) dark

9. INSUPERABLE
(a) impossible (b) resistance
(c) powerful (d) easy

10. GOADED
(a) forced (b) encourage
(c) unprovoked (d) arouse

11. APPROBATION
(a) regard (b) admiration
(c) assent (d) disapproval

12. PERTURBED
(a) influence (b) relaxed
(c) transform (d) overcome

13. INNOCUOUS
(a) harmless (b) naïve
(c) offensive (d) reliable

14. CONCILIATORY
(a) provocation (b) appeasing
(c) convivial (d) neutral

15. DERIVATIVE
(a) derive (b) connection
(c) emergence (d) original



16. FUSION
(a) blend (b) separation
(c) synthesis (d) amalgam

17. PUSILLANIMOUS
(a) worried (b) shaky
(c) uneasy (d) brave

18. IRRESOLUTE
(a) cheating (b) confused
(c) unsure (d) determined

19. ABSTEMIOUS
(a) meager (b) economical
(c) unrestrained (d) controlled

20. CONVIVIAL
(a) glowing (b) unfriendly
(c) tender (d) cordial

21. PERMEABLE
(a) leaky (b) refined
(c) delicate (d) watertight

22. OVERWEENING
(a) arrogant (b) unassuming
(c) autocratic (d) proud

23. INTANGIBLE
(a) concrete (b) vague
(c) divine (d) indirect

24. FLUX
(a) course (b) instability
(c) uniform (d) flood

25. SOPORIFIC
(a) hypnotic (b) dreamy
(c) unchanging (d) stimulating

### ANSWERS

| 1 | d | 2 | b | 3 | a | 4 | d | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | a | 8 | d | 9 | d | 10 | c |
| 11 | d | 12 | b | 13 | c | 14 | a | 15 | d |
| 16 | b | 17 | d | 18 | d | 19 | c | 20 | b |
| 21 | d | 22 | b | 23 | a | 24 | c | 25 | d |

## PRACTICE TEST 4

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words, marked a-d. You have to select a word that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. TORTUOUS
(a) twisting (b) compound
(c) straight (d) manifold

2. DESICCATED
(a) shriveled (b) dried
(c) dehydrated (d) fresh

3. INCONSEQUENTIAL
(a) illogical (b) doubtful
(c) incoherent (d) important

4. EXACTING
(a) elementary (b) smooth
(c) easy (d) effortless

5. FALLOW
(a) empty (b) barbaric
(c) desert (d) cultivated

6. VIABLE
(a) feasible (b) impossible
(c) credible (d) rational

7. INUNDATED
(a) idle (b) encompass
(c) consume (d) hectic

8. PIQUED
(a) upset (b) craze
(c) pleased (d) bitter

9. TREMULOUS
(a) shaky (b) anxious
(c) unsettled (d) steady

10. FORBEARANCE
(a) restraint (b) escape
(c) departure (d) impatience

11. INVECTIVE
(a) insulting (b) praise
(c) sarcastic (d) backbiting

12. JUNTA
(a) democracy (b) alliance
(c) stratocracy (d) cartel

13. LEVITY
(a) humor (b) gratification
(c) nonsense (d) gravity

14. CRAVEN

(a) weak (b) bold
(c) scared (d) anxious

15. PROHIBITIVE
(a) excessive (b) absolute
(c) expensive (d) affordable

16. INCURSION
(a) attack (b) invasion
(c) advance (d) retreat

17. VACUOUS
(a) plain (b) clear
(c) bright (d) desert

18. TURBID
(a) clear (b) muddy
(c) confused (d) dense
(e) heavy

19. SENTIENT
(a) aware (b) attentive
(c) informed (d) unconscious

20. TACIT
(a) indicated (b) inherent
(c) explicit (d) involved

21. NEGATED
(a) disagree (b) declare
(c) redeem (d) valid

22. PHLEGMATIC
(a) different (b) energetic
(c) deliberate (d) collected

23. REFUTE
(a) convict (b) degrade
(c) reduce (d) prove

24. INSENSIBLE
(a) sensitive (b) numb
(c) sluggish (d) clumpy

25. SPORADIC
(a) periodic (b) odd
(c) regular (d) exceptional

### ANSWERS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | c | 2 | d | 3 | d | 4 | c | 5 | d |
| 6 | b | 7 | a | 8 | c | 9 | d | 10 | d |
| 11 | b | 12 | a | 13 | d | 14 | b | 15 | d |
| 16 | d | 17 | c | 18 | a | 19 | d | 20 | c |

CHAPTER 2

# ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

1. (One) who knows everything — **Omniscient**. جسے ہر چیز کی خبر ہو
2. (One) who is all-powerful — **Omnipotent**. سب سے زیادہ طاقتور
3. (One) who is present everywhere — **Omnipresent**. ہر جگہ موجود
4. One who always looks at the bright side of things — **Optimist**. روشن خیال
5. One who always looks at the dark side of things — **Pessimist**. قنوطی
6. (One) who cannot read or write — **Literate**. پڑھا لکھا
7. (A child) born after the death of its father — **Posthumous**. جو باپ کی وفات کے بعد پیدا ہو
8. (A work) published after the death of its writer — **Posthumous** ایسی کتاب جو رائٹر کے مرنے کے بعد شائع ہو
9. (A letter, poem, etc.) whose writer is unknown — **Anonymous**. بے نام
10. Government by one — **Autocracy**. یک اجارہ
11. Government by a king — **Monarch**. شہنشاہ
12. Government by the people — **Democracy**. جمہوریت
13. Government by the nobility — **Aristocracy**. امراء کی حکومت
14. Government by the officials — **Bureaucracy**. افسروں کی حکومت
15. Government by a few — **Oligarchy**. چند اجارہ حکومت
16. Government by the rich — **Plutocracy**. دولتمندوں کی حکومت
17. One who does not believe in God — **Atheist**. دہریہ
18. (That) which is fit to be eaten — **Edible**. کھانے کے قابل
19. (That) which cannot be read (handwriting, etc.)— **Illegible.**
20. (One) who cannot be corrected — **Incorrigible**. ڈھیٹ
21. (One) who cannot be conquered (fort, army, etc.) — **Invincible**. ناقابل شکست
22. (Work) for which no salary is paid = **Honorary**. اعزازی
23. (An) office with a salary but not work — **Sinecure**. بے کام تنخواہ
24. To talk impiously about sacred things — **Blasphemy**.
25. Men living In the same age — **Contemporaries**. ہم عصر
26. (One) who eannet pay one's debts — **Insolvent**. دیوالیہ
27. One who hates women — **Misogynist**. عورت بیزار
28. A remedy for ali diseases — **Panacea**. تریاق

29. Too much official formality = **Red-tapism**. سرکاری کارروائیاں
30. A man is le Indifferent to pleasure and pain — **Stoic**. جسے خوشی اور غم سے محبت نہ ہو
31. A person who has a long experience of military service or any other occupation — **Veteran**. کہنہ مشق، تجربہ کار
32. A man who has too much enthusiasm for hit own religion and hates other religions — **Fanatic** مذہبی جنونی
33. To think carefully —**Ponder**. غور فکر کرنا
34. (Animals) equally at home on land and in water—**Amphibious**. ایسے جانور جو پانی اور خشکی پر رہ سکیں
35. (To) turn somebody into an enemy— **Alienate**. کسی کو ناراض کرنا
36. (One) who is liked by everybody — **Popular**. مشہور
37. The life history of a man — **Biography**. سوانح حیات
38. The life history of a man written by himself—**Autobiography**. خودنوشت
39. A man who thinks of the welfare of women — **Feminist**. عورتوں کے حقوق کا حامی
40. One who hates mankind — **Misanthrope**. مردم گزیدہ
41. One who can make oneself at home in all countries — **Cosmopolitan**. کائناتی سوچ کا حامل
42. (A voice or sound) which cannot be heard — **Inaudible**. خفیف آواز
43. (That) which cannot be believed — **Incredible** (e.g., an account, a story). ناقابل یقین
44. (That) which cannot be blotted out or rubbed off — **Indelible** (e.g., an impression, a mark). انمٹ نقوش
45. (That) which cannot be satisfied — **Insatiable** (e.g., hunger, desire). ناقابل تسکین
46. (That) which cannot be altered or withdrawn — **Irrevocable** (e.g., a decree, an order. ناقابل تنسیخ
47. (That) which is not likely to happen — **Improbable** (e.g., an incident, event). ناقابل عمل وقوع
48. (That) which cannot be explained — **Inexplicable**. ناقابل بیان
49. (A loss or damage) which cannot, be repaired or compensated for— **Irreparable**. ناقابل تلافی
50. (That) which cannot be imitated — **Inimitable** (e.g., writing, manner of speaking). ناقابل نقل
51. A person's first speech — **Maiden**. پہلی تقریر
52. (Manners, behaviour) like those of a woman — **Effeminate**. خسرہ
53. Murder, or murderer, of a man — **Homicide**. قاتل
54. Murder, or murderer, of a king — **Regicide**. بادشاہ کا قاتل
55. Murder, or murderer, of a mother — **Matricide**. ماں کا قاتل
56. Murder, or murderer, of a father — **Patricide**. باپ کا قاتل
57. Murder, or murderer, of a brother — **Fratricide**. بھائی کا قاتل
58. Murder, or murderer, of oneself — **Suicide**. خودسوزی
59. (That) which is no longer in use (e.g., a word or a custom) — **Obsolete**. متروک
60. Animals which suckle their young ones — **Mammals**. دودھ دینے والے جانور



61. (A decision, opinion) on which all are agreed — **Unanimous**. متفقہ فیصلہ
62. (Two or more things) occurring at the same time — **Simultaneous**. ایک وقت واقع ہو
63. Of one's own free will — **Voluntary**. رضاکارانہ
64. (A match or contest) in which neither party wins — **Drawn**. ہار جیت کے بغیر کھیل
65. (A speech) delivered without previous preparation —**Extempore**. بغیر تیاری کے تقریر
66. A place where weapons and ammunition are manufactured and stored — **Arsenal**. اسلحہ خانہ
67. A place where historical relics are kept for exhibition — **Museum**. میوزیم
68. A place where birds, animals, etc., are kept for exhibition —**Zoo**. چڑیا گھر
69. A lover of women — **Philogynist**. عورتوں کا رسیا
70. A person who suffers physical hardships for the welfare of his soul — **Ascetic**. صوفی
71. The state of remaining unmarried — **Celibacy**. کنوارا پن
72. One who has vowed not to marry — **Celibate** کنوارا رہنا
73. Marrying one husband or one wife at a time — **Monogamy**. ایک وقت میں ایک بیوی رکھنا
74. Marrying more than one wife or more than one husband at a time — **Polygamy**. کثرت الازدواجی
75. Marrying more than one husband at a time — **Polyandry**. ایک وقت میں ایک سے زیادہ خاوند رکھنا
76. The act of a high official showing favour to his relatives — **Nepotism**. خویش پروری
77. One who loves one's fellowmen and benefits them in all possible ways — **Philanthropist** انسانیت پسند
78. One who can use one's left as well as one's right hand with equal effect — **Ambidextrous**. دائیں اور بائیں ہاتھ یکساں استعمال کرنا
79. A close fisted or stingy person — **Niggard**. کنجوس
80. (Something) which is ill-timed and out of place — **Inopportune**. بے موقع
81. (A remedy) which never fails — **Infallible**.
82. (A plant or animal or person) that is harmless — **Innocuous**. معصوم
83. A tendency to give an unfair judgment through sympathy with one side — **Partiality** یکطرفہ
84. (An order) that is absolutely clear — **Unambiguous**. بالکل شفاف
85. Liable to be called upon to explain an action — **Answerable**. قابل جواب
86. A diplomatic minister of the highest order sent by one country to another — **Ambassador**. سفیر
87. The entire mass of air surrounding the earth — **Atmosphere**. ماحول
88. The original or native inhabitants of a country —**Aborigines**. ملک کے اصلی باشندے
89. To give up the throne or other office of dignity —**Abdicate**. تخت سے دستبردار ہونا
90. To increase the speed of; to hasten the progress of — **Accelerate**. رفتار تیز کرنا
91. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views —**Bigot**. متعصب

92. A woman of fair complexion and light hair — **Blonde.**

93. A woman with dark complexion and brown hair — **Brunette.**

94. Inclined to fight —**Bellicose.** جھگڑالو

95. Speaking or writing two languages — **Bilingual.** دو زبانوں کا

96. (Animals) equally at home on land and sea —Amphibious (Machines) capable of working both on land and sea —**Amphibious** خشکی اور تری پر رہنے والا

97. (Person) willing to believe without sufficient evidence —**Credulous.**

98. (Person) having little or no sympathy — **Callous.** بے رحم

99. Persons working together in the same office or department — **Colleagues.** دفتر کے ساتھی

100. Want of rain or of water — **Drought** (pronounced as Drowt). خشک سالی

101. (A statement, etc.) not likely to be true — **Dubious.** مشکوک

102. Extreme old age when a man behaves foolishly —**Dotage.** بڑھاپا میں آتا خراب

103. An extremely old man who behaves like a fool — **Dotard.** احمق بوڑھا

104. Fit or worthy or qualified to be chosen (for post, etc.) — **Eligible.** اہل

105. One who always thinks of one's own interest — **Egoist.** خود غرض

106. One who always talks of oneself— **Egotist?** خود پسند

107. One who is given to the luxuries of the table or to sensual enjoyment— **Epicure** عیش پسند

108. A social outcast — **Pariah.** اچھوت

109. The science that deals with the origin and history of words — **Etymology.** الفاظ کی ابتداء سے متعلق

110. To make forceful; to lay stress on — **Emphasize.** زور دینا

111. To root out (an evil, disease, etc.) — **Eradicate.** ختم کر دینا

112. A man having uncommon, unusual habits, etc. — **Eccentric.** عجیب و غریب

113. (A person) who is not easily pleased — **Fastidious.** نازک مزاج

114. One who believes that everything is pre-destined by Fate or Destiny — **Fatalist** مقدر

115. That which does not catch fire — **Fire-proof.** آگ پروف

116. That which destroys germs — **Germicide.**

117. A native of another country — **Foreigner** (or Alien). غیر ملکی

118. (Remarks, etc.) which do not apply to, or have no bearing upon, the subject under discussion — **Irrelevant.** غیر متعلق

119. (Person or efforts) that cannot be fatigued or wearied out — **Indefatigable.** ان تھک

120. Worship of images or idols — **Idolatory.** بت پرستی

121. A peculiarity of temperament or constitution — **Idiosyncrasy.** حسن مزاجی

122. To decorate (building, house, etc.) with lights — **Illuminate.** روشن کرنا

123. To urge another person to evil — **Instigate.** برائی پر اکسانا

124. One who is suffering from nervous disorder — **Neurotic.** پاگل پن



125. (a) An eight-sided figure — Octagon.
(b) Having eight sides— **Octagonal.** ہشت پہلو

126. One who looks only at the bright side of me or who believes that the good in the world outweighs the evil — **Optimist.** روشن خیال

127. Object kept in memory of a person or event — **Memento.** یادداشت نامہ

128. A remedy for all ills — **Panacea.** تریاق

129. (a) A plant growing upon and nourished by the juice or another.— **Parasite.** طفیلیہ
(b) An animal which lives on another. — **Parasite.**
(c) A person who lives at another's expense — **Parasite.**

130. (Examination of a body) held after death — **Post-mortem.** پوسٹ مارٹم

131. A writer who steals from the writings or ideas of another — **Plagiarist.** ادبی سرقہ

132. One who believes that the evil in this world is far greater than the good (or, one who always looks at the dark side of life) — **Pessimist.** قنوطی

133. (A country, etc.) which is very distant— **Remove.** بہت دور، ہٹا ہوا

134. Violating the sanctity of something— **Sacrilege.** بے حرمتی کرنا

135. At one and the same time (at the same moment) — **Simultaneously.** بیک وقت واقع ہونا

136. To make safe from germs by boiling or otherwise — **Sterilize.** جراثیم سے پاک

137. (Reproducing or repeating or memorizing) word for word — **Verbatim.** لفظ بہ لفظ

138. One who eats only vegetables and abstains from meat — **Vegetarian** سبزی خور

139. Able to keep out water — **Water-proof.** واٹر پروف

140. (Animals) which live in flocks — **Gregarious.** گروہ میں رہنے والا

141. (Animals) which live in water — **Aquatic.** پانی کا جانور

142. Animal with two feet — **Biped.** (Man is a biped). دو ٹانگوں والا جانور

143. Animal with four feet — **Quadruped.** (The cow is a quadruped). چار ٹانگوں والا جانور

144. Person who has command over several languages — **Linguist** کئی زبانوں کا ماہر

145. Person who is sick or ill most of the time — **Invalid.** مستقل بیمار

146. A medicine which prevents infection by killing germs — **Antiseptic.** جراثیم کش

147. One who eats too much — **Glutton.** بہت زیادہ کھانے والا

148. One who spends very little — **Miser.** کنجوس

149. One who spends too much — **Spendthrift** فضول خرچ

150. That through which we can see — **Transparent** (like a thin dress or clear water.) شفاف

151. (Victory) gained at too great a cost or after heavy losses — **Pyrrhic.** ایسی فتح جس میں بہت نقصان ہو

152. Study of birds — **Ornithology.** پرندوں کا مطالعہ

153. That which cannot be conquered — Invulnerable; Impregnable; Unconquerable. ناقابلِ شکست

154. A great lover of books — Bibliophile. کتابوں سے محبت کرنا

155. One who walks in sleep — Somnambulist. نیند میں چلنا

156. One who can speak in such a way that the hearers are made to believe that the voice is coming from some other side —Ventriloquist. آواز کسی اور جانب سے آتی محسوس ہو

157. Writing in which sex is treated with too much frankness so as to excite the readers-Pornography. برہنہ تصویریں

158. (Person who dies) without having made his will — Intestate. بغیر وصیت فوت ہونے والے

159. Drug which sends one to sleep — Narcotic. نشہ آور

160. Study of insects — Entomology. حشرات کی سائنس

161. Tendency to tell lies —Mendacity. جھوٹ بولنا

162. A tank where fishes are kept — Aquarium. مچھلیوں والا تالاب

163. One who is after money — Mercenary روپے پیسے کا لالچی.

164. One who does things from a spirit of service to others — Missionary. مشنری

165. Estate inherited from one's ancestors — Patrimony. والدین سے ورثہ

166. That which must happen — Inevitable. ناگزیر

167. Speech made to oneself when one is alone —Soliloquy. خود کلامی

168. One who walks on foot — Pedestrian. پیدل

169. One who rides a horse — Equestrian. گھڑسوار

170. One who speaks for others — Spokesman. ترجمان

171. One who is fond of superior food and drinks — Epicure. خوش خوراک

172. One who changes one's principles or party — Turncoat. لوٹا

173. One who eats human flesh — Cannibal. آدم خور

174. One who thinks that human nature is essentially evil — Cynic. قنوطی

175. One who makes a scholarly study of things of the past —Antiquarian. ماہر آثار قدیمہ

176. Man who makes a pastime of love making — Philanderer. عاشق مزاج

177. One who does something hot professionally pleasure — Amateur. شوقیہ فنکار

178. That which cannot be repaired — Irreparable ناقابل تلافی

179. (A decision or order) which cannot be recalled or altered — Irrevocable. ناقابل تبدیل

180. That which easily catches fire — Inflammable. آتش گیر

181. The art practised by ambassadors and statesmen — Diplomacy. ڈپلومیسی

182. Science of human races — Ethnology. انسانی نسل کا علم

183. Destroying works of art — Vandalism. فن کے نمونہ کو تباہ کرنا



184. Person who is a good judge of things of art, of food wine, etc. — Connoisseur. نقاد فن

185. Person appointed by two parties to settle a dispute —Arbitrator. ثالث

186. Notice of somebody's death in a newspaper or magazine — Obituary. تعزیتی نامہ

187. Words inscribed on a tomb — Epitaph. کتبہ

188. (Person) who possesses several talents or gifts — Versatile. ہر فن مولا، صاحب کمال

189. Person who abstains completely from liquor — Teetotaller. شراب کا پرہیزگار

190. A habitual drunkard — Sot or Toper. شرابی پی کر ٹن

191. One who is new in any business or profession — Novice. نیا

192. Book containing information on all subjects — Encyclopedia. انسائیکلوپیڈیا

193. Place for keeping birds — Aviary. پرندوں کے گھر

194. China tea cups, saucers, plates — Crockery. کراکری

195. Knives, forks, etc. — Cutlery. چھری کانٹے

196. Place for keeping dogs —Kennel. کتا گھر

197. Easy to carry over long distances — Portable. آسانی سے اٹھانے والا

198. A believer in the abolition of war — Pacifist. امن پسند

199. State of growth between boyhood and youth — Adolescence. نوبلوغت کا عالم

200. A believer in the use of armed might — Militarist. عنوان شباب

201. (That) which lasts for a short time — Transitory. مختصر مدتی

202. One who serves public interest and feels very sympathetic to human beings — Humanitarian. انسان پسندی

203. That which cannot be imitated — Inimitable. ناقابل نقل

204. (Something that) goes from bad to worse — Deteriorates. روبہ زوال

205. Not likely to be true — Improbable. ناقابل یقین

206. Absence of government — Anarchy. انارکی

207. One who does not want any government — Anarchist. انارکی پسند

208. Contrary to law — Illegal. غیر قانونی

209. Contrary to nature — Unnatural. غیر فطری

210. Medicine tending to loosen the bowels — Laxative.

211. A state of perfect balance — Equilibrium. توازن

212. A hard-hearted money-lender charging high interest —Usurer. سود خور

213. To move from one's own country into a foreign country —Immigrate.

214. To move out of one country to settle in another — Emigrate

# ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION EXERCISE

## EXERCISE 1

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

1. The people in a theatre or cinema
   (a) assembly (b) crowd
   (c) audience (d) spectators
2. A man who operates on sick people
   (a) operator
   (b) surgeon
   (c) physician
   (d) physiotherapist
3. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
   (a) dictionary (b) encyclopedia
   (c) anthology (d) directory
4. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
   (a) telescope (b) microscope
   (c) periscope (d) kaleidoscope
5. A hater of learning and knowledge
   (a) illiterate (b) bibliophile
   (c) mixologist (d) misogynist
6. A person who looks at the dark side of everything
   (a) sadist (b) blind
   (c) pessimist (d) optimist
7. Animals who eat flesh of another animal
   (a) maneater (b) beast
   (c) carnivorous (d) cannibal
8. Animals that can live on land and water
   (a) aquatic (b) amphibians
   (c) reptiles (d) gregarious
9. One who eats everything
   (a) carnivorous (b) gourmet
   (c) omnivorous (d) omnipotent
10. A woman having several husbands at the same time
   (a) polygamy (b) polyandry
   (c) polysexual (d) polyglot
11. The state of complete continence on the part of a woman
   (a) celibacy (b) virginity
   (c) unmarried (d) spinster
12. A person who hates women
   (a) intolerant (b) misogynist
   (c) bigamist (d) gullible
13. Destruction of unborn baby in mother's womb
   (a) feticide (b) infanticide
   (c) abortion (d) regicide
14. A sleeping room for many persons
   (a) boarding (b) hostel
   (c) dormitory (d) dwelling
15. One who murders one's mother
   (a) genocide (b) germicide
   (c) matricide (d) patricide
16. Elimination of a racial group by killing
   (a) homicide (b) regicide
   (c) genocide (d) patricide
17. Habit of secretly listening to private conversation
   (a) spying (b) spelling
   (c) condign (d) murmuring
18. A large scale departure of people from a territory
   (a) migration (b) immigration
   (c) exodus (d) aberration
19. Cessation of arms before a formal treaty is signed during war
   (a) truce (b) armistice
   (c) accord (d) retreat
20. A disease that spreads by means of germs carried in atmosphere
   (b) epidemic (b) suicide
   (a) infectious (d) endemic
21. Killing of human beings
   (a) murder (b) suicide
   (c) homicide (d) assassination



22. Killing of one's own brother
   (a) murder (b) matricide
   (c) fratricide (d) genocide
23. Rainfall at irregular intervals or occasionally
   (a) irregular (b) sporadic
   (c) accidental (d) temporary
24. A speech delivered without preparation
   (a) straightforward
   (b) extempore
   (c) verbose
   (d) maiden
25. Something that becomes outdated
   (a) old (b) ancient
   (c) obsolete (d) useless
26. A speech made by someone for the first time
   (a) spontaneous
   (b) extempore
   (c) maiden speech
   (d) sermon
27. A physician who specializes in diseases of skin
   (a) obstetrician (b) dermatologist
   (c) cardiologist (d) None of these
28. To kill someone for political reasons
   (a) homicide (b) murder
   (c) assassination (d) genocide
29. A person who is fond of sensuous enjoyment
   (a) epicure (b) witty
   (c) hedonist (d) humorous
30. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
   (a) endemic (b) epidemic
   (c) infectious (d) contagious
31. A religious discourse
   (a) preach (b) stanza
   (c) sanctorum (d) sermon
32. A place that provides refuge
   (a) asylum (b) sanatorium
   (c) shelter (d) orphanage
33. A large dark grey cloud that brings rain or snow
   (a) nimbus (b) blizzard
   (c) hail (d) fog
34. One who has a compulsive desire to steal
   (a) pilferer (b) poacher
   (c) plagiarist (d) kleptomaniac
35. Official misconduct
   (a) malefactor
   (b) malfeasance
   (c) maltreatment
   (d) maladministration
36. A person who does not believe in the existence of God
   (a) theist (b) heretic
   (c) atheist (d) fanatic
37. Teetotaler means
   (a) one who abstains from theft
   (b) one who abstains from meat
   (c) one who abstains from taking wine
   (d) one who abstains from taking malice
38. Policemen riding on motorcycles as guards of VIP
   (a) outriders (b) servants
   (c) commandos (d) attendants
39. A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things
   (a) trickster (b) impostor
   (c) magician (d) mountebank
40. A place for sick people who need long periods for recovery
   (a) clinic (b) hospital
   (c) sanatorium (d) asylum
41. A person who eats too much
   (a) glutton (b) reveler
   (c) sensualist (d) omnivore
42. Likely to break apart easily
   (a) breakable (b) thin
   (c) brittle (d) harsh
43. Government by one person
   (a) dictatorship (b) monarchy
   (c) democracy (d) oligarchy

44. A general pardon granted by the government to political offenders
(a) pardon (b) excuse
(c) honesty (d) amnesty

45. A person who is out to destroy government
(a) anarchist (b) destroyer
(c) atheist (d) theist

46. Perceptible to the ear
(a) audible (b) laudable
(c) praise able (d) adorable

47. A government that is carried on through officers
(a) bureaucracy (b) officiousness
(c) class-one (d) dictatorship

48. Something that occurs at irregular intervals in time or occasionally
(a) obvious (b) sporadic
(c) monotonous (d) ambiguous

49. People working in the same department or office
(a) fellows (b) colleagues
(c) mates (d) companions

50. Animals that eat flesh
(a) herbivorous (b) omnivorous
(c) carnivorous (d) vegetarian

## ANSWERS

| 1 | c | 2 | b | 3 | b | 4 | a | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | c | 8 | b | 9 | c | 10 | b |
| 11 | b | 12 | b | 13 | a | 14 | c | 15 | c |
| 16 | a | 17 | c | 18 | c | 19 | b | 20 | a |
| 21 | c | 22 | c | 23 | b | 24 | b | 25 | c |
| 26 | c | 27 | b | 28 | c | 29 | c | 30 | b |
| 31 | d | 32 | a | 33 | a | 34 | d | 35 | b |
| 36 | c | 37 | c | 38 | a | 39 | a | 40 | c |
| 41 | a | 42 | c | 43 | a | 44 | d | 45 | a |
| 46 | a | 47 | a | 48 | b | 49 | b | 50 | c |

# PRACTICE TESTS

## PRACTICE TEST 1

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives given words/phrase:

1. One who feels at home in every country
(a) metropolitan (b) cosmopolitan
(c) citizen (d) denizen

2. A statement that is absolutely clear
(a) clean (b) confused
(c) ambiguous (d) unequivocal

3. The murder of a human being
(a) homicide (b) regicide
(c) suicide (d) infanticide

4. Incapable of being explained
(a) nondescript (b) untold
(c) unexplained (d) inexplicable

5. Handwriting that cannot be read
(a) illegible (b) unreadable
(c) dim (d) dull

6. A hard nut to crack is
(a) a person who is very obstinate
(b) any dry fruit like walnut
(c) a difficult child
(d) a problem which cannot be solved easily

7. A cock and bull story means
(a) an unbelievable gossip
(b) a children's fable
(c) a quarrelsome dialogue
(d) a competition between unequal people

8. The gift of the gab means
(a) an unexpected gain
(b) fluency of speech
(c) thought provoking oration
(d) a gift from Santa Claus

9. A fool's paradise means
(a) a foolish idea
(b) an imaginary idea
(c) an unexpected gain for foolish man
(d) false hopes

10. A man of spirit is



(a) a very talented man
(b) a spiritual person
(c) a very courageous man
(d) a unique person

11. A person very hard to please
(a) obstinate
(b) unconquerable
(c) fastidious
(d) invincible

12. A funny imitation of a poem
(a) dialogue (b) sonnet
(c) caricature (d) parody

## ANSWERS

| 1 | b | 2 | d | 3 | a | 4 | d | 5 | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | a | 8 | b | 9 | d | 10 | c |
| 11 | c | 12 | d | | | | | | |

## PRACTICE TEST 2

1. Person who looks at the dark side of everything
(a) pessimist (b) idealist
(c) optimist (d) naturalism

2. Person who looks at the bright side of everything
(a) cynic (b) pessimist
(c) optimist (d) Strange

3. Person who abstains from all alcoholic drinks
(a) teetotaler (b) ambitious
(c) abscond (d) escape

4. Assumed pen-name of one who conceals his identity as a writer
(a) pompous (b) plagiarist
(c) pseudonym (d) philistine

5. Stage of growth between boyhood and youth
(a) infancy (b) teenager
(c) old age (d) adolescence

6. An organ of body cut off by surgery
(a) amputation (b) imitation
(c) adaptation (d) impartial

7. One who eats everything
(a) carnivorous (b) herbivorous
(c) insectivorous (d) omnivorous

8. Animal that eats flesh of other animals
(a) carnivorous (b) benevolent
(c) insectivorous (d) omnivorous

9. Animals that can live on land and water
(a) insectivorous (b) dinosaurs
(c) amphibians (d) reptile

10. One who is residing in a country of which he or she is not yet a full-fledged citizen
(a) lain (b) lease
(c) enemy (d) alien

11. Child without parents
(a) juvenile (b) sprout
(c) orphan (d) ankle biter

12. Easy to shape in desired form
(a) malleable (b) stiff
(c) rigid (d) brittle

13. Easy to carry over long distance
(a) fixed (b) manageable
(c) portable (d) convenient

14. An object through which light passes but people cannot see across clearly
(a) heavy (b) cloudy
(c) opaque (d) translucent

15. An object through which light passes and one can see through
(a) transparent (b) opaque
(c) quite (d) thick

16. That which can be drunk
(a) jeopardize (b) potable
(c) risk (d) peril

17. That which can be eaten
(a) poisonous (b) ripe
(c) provision (d) edible

18. That which can be easily digested
(a) palatable (b) inedible
(c) tasteless (d) tart

19. Belonging to one's ancestors
(a) fresh (b) acquired
(c) ancestral (d) unusual

20. A truce or cessation from arms before a formal treaty is signed
(a) dispute

(b) armistice
(c) commencement
(d) disagreement

21. A state of complete continence
(a) celibacy (b) conceit
(c) courage (d) arrogance

22. Deserving blame for an offence or crime
(a) innocent (b) exalted
(c) culpable (d) thorough,

23. A state of perfect balance
(a) equilibrium (b) equilibrium
(c) imbalance (d) equilibrium

24. That which lasts forever or is never-ending
(a) cessation (b) terminable
(c) eternal (d) limited

25. A speech without any previous preparation
(a) extempore (b) deliberately
(c) rehearsed (d) premeditated

26. Illicit partner of a married man or woman
(a) foe (b) abscond .
(c) hate (d) paramour

27. Beyond all powers of destruction of time
(a) imperishable (b) destructible
(c) intermittent (d) transient

28. Lasting only for a very short time
(a) transient (b) enduring
(c) enticing (d) lasting

29. Which can be destroyed quickly
(a) endurance (b) continuation
(c) permanent (d) perishable

30. State of complete continence on the part of a woman
(a) honor (b) restraint
(c) virginity (d) virtue

31. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyment
(a) flat
(b) hedonist
(c) underdeveloped
(d) acetic

32. A person with refined taste in food and wine
(a) puritan (b) ascetic
(c) novice (d) epicure

33. The large-scale departure of people
(a) entrance (b) arrival
(c) standing (d) exodus

34. Disease that spreads by contact
(a) contagious (b) lupine
(c) antiseptic (d) endemic

35. Disease that spreads by means of germs carried in the atmosphere
(a) hygienic (b) limited
(c) harmless (d) infectious

36. Disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
(a) epidemic (b) gush
(c) explosion (d) healing

37. In a state of apparent inactivity but capable of being easily called into action
(a) active (b) involved
(c) animated (d) dormant

38. A period of inactivity in which some living organisms pass the winter (like frogs)
(a) hibernation (b) hustle
(c) diligence (d) ambitious

39. One who hates mankind
(a) philanthropist (b) misanthrope
(c) humanitarian (d) optimist

40. To sail round the world
(a) circumnavigate
(b) assist
(c) permit
(d) land

41. Using ambiguous words to conceal the truth
(a) clear (b) obvious
(c) authentic (d) equivocal

42. One who can be easily duped or fooled by any swindler
(a) smart (b) gullible
(c) astute (d) perceptive

43. Uniform in structure or composition throughout
(a) heterogeneous
(b) evident
(c) ordered
(d) homogeneous



44. Free from external incitement or self-generation or happening without external cause
(a) deliberate (b) spontaneous
(c) premeditated (d) painstaking

45. Organism that grows, feeds and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host
(a) leader (b) workaholic
(c) overachiever (d) parasite

46. Person who loves mankind
(a) detractor (b) egoist
(c) philanthropist (d) stingy

47. To root out an evil
(a) establish (b) eradicate
(c) institute (d) secure

48. The state of being married
(a) matrimony (b) divorce
(c) observance (d) neglect

49. Practice of having only one wife or husband at a time
(a) slenderness (b) fornication
(c) tidiness (d) monogamy

50. Dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself
(a) dialogue (b) listening
(c) monologue (d) address

51. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or book
(a) epilogue (b) preface
(c) debut (d) climax

52. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play
(a) finish (b) prologue
(c) postscript (d) addendum

53. Account of a person's life written by another
(a) speech (b) adventure
(c) notification (d) biography

54. Unfit for human consumption
(a) inedible (b) comestible
(c) appetizing (d) delicious

55. Person who is hard to please
(a) conformist (b) orthodox
(c) sheep (d) dissenter

56. Person who believes in God
(a) heist (b) theist
(c) atheist (d) thirsty

57. Person who does not believe in the existence of God
(a) atheist (b) believer
(c) devotee (d) disciple

58. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline
(a) elaborate (b) encouraging
(c) ascetic (d) indulgent

59. Things belonging to ancient times
(a) unripe (b) young
(c) modern (d) antiques

60. Person more like a woman than a man
(a) masculinity (b) extroverted
(c) effeminate (d) unpretentious

61. Honorably discharged from service
(a) employed (b) emeritus
(c) active (d) working

62. Person of strong conviction or prejudice, especially in matters of religion
(a) tolerator (b) liberal
(c) humanitarian (d) bigot

63. Incapable of being corrected
(a) reformable (b) incorrigible
(c) manageable (d) obedient

64. One who pretends to be what he is not
(a) loyalist (b) honest
(c) hypocrite (d) rogue

65. One who is all powerful
(a) omnipotent (b) incapable
(c) mundane (d) unremarkable

66. Composed of elements highly diverse in character
(a) heterogeneity (b) synonyms
(c) antonyms (d) homogenous

67. A physician who specializes in diseases of skin
(a) dermatologist

(b) gynecologist
(c) orthopaedician
(d) ophthalmologist

68. A physician/surgeon dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system
(a) ophthalmologist
(b) orthopaedician
(c) gynecologist
(d) dermatologist

69. A physician who specializes in heart diseases
(a) dermatologist
(b) cardiologist
(c) ophthalmologist
(d) gynecologist

70. Specialist in bone or skeleton disorders
(a) dermatologist
(b) orthopaedician
(c) ophthalmologist
(d) gynaecologist

71. Specialist of eye diseases
(a) ophthalmologist
(b) gynaecologist
(c) orthopaedician
(d) dermatologist

72. One who murders his own mother
(a) matricide (b) genocide
(c) contract (d) homicide

73. Act of murdering one's father
(a) genocide (b) patricide
(c) euthanasia (d) infanticide

74. Killing of one's brother or sister
(a) elimination (b) assassination
(c) regicide (d) fratricide

75. Words differing in meaning from another word with same sound
(a) harmony (b) homonym
(c) hominify (d) hominid

76. Words having more or less same meanings
(a) antonyms (b) convenient
(c) synonyms (d) beside

77. Words more or less opposite in meanings
(a) synonyms (b) metonym
(c) analogue (d) antonyms

78. Specialist of diseases of infants
(a) pediatrician (b) preterition
(c) penetration (d) protrusion

79. Murder of an infant or a new-born baby
(a) infinities (b) infanticide
(c) infinitude (d) incorrigible

80. Very pleasing to eat
(a) toothsome (b) tasteless
(c) disgusting (d) inedible

81. Act of ending one's life
(a) suicide (b) dangerous
(c) encouraged (d) assisting

82. Systematic extermination of a race or community
(a) decimation (b) devastation
(c) ethnic (d) genocide

83. A child born after the death of its father
(a) posterior (b) fluvial
(c) posthumous (d) obituary

84. Marrying one person while still legally married to another
(a) bigamy (b) prerogative
(c) ballot (d) thesaurus

85. Study of the origin and history of words
(a) eugenic (b) etymology
(c) eucharist (d) euglena

86. Woman having many husbands at the same time
(a) polygraph (b) polymorphic
(c) polyp (d) polyandry

87. Plurality of wives
(a) Exogamy (b) polygyny
(c) polyphony (d) polyphagia

88. A hater of women
(a) misogynist (b) misproportion
(c) carper (d) misreckon

89. A sleeping room for a number of people
(a) office (b) dump
(c) fireside (d) dormitory



90. The day of Last Judgment or end of the world
(a) knocker (b) doomsday
(c) adaptation (d) Enthusiasm

91. To surround on all sides
(a) buyoff (b) fleece
(c) envelope (d) squeeze

92. A person who believes in going out naked
(a) weird (b) dangerous
(c) nudist (d) nuttiest

93. Something very ancient
(a) entitling (b) mischievous
(c) momentum (d) antediluvian

94. Woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried
(a) wiener (b) widower
(c) wield (d) widow

95. Man whose wife has died and who has not remarried
(a) dower (b) widower
(c) widget (d) woodier

96. Medicine used to calm or pacify
(a) hypnotic
(b) antidepressant
(c) tranquillizer
(d) fusion

97. Murder of a king
(a) butchery (b) regicide
(c) slaughter (d) infanticide

98. Hater of learning and knowledge
(a) misologist (b) posologist
(c) syllogist (d) zoologist

99. The intentional destruction of a human foetus in the uterus (infant in womb)
(a) noticed (b) fortitude
(c) poetized (d) foeticide

100. Account of a person's life written by himself
(a) confession (b) autobiography
(c) adventures (d) portrayal

101. Power of reading the thoughts or mind of others
(a) kiosk (b) philosophy
(c) telepathy (d) attitude

102. Killing of a human being
(a) torpedo (b) enforcer
(c) homicide (d) hominy

103. Something occurring at irregular intervals in time or occasionally
(a) regular (b) sporadic
(c) dependable (d) typical

104. Person who knows or can speak many languages
(a) anklebiter (b) juvenile
(c) polyglot (d) sprout

105. Disease prevalent in a particular locality
(a) uncontagious (b) limited
(c) endemic (d) alien

106. Direct vote of all the selectors of the state
(a) plebiscite (b) pledge
(c) plenary (d) poetized

107. A person who can use both hands with equal facility
(a) ambidextrous
(b) dual handler
(c) equal-handy
(d) superhand

108. Medicine that loosens the bowels
(a) tummy loosener
(b) bowel loosener
(c) tummy relaxant
(d) laxative

109. Person who is interested in antiquities
(a) antiquarian (b) intreantiquities
(c) antiquitiness (d) antiquity-boy

110. A speech made by a speaker for the first time in a particular gathering
(a) composer (b) newspeak
(c) Doublespeak (d) maiden speech

## ANSWERS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | a | 2 | c | 3 | a | 4 | c | 5 | d |
| 6 | a | 7 | d | 8 | a | 9 | c | 10 | d |
| 11 | c | 12 | a | 13 | c | 14 | d | 15 | a |
| 16 | b | 17 | d | 18 | a | 19 | c | 20 | b |
| 21 | a | 22 | c | 23 | d | 24 | c | 25 | a |
| 26 | d | 27 | a | 28 | a | 29 | d | 30 | c |

| 31 | b | 32 | d | 33 | d | 34 | a | 35 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | a | 37 | d | 38 | a | 39 | b | 40 | a |
| 41 | d | 42 | b | 43 | d | 44 | b | 45 | d |
| 46 | c | 47 | b | 48 | a | 49 | d | 50 | c |
| 51 | a | 52 | b | 53 | d | 54 | a | 55 | d |
| 56 | b | 57 | a | 58 | c | 59 | d | 60 | c |
| 61 | b | 62 | d | 63 | b | 64 | c | 65 | a |
| 66 | a | 67 | a | 68 | c | 69 | b | 70 | b |
| 71 | a | 72 | a | 73 | b | 74 | d | 75 | b |
| 76 | c | 77 | d | 78 | a | 79 | b | 80 | a |
| 81 | a | 82 | d | 83 | c | 84 | a | 85 | b |
| 86 | d | 87 | b | 88 | a | 89 | d | 90 | b |
| 91 | c | 92 | c | 93 | d | 94 | d | 95 | b |
| 96 | c | 97 | b | 98 | a | 99 | d | 100 | b |
| 101 | c | 102 | c | 103 | b | 104 | c | 105 | c |
| 106 | a | 107 | a | 108 | d | 109 | a | 110 | d |

## PRACTICE TEST 3

**Directions:** In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1. An assembly of worshipers.
   (a) Configuration (b) Confrontation
   (c) Congregation (d) Conflagration
2. A person who lives by himself.
   (a) Extrovert (b) Prophet
   (c) Monk (d) Recluse
3. A medicine to nullify the effect of poison.
   (a) Antidote (b) Anticlimax
   (c) Antibody (d) Antigen
4. That which cannot be read.
   (a) illegitimate (b) illegible
   (c) illiberal (d) illicit
5. One who makes an official examination of accounts.
   (a) Clerk (b) Accountant
   (c) Auditor (d) Boss
6. An instrument used to see distant objects.
   (a) Periscope (b) Microscope
   (c) Bioscope (d) Telescope
7. One who knows or sees everything.
   (a) Omnipotent (b) Omniscient
   (c) Omnipresent (d) Omniferous
8. Fluent and clear in speech
   (a) Emotional (b) Enthusiastic
   (c) Articulate (d) Confident
9. Spoken or done without preparation
   (a) Verbose (b) Extempore
   (c) Amateur (d) Verbation
10. One who gains benefit from something
    (a) A benefactor (b) A miser
    (c) A hermit (d) A beneficiary
11. One who eats both vegetables and meat
    (a) Omnivorous (b) Vegevorous
    (c) Herbivorous (d) Carnivorous
12. Group of people living together in the same locality.
    (a) Neighborhood (b) Crowd
    (c) Community (d) Public
13. The height of an object above sea level
    (a) Altitude (b) Certitude
    (c) Latitude (d) Longitude
14. Something that is difficult to believe
    (a) Inevitable (b) Incredible
    (c) Suspicious (d) Impossible
15. Government of the people, by the people and for the people
    (a) Plutocracy (b) Aristocracy
    (c) Autocracy (d) Democracy
16. A proficient public speaker
    (a) Curator (b) Orator
    (c) Narrator (d) Arbitrator
17. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family
    (a) Optimism (b) Plagiarism
    (c) Nepotism (d) Depotism
18. Fit to be eaten
    (a) Legible (b) Credible
    (c) Audible (d) Edible
19. Always ready to attack or quarrel
    (a) Creative (b) Impatient
    (c) Aggressive (d) Malicious



20. One who has a good taste for food and enjoys it.
    (a) Gourmet (b) Curator
    (c) Parasite (d) Stoic
21. A lady who remains unmarried
    (a) Spinster (b) Artist
    (c) Bachelor (d) Misanthrope
22. A doctor who treats skin diseases
    (a) Ophthalmologist
    (b) Dermatologist
    (c) Pediatrician
    (d) Cardiologist
23. A person who does not believe in the existence of God
    (a) Atheist (b) Chaperon
    (c) Sycophant (d) Parasite
24. One who studies insect life
    (a) Geologist (b) Zoologist
    (c) Entomologist (d) Botanist
25. Impossible to decipher, make out or read
    (a) Eligible (b) Intelligible
    (c) Illegible (d) Ambiguous
26. Careful not to harm or inconvenience others
    (a) Humble (b) Considerate
    (c) Obstinate (d) Rash
27. One who finds it easy to produce new and original ideas and things.
    (a) Impulsive (b) Creative
    (c) Hospitable (d) Bright
28. Done with good judgment
    (a) Eminent (b) Judicious
    (c) enviable (d) Judicial
29. One who loves books
    (a) Bibliophile (b) Bibliophagist
    (c) Bibliophoebe (d) Bibliographer
30. Speaking without preparation
    (a) Deliberate (b) Fluent
    (c) Loquacious (d) Extempore
31. Special trial of the Head of State by Parliament
    (a) Impingement (b) Infringement
    (c) Impeachment (d) Impediment
32. Someone able to use both hands with equal skill
    (a) Ambivalent (b) Amphibious
    (c) Ambiguous (d) Ambidextrous
33. Cure for all diseases
    (a) Curable (b) Panacea
    (c) Incurable (d) Curative
34. A group of three books, films etc. that have the same subject or characters.
    (a) Trinity (b) Trilogy
    (c) Trio (d) Tripod
35. A study of the human race
    (a) Anthropology (b) Archaeology
    (c) Ethnology (d) Etymology
36. An expert in an area of the fine or other arts
    (a) Neophyte (b) Amateur
    (c) Connoisseur (d) Enthusiast
37. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fishes
    (a) Topology (b) Taxonomy
    (c) Seismology (d) Taxidermy
38. Chanting of magic spells
    (a) Narration (b) Recitation
    (c) Incantation (d) Utterance
39. One who eats human flesh
    (a) Carnivore (b) Herbivore
    (c) Glutton (d) Cannibal
40. Liable to be easily broken
    (a) Weak (b) Brittle
    (c) Thin (d) Hard
41. One who is out to destroy the Government
    (a) Anarchist (b) Villain
    (c) Criminal (d) Enemy
42. One who loves all mankind
    (a) Philologist (b) Philosopher
    (c) Philanthropist (d) Philatelist
43. A person who cannot make a mistake
    (a) Inexplicable (b) Inevitable
    (c) Indispensable (d) Infallible
44. Someone who scientifically studies the birds

(a) Earthologist (b) Orthopeadic
(c) Orthodontist (d) Omithologist

45. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.
(a) Figment (b) Insight
(c) Mirage (d) Shadow

46. Something having many skills
(a) Versatile (b) Projectile
(c) Cyclostyle (d) Anglophile

47. To officially take private property away to seize.
(a) Offer (b) Confiscate
(c) Annex (d) Hijack

48. Giving of special favor to one's kith and kin
(a) Favoritism (b) Solecism
(c) Pantheism (d) Nepotism

49. One who collects and studies coins
(a) Philatelist (b) Nuncio
(c) Bibliophile (d) Numismatist

50. Words or lines written on the tomb of a person
(a) Epitaph (b) Anecdote
(c) Calligraphy (d) Cenotaph

51. Study of the origin and history of words
(a) Etymology (b) Epistemology
(c) Morphology (d) Dictionary

52. The practice of eating human flesh
(a) Solipsism (b) Narcissism
(c) Cannibalism (d) Mysticism

53. Someone who works only for personal profit
(a) Materialistic (b) Mercenary
(c) Greedy (d) Mercantile

54. A heavy unnatural slumber
(a) Nap (b) Stupor
(c) Insomnia (d) Coma

55. A deep dislike of foreigners
(a) Acrophobia (b) Xenophobia
(c) Claustrophobia (d) Hydrophobia

56. That cannot be overcome
(a) Irrevocable
(b) Irreparable
(c) Invulnerable
(d) Insurmountable

57. To walk slowly, wasting time
(a) Stagger (b) Stride
(c) Dawdle (d) Plod

58. One who is appointed to deal with complaints made by common people against banks companies, etc.
(a) Jurist (b) Arbiter
(c) Ombudsman (d) Magistrate

59. The profession of writing dictionaries
(a) Typography (b) Biography
(c) Cartography (d) Lexicography

60. A small, flowing waterfall.
(a) Cascade (b) Ascend
(c) Break flow (d) Trickle

61. One who writes dictionaries.
(a) Interpreter (b) Lexicographer
(c) Philologist (d) Composer

62. One who writes with both his hands
(a) Amphibious (b) Ambiguous
(c) Ambidextrous (d) Ambiskilled

63. Murder of one's father :
(a) Matricide (b) Patriarchal
(c) Slaughter (d) Patricide

64. Someone who hate mankind :
(a) Skeptic (b) Misogynist
(c) Misanthrope (d) Questioner

65. Pertaining to tasting :
(a) Auditory (b) Olfactory
(c) Sensory (d) Gustatory

66. Study of statistics of population and births, deaths, diseases, etc
(a) Census
(b) (Official) counting
(c) Headcount
(d) Demography

67. A type of mental illness in which one desires to steal :
(a) Hypomania (b) Clephomania
(c) Kleptomania (d) Klebsiella

68. Someone who is fluent in many languages:
(a) Polymers (b) Polygyny
(c) Polygenta (d) Polyglot



69. Someone who collects and studies coins and medals:
(a) Philatelic (b) Bibliophile
(c) Numismatist (d) Numista

70. Someone who studies the skin and diseases related to skin:
(a) Cardiologist (b) Endocrinologist
(c) Dermatologist (d) Orthopaedist

71. Words inscribed on a tomb :
(a) Cenotaph (b) Epitaph
(c) Epithet (d) Epilogue

72. Large number of insects, birds etc. moving about
(a) Crowd (b) Group
(c) Pack (d) Swarm

73. A person who readily believes others
(a) Sensible (b) Credulous
(c) Sensitive (d) Credible

74. Dry weather with no rainfall
(a) Summer (b) Desert
(c) Drought (d) Autumn

75. Unrelated to the subject
(a) Irrelevant (b) Superficial
(c) Specific (d) General

76. Complete change of form
(a) Transgression
(b) Translation
(c) Transformation
(d) Transmigration

77. An unexpected piece of good fortune
(a) Turnstile (b) Windfall
(c) Philanthropy (d) Benevolence

78. Those who go on to someone else's land without the owner's permission
(a) Delinquents (b) Trespassers
(c) Offenders (d) Culprits

79. Pertaining to horses
(a) Equine (b) Equestrian
(c) Equinox (d) Equation

80. One who cannot be corrected
(a) Incurable (b) Incorrigible
(c) Hardened (d) Vulnerable

81. Difficult or impossible to read
(a) Illogical (b) Illegible
(c) Ineligible (d) Legible

82. Movement of a part of the body to express an idea or feeling.
(a) Jibe (b) Gesture
(c) Pose (d) Mimicry

83. Failing to discharge one's duty.
(a) Debacle (b) Dereliction
(c) Determination (d) Deterrent

84. A person who is physically dependent on a substance.
(a) Criminal (b) Martyr
(c) Gladiator (d) Addict

85. A child born after the death of its father is called.
(a) An orphan
(b) A deprived child
(c) A waif
(d) A posthumous child

86. A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house.
(a) Document (b) Mortgage
(c) Lease (d) Invoice

87. Work for which one does not take salary or payment
(a) remunerated
(b) charge sheet
(c) complementary
(d) honorary

88. No longer in use
(a) absolute (b) obsolete
(c) contemporary (d) remote

89. An office with a salary but no work
(a) Honorary (b) Sinecure
(c) Insolvent (d) Sinuous

90. The study or collection of coins
(a) Nymphomania (b) Numismatics
(c) Numerology (d) Numeric

91. One who hates women
(a) Misogynist (b) Misanthrope
(c) Feminist (d) Effeminate

92. A woman with dark brown hair
(a) Blonde (b) Philogynist
(c) Brunette (d) Dotard

93. There was a big applause when he delivered his speech for the first time.
(a) Introductory speech
(b) Maiden speech
(c) Concluding speech
(d) Initial speech

94. Extremely talkative
(a) Loquacious (b) Iconoclastic
(c) Gullible (d) Pompous

95. One who mocks traditional beliefs
(a) Priggish (b) Taciturn
(c) Erudite (d) Iconoclastic

96. Very learned, scholarly
(a) Priggish (b) Taciturn
(c) Erudite (d) Iconoclastic

97. An uncontrollable urge to buy things
(a) Mythomania (b) Megalomania
(c) Oniomania (d) Choreomania

**Directions:** Find the one-word substitution in the following questions.

98. The act of violating the sanctity of the church is
(a) Blasphemy (b) Heresy
(c) Sacrilege (d) Desecration

99. A child born after the death of his/her father is called:
(a) Orphan (b) Postulant
(c) Postilion (d) Posthumous

100. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a:
(a) Defeatist (b) Sycophant
(c) Truant (d) Martinet

**Directions:** In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the words/sentence.

101. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls:
(a) Entomologist (b) Psephologist
(c) Demagogue (d) Eugenics

102. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain:
(a) Stoic (b) Stylist
(c) Cynic (d) Psychic

103. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible.
(a) Curmudgeon
(b) Money-grabber
(c) Scrimp
(d) Miser

104. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion.
(a) Constriction (b) Consternation
(c) Concentration (d) Contraction

105. A person who is fluent in two languages.
(a) Versatile
(b) Expert
(c) Bilingual
(d) Knowledgeable

106. One who eats human flesh.
(a) Man-eater (b) Cannibal
(c) Beast (d) Savage

107. The quality of being politely firm and demanding.
(a) Assertive (b) Bossy
(c) Aggressive (d) Lordly

## ANSWERS

| 1 | c | 2 | d | 3 | a | 4 | b | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | b | 8 | c | 9 | b | 10 | d |
| 11 | a | 12 | a | 13 | a | 14 | b | 15 | d |
| 16 | b | 17 | c | 18 | d | 19 | c | 20 | a |
| 21 | a | 22 | b | 23 | a | 24 | c | 25 | c |
| 26 | b | 27 | b | 28 | b | 29 | a | 30 | d |
| 31 | c | 32 | d | 33 | b | 34 | b | 35 | a |
| 36 | c | 37 | d | 38 | c | 39 | d | 40 | b |
| 41 | a | 42 | c | 43 | d | 44 | d | 45 | a |
| 46 | a | 47 | b | 48 | d | 49 | d | 50 | a |
| 51 | c | 52 | c | 53 | b | 54 | b | 55 | b |
| 56 | d | 57 | c | 58 | c | 59 | d | 60 | a |
| 61 | b | 62 | c | 63 | d | 64 | c | 65 | d |
| 66 | d | 67 | c | 68 | d | 69 | c | 70 | c |
| 71 | b | 72 | d | 73 | b | 74 | a | 75 | a |
| 76 | c | 77 | b | 78 | b | 79 | a | 80 | b |
| 81 | b | 82 | b | 83 | b | 84 | d | 85 | d |
| 86 | b | 87 | d | 88 | b | 89 | b | 90 | b |
| 91 | a | 92 | c | 93 | B | 94 | a | 95 | d |
| 96 | c | 97 | c | 98 | b | 99 | d | 100 | c |
| 101 | b | 102 | a | 103 | d | 104 | b | 105 | c |
| 106 | b | 107 | a | | | | | | |

CHAPTER 3

# SENTENCE COMPLETION

The 'fill in the blanks' or 'sentence completion' questions are meant to test your ability in several ways. *First*, the question tests your ability to grasp the context of a sentence even with some of the words missing. *Second*, the question tests your vocabulary as demonstrated, by your ability to select the correct words to complete the given sentence; so that it becomes a sound, logical, meaningful, verbal statement of the sort that a person with *communication* skill would be expected to make. Third, the question seeks to check your ability to recognize the finer relationships between various parts of a sentence. There may be various formats of these questions as illustrated below.

## EXERCISE-SENTENCE COMPLETION

### EXERCISE-I

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four choices to complete the sentence:

1. Iqbal was a humble man known for his ________.
(a) sweetness (b) pleasantness
(c) modesty (d) kindness

2. The accused ________ having made any statement.
(a) rejected (b) denied
(c) refused (d) declined

3. If I ________ you, I would have told him the truth.
(a) am (b) were
(c) was (d) and

4. The father divided his property among his sons lest they ________ quarrel afterwards.
(a) should (b) may
(c) would (d) might

5. Pakistani's need sincere leaders, not people of ________ integrity.
(a) doubting (b) doubtful
(c) doubtless (d) double

### ANSWERS

| 1 | c | 2 | b | 3 | b | 4 | a | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### EXERCISE-II

Sometimes, sentences with two blanks are given and two sets of words have to be selected from the answer choices to complete the sentence.

1. Although he had shown himself to be ______ in the most dangerous of situations in both war and peace, he revealed himself as __________ in the social atmosphere of the female-dominated drawing room.
(a) reliable/self-assured
(b) intrepid/craven
(c) calm/cavalier
(d) None of these

2. The opposition had________ such strong arguments against his position on the sugar muddle, that even his most loyal adherents deserted him, and he was forced to________

(a) fabricated/resist
(b) marshalled /acquiesce
(c) tendered /concentrate
(d) tendered /resignation

3. Economic goods are those goods which are_________ in quantity as compared to_________ demand.
(a) expensive/it
(b) limited/ their
(c) stable/its
(d) available/ those

4. Lockout is the closure of a factory by_______ when there is labour dispute and fear_________ damage to machinery and property.
(a) employees/for
(b) employer/in
(c) government/with
(d) employer/of

5. The rebels of the Khalistan Movement _________ outright an invitation by the Prime Minister, to send_______ proposals to end the conflict.
(a) have/their (b) rejected/ for
(c) rejected/their (d) accepted/her

**ANSWERS**

| 1 | b | 2 | b | 3 | b | 4 | d | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## PRACTICE TESTS

### PRACTICE TEST 1

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with prepositions. Four alternative sets are suggested, for each question. Choose the correct preposition or set of prepositions as required in by the question.

1. The medium and long term goals will be to continue this process to _________ the pace of demographic transition and achieve population stabilization by 2045.
(a) advance (b) expend
(c) accelerate (d) diverse

2. The functions of Parliament are not only _________ in nature, but considerable in volume.
(a) differently (b) varied
(c) variable (d) magnitude

3. Plantation crops _________ a large group of crops.
(a) declare (b) substitute
(c) make (d) constitute

4. _________ translation training courses of 3 months were being conducted at the Headquarters in Lahore.
(a) Surprisingly (b) Suddenly
(c) Somehow (d) Initially

5. Pakistan is the largest _________ of mango, banana, cheeku and acid lime.
(a) discoverer (b) manufacturer
(c) executor (d) exporter

6. Increases in sales by several hundred percent are not _________.
(a) unusual (b) incredible
(c) outstanding (d) astonishing

7. Reduction in excise duties was a key _________ of the fiscal stimulus package announced in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis and its impact on the economy.
(a) inherent (b) basic
(c) fundamental (d) component

8. Among manufactured exports, engineering goods, gems and jewellery, and chemicals and related products registered high growth, while textiles export growth was _________.
(a) moderate (b) reserved
(c) extreme (d) excessive

9. In last year's economic survey, the weaknesses _________ to availability and quality of services data ware highlighted.
(a) beside (b) nearly
(c) related (d) approximate

10. There was no structural _________ in passenger fares and freight tariff during 2011-12.
(a) management (b) change
(c) advancement (d) differences



11. Since tourism does not fall under a single heading in Pakistan's National Accounts Statistics, its contribution has to be _________.
(a) appraised (b) guessed
(c) conclude (d) estimated

12. The commodity futures market _________ the price discovery process and provides a platform for price risk management in commodities.
(a) distinguishes (b) forwards
(c) simplifies (d) facilitates

13. The Pakistani telecom sector has _________ tremendous growth over the past decade.
(a) witnessed (b) worked
(c) attended (d) participated
(e) watched

14. Today, the Pakistan telecom network is the second largest in the world _________ India, which leads this sector.
(a) beside (b) preceding
(c) earlier (d) after

15. A liberal policy regime and _________ of the private sector have played an important role in transforming the agricultural sector.
(a) involvement (b) incorporation
(c) entry (d) link

16. As _________ to private modes of transport, public transport is more energy efficient and less polluting.
(a) contrast (b) compared
(c) segregate (d) parallel

17. The difference between mass gains and losses, _________ over one year, is known as the annual mass balance.
(a) allotted (b) guessed
(c) anticipated (d) measured

18. Metamorphic rocks are _________ in the Earth where there is high temperature and great pressure.
(a) formed (b) planned
(c) molded (d) structured

19. The Sun and the Moon _________ to be about the same size when observed from Earth.
(a) arise (b) develop
(c) present (d) appear

20. Reserves of a bank _________ the health of the institution.
(a) announced (b) demonstrate
(c) express (d) indicate

21. This operating point _________ cost savings and efficiencies in the solar collectors and thermal energy storage systems.
(a) implement (b) prevent
(c) provides (d) approve

22. Large sums are _________ on education and health care in the backward States. But the results are not there.
(a) applied (b) allocated
(c) donated (d) spent

23. The reserve fund is_________in first class securities.
(a) invested (b) superimposed
(c) advanced (d) devoted

24. Education is a strong _________ of poverty status.
(a) requirement (b) predictor
(c) discolor (d) exposure

25. The study _________ that the largest group of street children in Karachi work as professional beggars.
(a) announced (b) informed
(c) introduced (d) revealed

26. The Earth constantly tries to _________ a balance between the energy that it receives from the Sun and the energy it emits back out to space.
(a) conserve (b) control
(c) maintain (d) provide

27. Climate change is already having _________ on animal and plant species throughout the United States.
(a) issues (b) disputes
(c) pressures (d) impacts

28. Higher educational attainment of the household head is _________with a lower probability of entering poverty.

(a) associated (b) amalgamated
(c) assimilated (d) estimated

29. Those with little margin to maintain a decent life for themselves often rely ________ on provisions from local ecosystems.
(a) precisely (b) exactly
(c) personally (d) directly

30. Land reform ________ refers to redistribution of land from the rich to the poor.
(a) approximately (b) usually
(c) naturally (d) differently

31. He ________ the gathering in impressive English.
(a) directed (b) approached
(c) undertaken (d) addressed

32. ________, as part of a periodic change in membership there have also been several changes to our Editorial Board.
(a) Cleverly (b) Finally
(c) Perfectly (d) Positively

33. Adaptation has become an ________ part of any climate change strategies.
(a) usual (b) foremost
(c) independent (d) required

34. Mineral resources are ________ and difficult to find.
(a) uncommon (b) scarce
(c) incomplete (d) inconsistent

35. Institutional and financial regimes have a(n) ________ impact upon the socio-economic efficiency of infrastructure.
(a) assumption (b) approximate
(c) slight (d) direct

36. The retail sector of Pakistan is vast, and has huge ________ for growth and development, as the majority of its constituents are un-organized.
(a) potential (b) security
(c) availability (d) facility

37. The boundary ________ air and lethal gas can be extremely sharp; even a single step upslope may be adequate to escape death.
(a) around (b) among
(c) with (d) between

38. As a result, there is a need ________ more innovative schemes attract large-scale investment in infrastructure.
(a) awakening (b) locating
(c) recognizing (d) introducing

39. ________ and poor governance ha[s] been major problems in many countries
(a) Corruption (b) Fault
(c) Systems (d) Misuse

40. Growth had ________ 6 per cen[t] 2016-17 and then started decelera[ting]
(a) needed (b) extended
(c) reached (d) performed

41. Let's find out why Pluto is no ________ a planet.
(a) perceived (b) considered
(c) observed (d) referred

42. The cell was ________ first and na[med] by Robert Hooke in 1665.
(a) discovered (b) invented
(c) determined (d) recognized

43. In terms of spatial distribution, rain during this season was most condu[cive] for augmenting agricultural ________ this year.
(a) consumption (b) saving
(c) labour (d) output

44. Greenhouse gases ________ into the atmosphere cause this long-wave radiation to increase. Thus, heat trapped inside of our planet and creates a general warming effect.
(a) appeared (b) released
(c) exposed (d) revealed

45. Photosynthesis is a ________ tha[t] removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and converts it into organic carbon and oxygen that feeds almost every ecosystem.
(a) formation (b) growth
(c) movement (d) process

46. Central co-operative banks ________ all the business of a joint stock bank
(a) direct (b) manage
(c) conduct (d) account

47 With increased economic development, the demand for the metal has grown at a faster ________ than it is being mined.
(a) pace (b) move
(c) step (d) manner

48. Manpower development is then taken up to provide ________ labour force of appropriate skills and quality to different sectors so that there is rapid socioeconomic development and there is no mismatch between skills required and skills available.
(a) comfortable (b) suitable
(c) common (d) adequate

49. Rising air temperatures ________ the physical nature of our oceans.
(a) transform (b) induce
(c) modify (d) affect

50. Sliders travel along a thin film of water located at the ________ of the glacier.
(a) crystal (b) pole
(c) support (d) bottom

## ANSWERS

| 1 | c | 2 | b | 3 | d | 4 | d | 5 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | a | 7 | d | 8 | a | 9 | c | 10 | b |
| 11 | d | 12 | d | 13 | a | 14 | d | 15 | a |
| 16 | b | 17 | d | 18 | a | 19 | d | 20 | d |
| 21 | c | 22 | d | 23 | a | 24 | b | 25 | d |
| 26 | c | 27 | d | 28 | a | 29 | d | 30 | b |
| 31 | d | 32 | b | 33 | c | 34 | b | 35 | d |
| 36 | a | 37 | d | 38 | d | 39 | a | 40 | c |
| 41 | b | 42 | a | 43 | d | 44 | b | 45 | d |
| 46 | c | 47 | a | 48 | d | 49 | d | 50 | d |

## PRACTICE TEST 2

These types of questions are designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. You will find incomplete sentences and beneath each sentence you will see words or phrases marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. I am reading a book these days that beautifully ________
(a) described the Deodar Tree—the National tree of Pakistan
(b) describe a Deodar Tree—the National tree of Pakistan
(c) give a description of the Deodar Tree—the National tree of Pakistan
(d) describes the Deodar Tree—the National tree of Pakistan

2. Under the reverse repo operation, the SBP borrows money from the banks, ________
(a) draining liquidity out from the system
(b) drains liquid out of the system
(c) so as the liquidity is drained off the system
(d) draining the liquidity amidst the system

3. By 2009, less than half of the passenger car production by the largest six Japanese producers ________ in Japan.
(a) was undertaken
(b) had been operated
(c) were pursued
(d) was executed

4. Over 90 per cent of coal is ________ the electricity sector.
(a) won by (b) earmarked by
(c) consumed by (d) retained on

5. ________ can arise out of Off-market Trades or Market Trades.
(a) Registrations (b) Alterations
(c) Allocation (d) Transfers

6. The burger giant ________ its year-end store count in a newspaper article last month.
(a) confessed (b) disclosed
(c) retaliated (d) engaged

7. The doctor advised him to include mango in his diet, ________ of Vitamins A, C and D.

(a) that is adequate
(b) that provided him
(c) which is richly supplied
(d) which is a rich source

8. At a very young age, he________ as a mining engineer.
(a) activated his life
(b) arrived at his destiny
(c) began his career
(d) train himself

9. Money________ consists of coins, paper money and bank deposits that can be withdrawn.
(a) as an advance
(b) as it implies
(c) as a means of salary
(d) as a means of payment

10. The first shipment to Australia is of 500 units of the cars and the total car exports to Australia are________ to be in the range of 15,000 per annum.
(a) detailed (b) expected
(c) ascertain. (d) approximated

11. Major chemicals undergo several stages of processing________ into downstream chemicals.
(a) to renovate
(b) to be improved
(c) so as to be adapted
(d) to be converted

12. In an effort to bring the problem under control, the Pakistani Government has recently________ for prevention of pollution of the Ganges.
(a) disciplined a way out
(b) supervised an act
(c) dominate the action
(d) drawn up an action plan

13. The company is ranked as the world's fourth largest two and three-wheeler manufacturer and is a brand well known________.
(a) across several countries in the world
(b) positioned among the various countries
(c) acceptable over the globe
(d) working around the world

14. A good transport system performing in logistic activities brings benefits not only to service quality________.
(a) alone to company's competition
(b) but also to the competitive company
(c) and also to company competitiveness
(d) but also to company competitiveness

15. In pursuance of the________ in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, the Administrative Tribunals set-up under it exercise original jurisdiction in respect of service matters of employees covered by it.
(a) conditions entertained
(b) provision contained
(c) requirements list
(d) provisions adjusted

16. When a person is given certain duties to perform, he must be________
(a) given necessary authority also
(b) enforced with law as well
(c) assigned necessary duties
(d) able to realize the law

17. ________ 1000 species of fish have been identified.
(a) As many as (b) As many
(c) As much as (d) Much as

18. Not until a monkey is several years old________ to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
(a) it begins (b) does it begin
(c) and begin (d) beginning

19. ________ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
(a) It is calcium
(b) That calcium
(c) Calcium
(d) Alongwith calcium

20. Almost everyone fails________ on the first try.
(a) in passing his driver's test



(b) to pass his driver's test
(c) to have passed his driver's test
(d) passing his driver's test

21. Spielberg is going to be nominated to receive the Academy Award for the best director, ________?
(a) won't he (b) didn't he
(c) doesn't he (d) isn't he

22. ________ to watch football everyday?
(a) Do people in your country like
(b) People in your country like
(c) May people in your country like
(d) Have people in your country like

23. The Ford Theater where Lincoln was shot________.
(a) must restore
(b) must be restoring
(c) must have been restored
(d) must restored

24. The speaker is________.
(a) very well acquainted with the subject
(b) recognized as an authority who knows, a great deal in terms of the subject
(c) someone who knows well enough about the subject which he has undertaken to do the speaking
(d) a person who has close awareness of the subject that he speaks about so much

25. After seeing the movie "The Day of the Jackal", ________.
(a) the book was read by many people
(b) the book made many people want to read it
(c) many people wanted to read the book
(d) the reading of the book interested many people

26. ________ the formation of the sun, the planets, and other stars begin with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.
(a) Except that
(b) Accepted that
(c) It is accepted that
(d) That is accepted

27. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to________.
(a) the driving of a car
(b) when you drive a car
(c) driving a car
(d) when driving a car

28. Fast-food restaurants have become popular because many working people want________.
(a) to eat quickly and cheaply
(b) eating quickly and cheaply
(c) eat quickly and cheaply
(d) the eat quickly and cheaply

29. Although the weather in Lahore is not________ to have a year round tourist season, it has become a favourite summer resort.
(a) goodly enough
(b) good enough
(c) good as enough
(d) enough good

30. Although most adopted children want the right to know who their natural parents are, some who have found them wish that they________ the experience of meeting.
(a) hadn't
(b) didn't have had
(c) hadn't had
(d) hadn't have

31. The consumer price index lists________.
(a) how a much cost every scooter
(b) how much does every car cost
(c) how much every car costs
(d) how much are every car cost

32. Canada does not require that US citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and________.
(a) Mexico does neither
(b) Mexico doesn't either
(c) neither Mexico does
(d) either does Mexico

33. As soon as_________ with an arial salt, water is formed.
    (a) a base will react
    (b) a base reacts
    (c) a base is reacting
    (d) the reaction of a base

34. Several of these washes and dyers are not in order and_________.
    (a) need to be repairing
    (b) repairing is required of them
    (c) require that they be repaired
    (d) need to be repaired

35. Thirty-eight national sites are known as parks, another eighty-two as monuments and_________.
    (a) the another one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
    (b) the other one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
    (c) seventy-eight plus one hundred more as historical sites
    (d) as historical sites one hundred seventy-eight

36. A telephone recording tells callers_________.
    (a) what time the movie starts
    (b) what time starts the movie
    (c) what time does the movie starts
    (d) the movie starts what time

37. To answer accurately is more important than_________.
    (a) a quick finish
    (b) finishing quickly
    (c) to finish quickly
    (d) you finish quickly

38. Having been selected to represent the Association of Polish Managers at the International Convention,
    (a) the members applauded him
    (b) he gave a short acceptance speech
    (c) a speech had to be given by him
    (d) the members congratulated him

39. Not until a student has mastered algebra_________ the principals of geometry, trigonometry and physics.
    (a) he can begin to understand
    (b) can he begin to understand
    (c) he begins to understand
    (d) begins to understand

40. It costs about thirty rupees to have a tooth_________.
    (a) filling (b) filled
    (c) to fill (d) fill

## ANSWERS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | d | 2 | a | 3 | a | 4 | c | 5 | d |
| 6 | b | 7 | d | 8 | c | 9 | d | 10 | b |
| 11 | d | 12 | d | 13 | a | 14 | d | 15 | b |
| 16 | a | 17 | a | 18 | b | 19 | c | 20 | b |
| 21 | d | 22 | a | 23 | c | 24 | a | 25 | c |
| 26 | c | 27 | c | 28 | a | 29 | b | 30 | c |
| 31 | c | 32 | b | 33 | b | 34 | d | 35 | b |
| 36 | a | 37 | b | 38 | b | 39 | b | 40 | b |

## PRACTICE TEST 3

Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair to make the sentences meaningful.

1. In Pakistan, particularly considering the prevalent differences between_________ and tariffs, alternate schemes for rural electrification are unlikely to succeed unless the resultant tariffs are perceived to be _________.
   (a) people.......better
   (b) industry..........cheaper
   (c) subsidiaries.........manageable
   (d) costs........reasonable

2. _________ in Pakistan has been tne_________ of Small and Marginal Farmers.
   (a) Systems.......outcome
   (b) Water.........tenure
   (c) Agriculture.......preserve
   (d) Fertilizers......possessed
   (e) Farmers..........future

3. _________ keep the environment clean, by_________ on animal carcasses.
   (a) Birds.........eating
   (b) Animals.......feeding



   (c) Fish..........gulping
   (d) Vultures.......scavenging
   (e) Machines........encroach

4. The researcher had been_________ for some information when suddenly he_________ that he had noted down some of the facts in his diary.
   (a) aspiring.....responded
   (b) hunting ....realized
   (c) looking......enquired
   (d) levelled......suggested
   (e) generating...remembered

5. Power to_________ the constitution_________ in Parliament.
   (a) change...rests
   (b) amend....vests
   (c) read...directs
   (d) revise..rests
   (e) recommend...vest

6. A wet coal feed requires more oxygen_________ and faces a loss in_________ from the evaporation of water.
   (a) consumed......deficient
   (b) burning.......using
   (c) use......efficient
   (d) consumption.......efficiency
   (e) deficiency......efficiency

7. The_________ has shifted_________ producer to customer.
   (a) limitation...by
   (b) capability....with
   (c) costly....via
   (d) power....from
   (e) energy....by

8. _________ have been an integral part of all successful rural electrification programmes_________ the world ranging from developed countries like the USA to developing countries in Latin America and Asia.
   (a) Money......besides
   (b) Subsidies....across
   (c) Votes...through
   (d) Currency...with
   (e) Coins....about

9. The series of_________ banknotes are_________by the Reserve Bank of Pakistan as legal tender.
   (a) arranged...organized
   (b) constitutional...issued
   (c) promise....organized
   (d) Mahatma Gandhi....issued
   (e) developed......issued

10. Processed chemicals are used_________ agriculture and industry as_________ materials such as adhesives, unprocessed plastics, dyes, and fertilizers.
    (a) for.....affiliated
    (b) through.. ..cooperative
    (c) in. auxiliary
    (d) by..governmental
    (e) as..labour

11. The Pakistani diamond_________ Pakistani took_________ in the 1960s.
    (a) metal...search
    (b) processing..roots
    (c) cut....notice
    (d) searching.....chances
    (e) jubilee...ages

12. Any trade carried out without the_________ of the clearing corporation is called off-market trade, i.e. trades cleared and settled without the_________ of National Securities Clearing Corporation of Pakistan Limited (NSCCL).
    (a) imagination..investigation
    (b) sounding...negotiation
    (c) participation.. ..intervention
    (d) action......act
    (e) envision..participation

13. The origins of the_________ co-operative banking movement in Pakistan can be_________ to the close of nineteenth century.
    (a) Pakistan..regarded
    (b) urban..traced
    (c) annual...invested
    (d) bimonthly...resolved
    (e) quarterly....incorporated

14. ________ and streams become acidic (pH value goes down) when the water itself and its surrounding soil cannot buffer the acid rain enough to________ it.
(a) Pipes....neutralize
(b) Mountains..evacuate
(c) Lakes.....neutralize
(d) Rainfalls...........hold
(e) Boats..navigate

15. Nursery business is highly seasonal, concentrated in the________ and________.
(a) nations, states
(b) school, college
(c) months, days
(d) people, nations
(e) winters, monsoon

16. When I am an autocrat, I am________ in the extreme. My direct method is to________ power and control.
(a) perfectionist .. explore
(b) autocratic .. engulf
(c) dominating .. seek
(d) possessive .. reject
(e) elaborate .. develop

17. The fear________ when feeling incompetent is the fear of being humiliated, embarrassed and
(a) endowed......criticised
(b) afflicted......downtrodden
(c) consistent .. damaged
(d) associated .. vulnerable
(e) imbued .. exposed

18. Farhan was frustrated with Saad who would not________ himself to a deadline. Saad claimed he was working well without a deadline, but Farhan________ and finally prevailed.
(a) encourage .. enforced
(b) inculcate .. ordered
(c) cooperate .. stipulated
(d) commit .. persisted
(e) declare .. pressurized

19. I am not easily________ by pressures that would interfere with accomplishing the goals of my unit. I stick with my________.
(a) pessimistic .. views
(b) swayed .. convictions
(c) discouraged .. achievements
(d) empowered .. organisation
(e) demurred .. projections

20. Coercion sometimes leads to the________ of short-term goals, but its drawbacks far________ its advantages.
(a) realization .. damage
(b) appreciation .. percolate
(c) accomplishment .. outweigh
(d) achievement .. crumble
(e) destination .. magnify

21. The teacher must________ the unique style of a learner in order to________ it to the desired knowledge.
(a) advocate .. direct
(b) perpetuate .. develop
(c) appreciate .. focus
(d) absorb .. maintain
(e) discover . harness

22. Not all counties benefit________ from liberalization, the benefits tend to ________ first to the advantaged and to those with the right education to be able to benefit from the opportunities presented.
(a) equally .. generate
(b) richly .. downgrade
(c) suitably .... ascribe
(d) uniformally .... percolate
(e) judiciously......facilitate

23. He has________ sense of words Therefore, the sentence he constructs are always________ with rich meaning
(a) profound .. pregnant
(b) distinguished .. loaded
(c) terrific......tempted
(d) meaningful..... full
(e) outstanding .. consistent

24. He was an________ musician, had



been awarded the George Medal during the second world war and ________ with the title of Rai Bahadur
(a) outstanding .. popularized
(b) underestimated .. declared
(c) accomplished .. honoured
(d) impressive .. assigned
(e) obdurate .. proclaimed

25. Whether it be shallow or not, commitment is the________, the bedrock of any________ loving relationship.
(a) expression .. perfunctory
(b) foundation .. genuinely
(c) manifestation .. deep
(d) key .. alarmingly
(e) basis .. absorbing

26. Many people take their spirituality very seriously and________ about those who do not worrying about them and ________ them to believe.
(a) think .. criticising
(b) pride .. appraising
(c) rationalize .. enabling
(d) wonder .. prodding
(e) ponder .. venturing

27. The world's supply of coal is being________ in such a way that with demand continuing to grow at present rates reserves will be......by the year 2050 unless new reserves are found soon.
(a) consumed..completed
(b) depleted......exhausted
(c) reduced .. argument
(d) burnt .. destroyed
(e) utilised .. perished

28. If you are________ you tend to respond to stressful situations, in a calm, secure, steady and________ way.
(a) resilient .. rational
(b) obdurate .. manageable
(c) propitious......stable
(d) delectable......flexible
(e) supportive .. positive

29. Management can be defined as the process of________ organisational goals by working with and through human and non-human resources to________ improve value added to the world.
(a) getting .. deliberately
(b) managing .. purposefully
(c) targeting .. critically
(d) realising .. dialectically
(e) reaching .. continuously

30. If you are an introvert, you________ to prefer working alone and if possible, will________ towards projects where you can work by yourself or with as few people as possible.
(a) like... depart
(b) advocate .. move
(c) tend.... gravitate
(d) express .. attract
(e) feel .. follow

31. Despite ________ knowledgeable, he remained ________ all through.
(a) having .. ignorant
(b) of......doubtful
(c) owing .. through
(d) having .. enriched
(e) being .. poor

32. He used to________ the point that victory in any field needs________ courage.
(a) emphasize .. little
(b) stress .. exemplary
(c) refute .. no
(d) dismiss .. formidable
(e) distract .. enormous

33. We will call off the agitation if the Chairman gives an ________ that there will be no ________ of workers.
(a) linking ... harrassment
(b) assurance...need
(c) explanation ... demand
(d) opportunity...place
(e) undertaking ... retrenchment

34. It is a noble quality to________ the good and________ the bad.

(a) retain .. preserve
(b) imitate .. pretend
(c) appreciate .. condemn
(d) criticize .. ape
(e) ignore .. eliminate

35. Using __________ designs to __________ the importance of others is not an healthy act.
(a) nefarious ...... undermine
(b) architectural ...... elevate
(c) fictitious ...... enhance
(d) brittle ...... activate
(e) proper ...... shrink

36. The so-called civilised human race has __________ and ill-treated small and large animals in an attempt to prove its __________.
(a) abused ...... supremacy
(b) misuse ...... power
(c) cruelty ...... altruism
(d) advocated ...... worthlessness
(e) beaten ...... generosity

37. With large classes, it is difficult for teachers to __________ regular essay type questions for homework because __________ long answers would take too much time.
(a) consider ...... writing
(b) revalue ...... concise
(c) pursue ...... feeling
(d) handling ...... weighing
(e) evaluate ...... marking

38. Pakistan's __________ over the past half century since independence has been unique and __________ in many ways.
(a) thinking ...... feeling
(b) development ...... commendable
(c) victory ...... celebrating
(d) crash ...... overbearing
(e) regress ...... praiseworthy

39. Despite being the __________ partner in the relationship, the franchiser doesn't always have all the __________.
(a) sincere ...... limitations
(b) vulnerable ...... powers
(c) active ...... losses
(d) dominant ...... advantages
(e) authoritative ...... legalities

40. Ours is a democracy and any __________ or use of force is out of question. Methods of __________ and education are best suited to a democratic regime.
(a) attempt ...... coercion
(b) compulsion ...... persuasion
(c) judgement ...... prayer
(d) inhuman ...... apprehension
(e) implied...technology

## ANSWERS

| 1 | d | 2 | c | 3 | d | 4 | b | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | d | 8 | b | 9 | d | 10 | c |
| 11 | b | 12 | c | 13 | b | 14 | c | 15 | e |
| 16 | c | 17 | e | 18 | d | 19 | b | 20 | c |
| 21 | e | 22 | d | 23 | a | 24 | c | 25 | b |
| 26 | d | 27 | b | 28 | a | 29 | d | 30 | c |
| 31 | e | 32 | b | 33 | e | 34 | c | 35 | a |
| 36 | a | 37 | e | 38 | b | 39 | d | 40 | b |

## PRACTICE TEST 4

Pick out the most effective word from the given to make the sentences meaningful.

1. As air temperatures rise, water becomes less__________and separates from a nutrient-filled cold layer below.
(a) dense (b) crowed
(c) loaded (d) rushed

2. Algae, a plant that__________food for other marine life through photosynthesis, is vanishing due to ocean warming.
(a) organize (b) construct
(c) produces (d) create

3. For some time, those in geographic circles have debated whether there are four or five oceans on__________.
(a) universe (b) earth
(c) surface (d) sphere

4. As tiny air bubbles are eventually forced out by the increasing pressure the glacier appears__________, a sign of highly dense, airless ice.
(a) crowded (b) abrasive
(c) improved (d) blue



5. The delegates listened to the speaker __________.
(a) attend (b) attentively
(c) attention (d) attentive

6. No person should be given any authority unless certain duties have been__________to him. Authority should always follow responsibility.
(a) placed (b) assigned
(c) declared (d) devoted

7. Accountability is always__________.
(a) straight (b) horizontal
(c) downward (d) upward

8. He ______ children to open their eyes and ears to the beauty of life.
(a) admonished
(b) promised
(c) exhorted
(d) complemented

9. A study by the Chicago Federal Reserve found that "every exchange interviewed had experienced one or more errant algorithms" and__________"limits on the number of orders that can be sent to an exchange within a specified period of time."
(a) estimated (b) recommended
(c) announced (d) asked

10. Fashions have always__________creation of demand in this industry, especially after the rise of retailers and control of the commodity chain.
(a) influenced (b) estimated
(c) permitted (d) sophisticated

11. An__________was made to use data series for sales and production that would capture all vehicles with four wheels or more used as "passenger cars" in each of the countries.
(a) attack (b) intention
(c) objective (d) attempt

12. People need the__________that a health care provider has the required professional competence and is bound by an enforceable professional code to act strictly in good faith and in the interest of the patient.
(a) statement (b) assurance
(c) service (d) bond

13. In 2015 our company plans to add 10 new markets with Australia being the latest__________to the list.
(a) competition (b) plan
(c) entrant (d) system

14. There is some evidence consistent with the view that some form of switching may have been__________ in the United States and Europe in the second quarter this year.
(a) occurring (b) obtaining
(c) appearing (d) arising

15. __________there have been significant ore resources, Pakistan's copper production has shown a decline over the years.
(a) Whereas (b) Despite
(c) Nevertheless (d) Although

16. A company must never allow the__________of high dividend to be funded by borrowing money and worsening its debt-equity ratio.
(a) handling (b) administration
(c) distribution (d) composition

17. The rate__________by the SBP to aid this process of liquidity injection is termed as the repo rate.
(a) merged (b) stimulated
(c) boost (d) charged

18. The__________of Service Tribunal Act opened a new chapter in the sphere of administering justice to the aggrieved government servants.
(a) commitment (b) role
(c) confident (d) enactment

19. Banks need to take into__________various behavioral and motivational attributes of potential consumers for a financial inclusion strategy to succeed.
(a) registration (b) allotment
(c) account (d) authorization

## ANSWERS

| 1 | a | 2 | c | 3 | b | 4 | d | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | b | 7 | d | 8 | c | 9 | b | 10 | a |
| 11 | d | 12 | b | 13 | c | 14 | a | 15 | d |
| 16 | c | 17 | d | 18 | d | 19 | c | | |

## PRACTICE TEST 5

Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair of words to make the sentences meaningfully complete.

1. The— manner of the officer— all his fears.
   (a) haughty......aggravated
   (b) officious......levelled
   (c) amiable......concentrated
   (d) fickle......reduced
   (e) genial .. dispelled
2. To— his arguments, he— several references.
   (a) vindicate .. refer
   (b) press .. announced
   (c) substantiate .. cited
   (d) reveal .. declared
   (e) clarify .. averted
3. As censorship was— people were— the furious battle being fought.
   (a) clammed .. oblivious of
   (b) revoked .. indifferent to
   (c) imposed .. unaware of
   (d) dispelled .. ignorant of
   (e) levelled .. unmindful of
4. He was— by letter that he had— selected.
   (a) informed .. been
   (b) told .. not
   (c) stated......finally
   (d) offered......been
   (e) communicated .. not
5. Giving unfair— to one's relatives in the matter of appointments and such other benefits is
   (a) punishment .. parochialism
   (b) advantage .. nepotism
   (c) benefits......pragmatism
   (d) preferences......chauvinism
   (e) leverage .. communalism
6. The National Assembly voted to— the ban— kite flying.
   (a) invoke .. for
   (b) revoke .. of
   (c) prohibit .. prevented
   (d) repeal .. on
   (e) refrain .. from
7. Our army is ________ ________ the border of the neighbouring country.
   (a) posted ......: with
   (b) accumulated ...... for
   (c) assembled ...... at
   (d) deployed ...... along
   (e) fighting ...... on
8. The teacher ________ his students ________ being late to school.
   (a) shouted ...... at
   (b) reprimanded ... for
   (c) reminded ...... with
   (d) narrated ... of
   (e) taught ...... for
9. The dimensions of the ________ are known and the solution is ________ on.
   (a) problem ...... agreed
   (b) theory ...... dealt
   (c) measures ...... decided
   (d) risks ...... tempered
   (e) danger ...... looked
10. There is so much ________ between the two sisters that it is ________ to know one from the other.
    (a) resemblance ...... difficult
    (b) identity ...... impossible
    (c) equality ...... easy
    (d) disparity ...... undesirable
    (e) similarity ...... obvious
11. With this realization, the people suddenly found themselves left with ________ moral values and little ethical ________.



   (a) obsolete ... perspective
   (b) established ... grasp
   (c) protentous ... insinuation
   (d) extreme ... judgement
12. These avant garde thinkers believe that the major peace movements are ineffective because the thinking that underlies these movements is old-fashioned, confused, ________ and out-of-step with the findings of ________ science.
    (a) stimulating ... natural
    (b) delusionary ... behavioral
    (c) loaded ... true
    (d) uncertain ... physical
13. The fact that a business has ________ does not create an ________ on it to give away its prosperity.
    (a) proposed ... imperative
    (b) halted ... insensitivity
    (c) incorporated ... indecision
    (d) accumulated ... aspect
14. It is usually a good thing when a discussion is taken firmly by the hand and led down from the heights of ________ to the level ground of hard ________.
    (a) ridiculousness ... sublimity
    (b) audacity ... sincerity
    (c) fantasy ... fact
    (d) speculation ... reality
15. Electronic eavesdropping technology has become so ________ that the comparatively little law on the subject has become as ________ as the horse and buggy.
    (a) repulsive ... fictitious
    (b) omnivorous ... ridiculous
    (c) sophisticated ... outmoded
    (d) clandestine ... entangled
16. It really looked as if the outclassed Portuguese were about to make as ________ an exit from the ________ as had the Italians.
    (a) ignominious ... competition
    (b) differential ... forum
    (c) emphatic ... cavern
    (d) surreptitious ... vista

## ANSWERS

| 1 | e | 2 | c | 3 | c | 4 | a | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | d | 8 | b | 9 | a | 10 | a |
| 11 | b | 12 | b | 13 | a | 14 | d | 15 | c |
| 16 | a | | | | | | | | |

# CHAPTER 4

# (IDIOMATIC PHRASES)

**To be dead against:** to be wholly opposed to سخت خلاف

**To be in for it:** to be involved in some action which will bring punishment or ruin برے کام میں ملوث ہونا

**To be up to:** to be equal to کام کا اہل

**To be well to do:** to be rich امیر کبیر

**To be up and doing:** to be working actively کام میں مشغول ہونا

**To be born with z silver spoon in one's mouth:** to be born in a

**To be worthwhile:** something worth trying for بہتر چیز جس کو حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے

**To be worth its weight in gold:** something very valuable قیمتی سونے سے تولنے کا قابل

**To be ill at ease:** to be disturbed in mind; restless بے چین

**To be lost in the clouds:** to be absent-minded خیالوں میں گم

**To be caught napping:** to be taken unawares بے خبری میں پکڑے جانا

**To be caught red-handed:** to be caught in the very act of committing a crime رنگے ہاتھوں پکڑے جانا

**To be all ears:** to listen attentively توجہ سے سننا

**To be no chicken:** to be in longer young, but fully mature. وہ کوئی بچہ نہیں

**To be Latin or Greek, or Double Dutch:** a language which is not understood by a person کسی زبان کا سمجھ نہ آنا اور کسی ہونا

**To be a nobody:** to be a person of no importance کسی کو کوئی اہمیت نہ ہو

**To be somebody:** to be a person of some importance جس کو اہمیت ہو

**To be at the beck and call of:** to be always ready for the service of someone. ہر وقت مدد کے لئے تیار، حکم کے انتظار میں ہونا

**To be at daggers drawn:** to be bitter enemies لڑائی لیے تیار

**To be at home in:** to know a subject well ماہر ہونا

**To be at home with:** to be on friendly terms; to be at ease دوستانہ تعلقات میں

**To be at a loss:** to be unable to understand or decide کچھ سمجھ نہ آنا

**To be at large:** to be free آزاد گھومنا

**To be at sea:** confused or unable to understand سدھ بدھ نہ ہونا بالکل پتہ نہ چلنا

**To be at sixes and seven:** to be in disorder تتر بتر ہونا

**To be at one's wits ends:** not know what to do at a critical moment نازک لمحہ پر فیصلہ نہ کر سکنا

**To be in bad odour:** to be unpopular with someone کسی کی برائی مشہور ہونا

**To be one's cups:** to be drunk شراب پی کر ٹن



**To be in one's elements:** to be in a pleasant or happy mood خوشگوار موڈ میں

**To be out of one's elements:** to be in an unpleasant or unhappy mood غصہ میں ہونا

**To be in a fix:** To be in a difficult position مشکل میں ہونا

**To be in keeping with:** in accordance with کے مطابق

**To be in one's good books:** to be in one's favour پسندیدہ

**To be in one's bad books:** to fall in disfavour, not to be liked by someone حمایت سے محروم ہو جانا

**To be in a pretty pass:** to be in a difficult situation مشکل حالات میں

**To be in the van of:** to be in the front rank; to take the lead پہلی صف میں شامل ہونا

**To be in the air:** to be rumoured افواہ گرم ہے

**To be in the wrong box:** to be unable to get what one wants دل کی خواہش پوری نہ ہونا

**To be on the wane:** to be diminishing کمزوری کی طرف مائل ہونا

**To be on the carpet:** To be under discussion زیر بحث

**To be on one's last legs:** to be about to collapse or fall down گرنے کے قریب

**To be out of sorts:** to be unwell بیمار

**To be under a cloud:** to be out of favour زیر عتاب

**To be under one's thumb:** to be under someone's control. مکمل اختیار میں

**To be the order of the day:** something which is popular or common at a particular time رائج الوقت

**To be a chip of the old block:** to have the same nature or character خاندانی خصلت

**To be out of pocket:** to have no ready money بوقت ضرورت پیسے نہ ہونا

**To have a roaring trade:** to have a successful business کاروبار بہتر ہونا

**To bring to the hammer:** to settle or sell by auction نیلام کرنا

**To strike a bargain:** to settle the terms of a bargain سودا طے کرنا

**To beat a retreat:** to retire hastily شکست کھا کر بھاگنا

**To strike one's flag:** to surrender ہتھیار ڈالنا

**To give quarter:** to show mercy to the defeated or the weak ترس کھانا

**On the spur of the moment:** at once اسی لمحے

**In the nick of time:** just at the right time ٹھیک وقت پر

**At the eleventh hour:** at the last moment آخری لمحے

**To kill time:** to busy oneself in some useless thing merely to pass the time وقت ضائع کرنا

**To bid one's time:** to wait for a suitable opportunity مناسب موقع کی تلاش میں

**To take time by the forelock:** to make the best of an opportunity وقت کا اچھا استعمال

**To weather a storm:** to face difficulties successfully مشکلات کا کامیابی سے سامنا کرنا

**To give a broadside:** to make a powerful attack on one's enemy دشمن پر سخت حملہ کرنا

**To sail in the same boat:** to be in the same dangerous situation ایک ہی کشتی کے سوار

**To sail under false colours:** to pretend to be what one is not دھوکا دینا

**To add fuel to the fire:** to increase anger or passion by some worlds or action جلتی پر تیل ڈالنا

**To burn the candle at both ends:** to waste ones energy or money گلچھڑے اڑانا

**To be not fit to hold candle to:** to be quite inferior to: to be no equal to مقابلہ نہ کر سکنا، ہمسری نہ کر سکنا

**To carry matters with a high hand:** to take strong measures سخت اقدامات کرنا

**To cast into the shade:** to put into the background

**To cast in one's teeth:** to make an insulting statement in the face of someone کسی کے سامنے اس کی بے عزتی کرنا

**To cast pearls before swine:** to offer something to a person which he cannot appreciate بھینس کے آگے بین بجانا

**To catch with chaff:** not to be caught or deceived easily آسانی سے دھوکا نہ کھانا

**To catch a Tartar:** to catch or attack a dangerous enemy خطرناک دشمن پر حملہ آور ہونا

**To come to grief:** to be ruined تباہ ہو جانا

**To come to light:** to become known علم میں آنا

**To come home to a person:** to be understood; to become clear واضح ہو جانا

**To come amiss:** to come at an unsuitable time غلط وقت پر

**To come to a stand still:** to stop رک جانا

**To come off with flying colours:** to have brilliant success زبردست کامیابی ہونا

**To cut the Gordian knot:** to solve some difficult problem مشکل مسئلہ حل کرنا

**To cut a figure:** to be conspicuous and attract attention خوبصورت لگنا نمایاں ہونا

**To do a thing with fits and starts:** to do a thing irregularly, in parts وقفوں سے کام کرنا

**To do a thing off hand:** to do a thing at once without any previous preparation بغیر تیاری کے کام کرنا

**By hook or by crook:** by any means, fair or unfair جائز یا ناجائز طریقہ سے

**Under the rose:** secretly, privately خفیہ طریقہ سے

**To fall foul of:** to quarrel with لڑنا

**To fall a prey to:** to become a victim of شکار ہونا

**To fall to the ground:** to come to nothing; to be useless ہوا کی نذر ہو جانا

**To get rid of:** to get free from نجات حاصل کرنا

**To get (or be) into hot waters:** to be in a difficult position مشکل میں پھنس جانا

**To get into a mess:** to get into difficulties مشکلات کا شکار ہو جانا

**To get into a scrape:** to come into troubles by chance اچانک مسائل میں الجھ جانا

**To get wind:** to become known خبر ہونا

**To give one a bit of your mind:** to scold or rebuke someone کسی کی سرزنش کرنا

**To give a person the cold shoulder:** to treat someone without affection and cordiality; to be dry towards someone بے رخی سے پیش آنا

**To give a wide berth:** to keep at a distance نہ لگانا، ایک فاصلہ پر رکھنا

**To give a chapter and verse for a thing:** to give proof ثبوت دینا

**To give or lend countenance:** to support; to favour مدد کرنا

**To give currency to:** to make public عام کر دینا

**To give loose reins:** to leave without control; to give full freedom مکمل آزادی دینا

**To give rise to:** to be the cause of; to originate وجہ بننا

**To give vent to:** to express one's feelings جذبات کا اظہار کرنا

**To go hand in hand:** to agree متفق ہونا

**To go out of one's way:** to do much بہت زیادہ کرنا

**To go on a fool's errand:** to got out for doing something which only a fool would do; to go on an expedition which leads to a foolish end احمقانہ منصوبہ



**To go through fire and water:** to do everything possible ہر ممکن کوشش کرنا

**To go to the wall:** to be ruined تباہ ہونا

**To go to the dogs:** to be ruined تباہ ہونا

**To go to rack and ruin:** to be ruined برباد ہونا

**To have clean hands:** to be perfectly innocent and honest مکمل ایماندار

**To have a finger in the pie:** to have some part in doing a thing کام کرنے میں کردار ہونا

**To have at one's finger's ends:** to know a thing well اچھی طرح یاد ہونا

**To make short work of:** to bring to a sudden end اچانک خاتمہ

**To make amends for:** to compensate for some damage, injury, or insult بے عزتی یا نقصان کی تلافی

**To make a clean breast of:** to talk freely and frankly about some fault کھلے دل سے اعتراف

**To make both ends meet:** to earn one's livelihood روزی کمانا

**To make one's mark:** to do something noteworthy قابل ذکر کارنامہ کرنا

**To make a mountain of a mole hill:** to give great importance to petty matters بات کا بتنگڑ بنانا

**To make much ado about nothing:** to make much fuss over petty matters چھوٹے معاملات پر شور مچانا

**To make no bones about:** to do willingly even unpleasant things چاروناچار غیر پسندیدہ کام کرنا

**To make bold to do or say a thing:** to dare do something even though it may appear bold to do so بہادری کرنا

**To make hay while the sun shines:** to take advantage of favourable opportunity وقت سے فائدہ اٹھانا

**To make little of:** to consider of no importance اہمیت نہ دینا

**To make much of:** to value highly بہت اہمیت دینا

**To make the best of a bad bargain:** to turn the disappointment to the best possible account خراب صورتحال کو حق میں کرنا

**To make neither head nor tail:** not to be able to understand anything کچھ سمجھ میں نہ آنا

**To make a tool of:** to use another person to achieve one's own ends مطلب نکالنے کیلئے استعمال کرنا

**To make free with:** to use freely آزادانہ استعمال

**To play the woman:** to act like a woman: to show weakness عورتوں کی طرح رویہ اختیار کرنا

**To play truant:** to stay away, or absent oneself from duty بغیر بتائے چھٹی

**To play second fiddle:** to take a sub-ordinate part ماتحت کا کردار

**To play one false:** to deceive someone کسی کو دھوکا دینا

**To play a double game:** to do one thing openly, and the other secretly دھوکا دینا

**To put one on his mettle:** to inspire someone to act bravely کسی کو بہادری پر اکسانا

**To put the saddle on the right horse:** to throw the blame on the right person مجرم کو الزام دینا

**To put the cart before the horse:** To begin at the wrong end; to change the natural order of things بھونڈے طریقے سے کام شروع کرنا

**To put one's shoulders to the wheel:** to do some difficult work by one's own efforts مشکل کام بیڑا اٹھانا

**To put a thing down in black and white:** to put in writing تحریر میں کرنا

**To put one out of countenance:** to make one feel ashamed of his actions شرمسار کرنا

**To put a spoke in one's wheel:** to create difficulties in the way of others دوسروں کے راستے میں کانٹے بونا

**To put this and that together:** to draw conclusion from certain given facts حقائق سے نتیجہ نکالنا

**To set one's house in order:** Resolve one's own personal problems ذاتی مسائل حل کرنا

**To set people by the ear:** to make people quarrel لوگوں کو لڑوانا

**To set the Thames on fire:** to try to do the impossible ناممکن کام کرنے کی کوشش کرنا

**To stand in another man's shoes:** to occupy the place of another دوسروں کی جگہ لینا

**To stand in good stead:** to be helpful in times of need ضرورت کے وقت مدد کرنا

**To stand on one's ground:** to remain firm on one's position اپنی جگہ پر ڈٹے رہنا

**To take to task or call to account:** to rebuke or ask for an explanation آڑے ہاتھوں لینا

**To take the people by storm:** to surprise them حیران کرنا

**To be taken aback:** to be surprised and confused حیران کرنا

**To take to one's heels:** to run away بھاگ جانا

**To take or come into one's head:** to come to one's mind دماغ میں خیال آنا

**To take a leaf out of another's book:** to learn from the experiences of others; to intimate دوسروں کے تجربات سے سیکھنا

**To take the bull by the horn:** to face difficulties bravely مشکلات خندہ پیشانی سے برداشت کرنا

**To take a leap into the dark:** to do something dangerous without thinking بغیر سوچے سمجھے قدم اٹھانا

**To take the tide at the flood:** to take advantage of a favourable opportunity. موقع سے فائدہ اٹھانا

**To take a fancy to:** to like something or someone کسی کو پسند کرنا

**To take the measure of a man:** to form an idea of a man's character after careful observation کسی کے کردار کا اندازہ لگانا

**To throw cold water upon:** to discourage some course of action; to desert امیدوں پر پانی پھیرنا

**To throw dust in one's eyes:** to deceive someone کسی کو دھوکا دینا

**To throw off the mask:** to act deceitfully for sometime and then to show real intentions; to come out in true colours اپنی اصلیت ظاہر کرنا

**To throw up the sponge:** to give up further struggle مزید کوشش ترک کرنا

**To turn one's back upon:** to give up; to change one's course of action ترک کرنا

**To turn over a new leaf:** to change from a bad course of action to better one. نئی زندگی اختیار کرنا

**To turn one's coat or to be a turn-coat:** to change one's sides; one who goes over to the opposite party لوٹا بن جانا

**To turn over in one's mind:** to consider a matter carefully معاملہ کا احتیاط سے جائزہ لینا

**To turn tail:** to turn away like a coward بزدلوں کی طرح بھاگنا

**To turn the tables upon:** to reverse success or some course of action فتح کو ناکامی میں بدلنا

**To turn up one's nose at:** to show dislike or disgust نفرت کا اظہار

**To turn up one's head:** To make one proud or vain مغرور ہونا

**To have a turn for:** to have a taste or fitness for خاص خوبی ہونا



# IDIOMS WITH ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

**Animal spirits:** natural health and cheerfulness صحت مندانہ

**Apple-pie order:** well arranged ترتیب سے

**Armed neutrality:** not to take sides with any of the two powers at war, but to be ready to resist aggression from any of them. عدم مداخلت

**To clean an Augean stable:** to remove corruption or other social evils برائی دور کرنا

**Argus-eyed:** jealousy; watchful; very carefully حسد کی آنکھ

**Backstairs influence:** some secret influence سفارش

**Bad blood:** enmity دشمنی

**A besetting sin:** some weakness to which a person easily yields شخصی خامی

**A black sheep:** a mean; treacherous fellow; a bad character بدکردار کالی بھیڑ

**Blue blood:** noble blood اعلیٰ خاندانی، شاہی خون

**Blue stocking:** a lady proud of her learning ادبی ذوق رکھنے والی اپنے علم پر مغرور عورت

**Bolt upright:** perfectly straight بالکل سیدھا

**A brown study:** day-dreaming; a reverie دن کے وقت خواب

**A burning question:** an important matter requiring immediate solution اہم مسئلہ

**Capital punishment:** punishment of death سزائے موت

**A close-fisted person:** a miser کنجوس

**A close shave:** a narrow escape قریب سے بچنا

**A cold-blooded murder:** an intentional murder, without any provocation, or cause for anger بہیمانہ قتل

**Cold comfort:** a comfort which increases pain or irritation instead of giving any comfort. آرام کی بجائے بے آرامی

**Creature comforts:** physical (bodily) comforts جسمانی آرام

**Crocodile tears:** pretended sorrow دکھاوے کا افسوس

**A crying shame:** something shameful known to all شرم کی بات

**A curtain lecture:** scolding given by a wife to her husband بیوی کی کڑوی گولی

**A dog-in-manger policy:** a course of action which harms somebody without bringing any good to any one. نہ کھیلنا نہ کھیلنے دینا

**Dutch courage:** courage resulting from wine نشے کی بھڑک

**Elbow room:** opportunity for free action آزادی اختیار

**A Fabian policy:** delaying methods تاخیری حربے

**A fair weather-friend:** a friend who deserts you in difficulties مطلبی دوست

**Forty winks:** a short sleep taken during the day چند لمحے آرام

**A free lance:** one who has no fixed principles and works only for money محض روپے کیلئے کام کرنا

**French leave:** to be absent without permission بغیر اجازت چھٹی

**A French water sailor:** an inexperienced person ناتجربہ کار

**A good Samaritans:** one who helps even a stranger in difficulties خدائی مددگار

**The green - eyed monster:** jealousy حسد

**A green horn:** an unexperienced person. ناتجربہ کار

**A hairbreadth escape:** a narrow escape بمشکل بچ

**Hall - mark:** prominent quality. نمایاں خاصیت

**A Herculean task:** some very difficult work. بہت مشکل کام

**A high flier:** a proud and boastful person شیخی خورا

**Hush money:** money paid to keep someone silent رشوت

**A jail bird:** a criminal who has often been in jail اکثر جیل کی ہوا کھانے والا

**A jaundiced eye:** a prejudicial person متعصب شخص

**A laconic speech:** short speech جامع تقریر

**A laughing stock:** an object of ridicule; one at whom everybody laughs ہنسی کا گول گپا

**A left-handed compliment:** an ironical, personal remark ذاتی حملہ

**A light-fingered person:** one who is in the habit of stealing عادی چور

**A maiden speech:** the first public speech of a person پہلی تقریر

**A mealy-mouthed fellow:** a weak, cowardly person who is afraid of talk frankly and truthfully. بزدل، تھوتھا

**A moral certainty:** an event which is quite certain یقینی آمد

**A hair-breadth escape:** a narrow escape بمشکل بچا

**A nine days' wonder:** something which creates interesting and excitement only for a short time وقتی کرشمہ سازی

**A smooth or oily tongue:** a flattering tongue one who can please others with his flattery چرب زبانی

**Palmy days:** times of prosperity خوشحالی کے دن

**Passing strange:** very strange بہت عجیب

**Plain or smooth sailing:** a course of life without any difficulties آسان زندگی

**Point Blank:** directly; plainly لگی لپٹی کے بغیر

**A queer fish:** an eccentric person عجیب شخص

**A quixotic project:** an absurd and foolish scheme. احمقانہ سکیم

**A rainy day:** times of misfortune مشکلات کے دن

**A random shot:** success achieved by chance اچانک کامیابی

**A red letter day:** a fortunate, important day زندگی کا اہم دن

**A right-hand man:** chief helper اہم ساتھی

**A round robin:** an application to which men attach their signatures in a circle, so that it may not be known which of them is the leader. چارٹر آف ڈیمانڈ

**A sheet anchor:** the chief support اہم مدد

**A sleeping partner:** a business partner who invests only money and plays no active part in its management نان ایکٹو بزنس پارٹنر

**Small fry:** children, or insignificant persons غیر اہم لوگ

**The small hours:** hours after mid-night بہت صبح

**Soft soap:** flattery خوشامد

**Sour grapes:** desired things which, when not obtained, are hated کھٹے انگور

**A stalking horse:** a mask or cover used to conceal secret plans دھوکہ بازی کیلئے

**A standing joke:** a continuous subject of laughter مستقل وجہ مذاق

**Small talk:** gossip گپ



**A strait jacket:** a special piece of clothing that is used to control the movements of someone who is mentally ill and violent. خاص لباس

**A strait-laced person:** a narrow-minded person تنگ نظر شخص

**Street Arabs:** poor homeless children بے آسرا بچے

**A stump orator:** one who makes loud and boastful speeches, especially during an election دھواں دھار تقریر کرنے والا

**A swan song:** the statement made, or words spoken by a person just before his death موت سے پہلے آخری لفظ

**Tall talk:** to talk boastfully شیخی بگھارنا

**The three R's:** reading, writing and arithmetic ابتدائی علم

**A Utopian scheme:** an imaginary, impracticable scheme تخیلاتی سکیم

**The upper ten:** the most fashionable class of society معاشرے کے فیشن ایبل لوگ

**Virgin soil:** a soil which has never been cultivated کاشت کے بغیر زمین

**A wet blanket:** any person or any thing that checks enthusiasm جوش و خروش کم کرنے والا

**A white elephant:** something that is completely useless, although it may have cost a lot of money مہنگی مگر بے کار چیز

**A white lie:** a lie which does not harm anybody; a harmless falsehood بے ضرر جھوٹ کسی کو خوش کرنے کیلئے

**A wild goose chase:** a foolish and unprofitable scheme بے سود کوشش

**An apple of discord:** cause of quarrel وجہ نزاع

**Apple of one's eye:** some one very dear آنکھ کا تارا

**Apples of Sodom:** disappointed expectations; pleasure which has some sting or thorn مایوس امیدیں

**A bed of roses:** something easy and comfortable آسان اور آرام دہ

**Bill of fare:** a list of the articles of food فہرست اشیاء خورد و نوش

**A fresh lease of life:** something about to end, but revived or continued for sometime more نئی زندگی ملنا

**The gift of the gab:** gift of speaking fluently فن تقریر کا ماہر

**God's acre:** a graveyard; burial ground قبرستان

**Jack of all trades:** a person who can do any kind of work ہر فن مولا

**A limb of the law:** a lawyer قانون دان

**A loin's share:** an unfairly large share بہت بڑا حصہ لینے والا

**A man of parts:** a man of more than ordinary ability بہت سے خوبیوں کا مالک

**A man of letters:** a well read in literature باعلم شخص

**A man in the street:** a common man عام شخص

**A man of straw:** a mere puppet; a man who has no will or judgement of his own بے حیثیت شخص

**A mare's nest:** a discovery which is soon found to be a mere nothing; something which has no existence in reality تصوراتی جگہ

**The milk of human kindness:** kind feelings اچھے احساسات

**A moot-point:** a question which has been much discussed but not yet decided زیر بحث مسئلہ

**Penelope's web:** a work which goes on for ever and never comes to an end ناختم ہونے والا عمل

**Pin money:** money given to a lady for personal expenses پاکٹ منی

**The pink of perfection:** supreme excellence بہترین کوالٹی

**The pros and cons:** arguments for and against حق میں مخالف دلائل

**A rope of sand:** a bond which is easily broken آسانی سے ٹوٹنے والا رشتہ

**Between Scylla and Charybdis:** between two dangers دو مشکلوں میں خطرہ

**The sinews of war:** money and materials required to carry on a war سامان حرب

**A slip of the tongue or pen:** a slight mistake in writing or speaking committed in a hurry زبان یا قلم کی معمولی غلطی

**A snake in the grass:** an enemy concealed from view; a cunning person who pretends to be your friend, but is an enemy at heart. عیار شخص

**A son of Mars:** a military man; a soldier سپاہی

**At stone's throw:** quite near بہت قریب

**The ups and downs:** changes of fortune; success and failure; prosperity and adversity قسمت کی تبدیلی

**A sop to Cerberus:** a bribe given to silence a troublesome person رشوت سے منہ بند کرنا

**All moonshine:** statement which is both foolish and false سب دکھاوا

**To be behind the scenes:** to have secret knowledge of how things are done پردے کے پیچھے

**Between two fires:** to be between two dangers دو خطرات کے درمیان

**Out at the elbows:** a man who has become poor غربت میں

**A storm in a tea-cup:** a great anger or fuss over nothing چائے کی پیالی میں طوفان

**Through thick and thin:** in all obstacles and difficulties مشکلات میں

**With might and main:** with the use of one's full energy پوری طاقت سے

**To go against the grain:** to be against one's nature; unnatural and so displeasing فطرت کے خلاف

**To sail with or against the current:** to act according to or against the prevalent opinion, taste or fashion وقتی فیشن اور رویے کے خلاف

**Not worth his salt:** a good-for-nothing fellow نکما، نکھٹو، ناشکرا

**Null and void:** no longer in force, valueless منسوخ

**To beat about the bush:** to talk in an indirect manner بالواسطہ بات چیت

**To be called to the bar:** to be made a barrister بیرسٹر بننا

**To keep up appearance:** to continue to live as before وضع قطع برقرار رکھنا

**To run up an account:** to falsify an account in order to deceive مالی بے قاعدگی کرنا

**To cook an account:** to falsify an account in order to deceive. مالی بے قاعدگی کرنا

**To bear the burnt of:** to suffer most of all. تکالیف برداشت کرنا

**To beat the air:** to make useless efforts فضول کوشش کرنا

**To beard a lion in his den:** to face a dangerous opponent in his own place خطرے کا سامنا کرنا

**To beggar description:** something so fine that it cannot be described suitably in word ناقابل بیان خوبصورتی

**To blow ones own trumpet:** to praise ones own اپنی تعریف آپ کرنا



**To break new ground:** to begin something new. نئے سرے سے کوشش کرنا

**To break the ice:** to begin speaking after a pause in conversation. خاموشی توڑنا

**To bring one to beggary:** to reduce to complete poverty. بھیک مانگنے کی حالت کو پہنچانا

**To build castles in the air:** to form imaginary, unreal schemes. ہوائی قلعے بنانا

**To bury the hatchet:** to forget old enmity and make peace. تنازعات ختم کرنا

**To buy a pig in a poke:** to purchase something in a hurry with out examining it carefully. جلد بازی سے خریدنا

**To call in question:** to doubt the correctness of something. کسی چیز درست ہونے پر شک

**To throw down the gauntlet:** to challenge. چیلنج کرنا

**To burn one's fingers:** to get oneself into unexpected trouble. غیر متوقع تکلیف

**To hang tire:** to be slow and hesitating. آہستہ اور ہچکچاہٹ کا شکار

**To fly in the face of:** to oppose some one rashly. سخت مخالفت کرنا

**To glid the pill:** to cover a disagreeable thing with something pleasant. کڑوی بات خوش اسلوبی سے کرنا

**To hit the nail on the head:** to guess rightly; to make a successful attempt. کامیاب کوشش کرنا، درست اندازہ لگانا

**To kill two birds with one stone:** to do two things by one effort. ایک تیر سے دو شکار

**To leave the beaten track:** to begin in a new way; to do something original. قدیم طریقہ چھوڑ کر نیا اپنانا

**To leave one in the lurch:** to desert someone in his times of trouble. درمیان میں چھوڑ دینا

**To let the grass grow under one's feet:** to do something very slowly; to waste time. بہت آہستہ کام کرنا

**To let by bygones be bygones:** to forget the past. جو گزر گیا اسے بھول جا

**To live fast:** to lead a life of luxury. بہت آرام دہ زندگی

**To live from hand to mouth:** to spend whatever one earns without saving anything for the future. جو کمانا کھا جانا

**To lose one's head:** to become excited and act rashly. جوش میں کوئی عمل کرنا

**To nip in the bud:** to kill in the very beginning. ابتداء میں ختم کرنا

**To pay one back in his own coin:** to return like; to retaliate. اسی طریقے سے جواب دینا ترکی بہ ترکی جواب

**To give a pat on the shoulder:** a word of encouragement or praise. شاباش دینا

**To pick holes in another's coat:** to find faults with others. خامیاں تلاش کرنا

**To pick holes in one's pocket:** to be easily wasted or spent. آسانی سے ضائع

**To pick a quarrel with:** to compel some person to fight. خواہ مخواہ جھگڑا کرنا

**To plough the sands:** to make useless attempts. تنہا کوشش کرنا

**To plough a lonely furrow:** to be alone in doing a thing. اکیلا کام کرنا

**To pull in, or to draw in, one's horns:** to withdraw from a position one has proudly taken up. پیچھے ہٹنا

**To rest on one's laurels:** to be satisfied with the honours one has got and not to make efforts for fresh honours. گزشتہ کامیابیوں پر فخر کرنا اور مزید کام نہ کرنا

**To rest on one's oars:** to rest after something has been achieved. کامیابی کے بعد آرام کرنا

**To ride a hobby:** to talk constantly about one's favourite subject. اپنے پسندیدہ مضمون پر باتیں کرنا

**To harp on the same string:** to repeat the same thing again and again. رٹ لگانا

**To rip open old sores:** to re-open a quarrel which was forgotten. Do not rip open old sores; better forgive and forgot.

**To rise like a phoenix from its ashes:** to rise out of nothing and so never to come to an end. غربت اور کسمپرسی سے اٹھ کر کامیابی حاصل کرنا

**To rule the roast:** to dominate over others. دوسروں پر غلبہ پانا

**To run in the same groove:** to run forward in the same path: to be in harmony. اسی راستے پر آگے بڑھنا

**To say grace:** to pray before beginning one's meals. بسم اللہ پڑھنا

**To throw to the winds:** to throw aside as useless. بے مقصد سمجھ کر پھینک دینا

**To be on the right scent:** to be on the right path. صراط مستقیم پر

**To see how the wind blows:** to see how matters stand. ہوا کا رخ دیکھنا

**To show a bold front:** to face something or some one with courage and determination. عزم اور ہمت دکھانا

**To show the white feather:** to show sign of cowardice. بزدلی دکھانا

**To sow broadcast:** spread far land wide.

**To sow ones wild oats:** to waste ones time and money specially in young. جوانی میں برائی کرنا

**To split hairs:** To argue that there is difference between two things, when the difference is too small to be important. بال کی کھال اتارنا

**Steal or march:** to again an advantage over another in a cunning, stealthy manner. بے طریقے سے بازی لے جانا

**To steer clear of:** to avoid. بچنا

**To stick at nothing:** to stop at nothing; to use any mean fear or foul. کوئی ایمان نہ رکھنا

**To strike the iron while it is hot:** to take advantage of an opportunity as soon as arises. موقع سے فائدہ اٹھانا

**To swallow the bait:** to be deceived by false promises, or by false appearance. جھوٹے وعدوں سے دھوکا کھانا

**To talk shop:** to talk always about ones employment or profession. باتونی

**To tell to ones face:** to tell unpleasant thing directly in ones presence. بات منہ پر کہنا

**To follow or tread in the footsteps of:** to follow the example of. مثال پر عمل کرنا

**To tremble or hang in the balance:** to be uncertain or undecided. غیر یقینی

**The sword of Damocles:** an ever present danger. مستقل خطرہ

**To fish in troubled waters:** to talk advantage of a disturbed situation مشکل صورتحال سے فائدہ اٹھانا

**To pour oil on troubled waters:** to try to calm down anger, to try to end a quarrel. غصہ کم کرنے کی کوشش کرنا

**To wash ones hands of:** to have no further connection with some matter. کسی معاملے سے تعلق



**To tread on the heels of:** to follow close behind. بہت قریب پیچھا کرنا

**To tread on the corn of another:** to refer to such matter as are likely to cause pain to other. دوسروں سے تکلیف کا باعث

**To whistle for the wind:** to make foolish plans. احمقانہ منصوبہ

**To win laurels:** to win victory or success. کامیابی حاصل کرنا

**To bear away the palm:** to winsome competition. مقابلہ جیتنا

**To do a thing with a good grace:** to do an unpleasant thing in a pleasant manner. اچھی شروعات کرنا

**To be in ones good grace:** to be in ones favour حمایت میں

**To worship the rising sun:** to honour a man who is rising in power and influence چڑھتے سورج کو سلام

**To wash dirty linen in public:** to discuss personal quarrels before the strangers. لوگوں میں ذاتی معاملات زیر بحث لانا

**Achilles heels:** ones weak point. کمزوری

**A Barmecide feast:** a feast in which no food is served. خوراک کے بغیر دعوت

**A broken reed:** a support which fail. ناقابل اعتبار

**A dead letter:** a law which has fallen out of use. قانون جو زیر عمل نہ ہو

**Cloven hoof:** evil intention. بری نیت

**Halcyon days:** days of perfect happiness. اچھے دن

**The olive branch:** offer of peace امن کی پیشکش

**Petticoat government:** rule of a woman عورت کی حکومت

**Aladdin's lamp:** magical powers جادوئی طاقت

**A bull in a china shop:** someone who destroys and causes harm. بے احتیاط نقصان دہ شخص

**On the horns of a dilemma:** in some great danger or difficulty. مشکل میں

**A rift in the lute:** some small hole or breach which spoils the whole معمولی وجہ جس سے سب تباہ ہو جائے

**A red rag to a bull:** something which causes anger وجہ غصہ

**A Roland for an Oliver:** an effective reply; more than a match to some one. اینٹ کا جواب پتھر سے

**A dark horse:** a person who has many qualities not known to others. ایسا شخص جس کے متعلق کچھ اندازہ ہو

**To meet one's Waterloo:** to be finally defeated. آخری شکست

**To mind one's P's Q's:** to be very careful. بہت احتیاط سے

**To let the cat out of the bag:** to reveal some secret. راز فاش ہونا

**To hunt with the hounds, and run with the hare:** to play a double game; to gain the favour of both the sides. ڈبل گیم کھیلنا

**To draw the long bow:** to talk boastfully; to exaggerate matters. رائی کا پہاڑ بنانا

**To bell the cat:** to do something dangerous; to face a powerful opponent. ہمت باندھنا

**To grease the palm:** to pay bribes. رشوت دینا

**To gird up the loins:** to get ready for something very difficult. کمر باندھنا

**To give the devil his due:** to praise even a bad man for the good he has done. برے شخص کی اچھے کام پر تعریف کرنا

**To face the music:** to suffer punishment for some action کسی عمل کی سزا

**To have a bee in ones bonnet:** to be whimsical. سر میں کیڑا ہونا

**To be wool-gathering:** to be absent-minded. غیر حاضر دماغ

**Hobsons choice:** either the thing offered or nothing. دو میں سے کوئی ایک انتخاب

**Alpha and Omega:** the beginning and the end. الف سے ے تک

**Bag and baggage:** with all his goods سارے سامان کے ساتھ

**Bread and butter:** livelihood. روزی

**To go through fire and water:** to face all dangers: سارے خطرات کا سامنا کرنا

**Over head and ears:** completely; fully مکمل طور پر

**To move heaven and earth:** to do everything possible. ساری کوشش کرنا

**Hole and corner policy:** underhand policy. خفیہ پالیسی

**Fire and sword:** destruction. تباہی

**Heart and soul:** fully. مکمل

**Kith and kin:** relative. رشتہ دار

**The rank and file:** the common man. عام آدمی

**Root and branch:** completely مکمل طور پر

**Sum and substance:** The sum and substance of the matter is that I cannot tolerate such behaviour any longer بلا کم وکاست

**Tooth and nail:** with full energy and force. پوری طاقت سے

**Time and tide:** the passage of time وقت اور مدو جزر

**Watch and ward:** to guard carefully پوری توجہ سے حفاظت

**Weal and woe:** changes of fortune; ups and down of life. زندگی کے نشیب و فراز

**At sixes and sevens:** in disorder گڑبڑ

**A fair field and no favour:** an equal chance for everybody. ہر کسی کیلئے برابر موقع

**Fair and square:** honest; just. ایماندار

**Hue and cry:** noise. شور

**Slow and steady:** one who is regular, though not as swift as other. آہستہ آہستہ مگر مستقل

**All and sundry:** all without exception. چھوٹے بڑے سبھی

**Far and wide:** everywhere. ہر کسی جگہ

**Off and on:** now and then; occasionally. کبھی کبھار

**All in all:** most important. سب کچھ ہونا

**High and mighty:** proud. پر غرور

**Wear and tear:** Every article undergoes wear and tear by use. توڑ پھوڑ کا شکار

**Odds and ends:** things of no value miscellaneous goods. چھوٹی چھوٹی اشیاء

**Rain and shine:** favourable or unfavourable circumstances. خواہ کچھ ہو

**To play ducks and drakes:** to waste. ضائع کرنا

**To turn turtle:** to be upturned الٹ جانا

**Printers devil:** printing mistakes. طباعت کی غلطی

**Loaves and fishes:** material benefit مادی فوائد

**Pecuniary Aid:** financial help مالی امداد

**Pith and Marrow:** gist خلاصہ

**A hard shoulder:** Area at the side of big road where you are allowed to stop سڑک کے کنارے گاڑی پارک کرنے کی جگہ

**Expose to odium:** hatred that a lot of people feel for someone لوگ جس سے نفرت کریں



**To have butterflies in ones stomach:** Feel very nervous before doing something بہت زیادہ کنفیوز

**At premium:** Something difficult to get. بڑی مشکل سے ملے

**To call it a day:** decide to stop working come on. کام روک دینا

**All that jazz:** spoken and things like that اس جیسی دوسری چیزیں

**Under the auspices of:** with the help of particular organisation کسی کی سرپرستی میں

**An uphill task:** a difficult job مشکل کام

**Evil Genius:** Person with harmful intentions ذہین مگر منفی سوچ رکھنے والا

**A cry in the wilderness:** fulfil attempt بے سود کوشش

**Look your age:** Do you look your age? بالکل سامنے ہے

**Point Blank:** Straight forward manner. راست انداز میں

**To put the lid on:** to do something that finally ruins آخری قدم جو معاملات کو قطعی شکل دیدے

**Flavour of the month:** the idea person, style etc that is most popular for short time. وقتی شہرت

**Zero Hours:** the time when important event is planned عمل کیلئے مقررہ وقت

**Gloom and doom:** The feeling that a situation is bad and not likely to improve. بہت زیادہ کھانا

**To Pig out:** eat a lot of food. بہت زیادہ کھانا

**Bag people:** Homeless people. خانہ بدوش

**Compassion fatigue:** Loss of pity and sympathy due to over exposure to human suffering. بہت زیادہ مسائل پر جذباتی وابستگی کھو دینا

**Twiddle with:** To move (something) repeatedly between your fingers espec...lly with purpose بغیر کسی مقصد کے پنسل انگلیوں میں گھمانا

**Vamp up:** make it more exciting زیادہ جاذب بنانا

**Whittle away:** make a thing gradually smaller or less important or effective. کسی کو صرف نذر کر دینا

**Winkle out:** obtain or find something with difficulty: مشکل سے حاصل کرنا

**Give someone the bum's rush:** The action of getting rid of someone who is not wanted کسی سے نجات حاصل کرنا

**Loom large:** something important that cause worry. وجہ پریشانی

**Keep one's nose to the grind stone:** to work very hard without stopping to rest. بغیر رکے محنت جاری رکھنا

**Throw someone for a loop:** to surprise and upset someone. حیران کر دینا

**Letter perfect:** to memorize word to word. لفظ بہ لفظ یاد کرنا

**Of the wall:** unusual or surprising غیر معمولی

**Out to lunch:** behaving crazily or foolish way. احمقانہ انداز اختیار کرنا

**Salt something away:** to save something especially money secretly. خفیہ انداز سے دولت جمع کرنا

**Take someone to the cleaners:** to cheat some one to defeat some body دھوکا دینا

**Wear the pants:** one who take final decision فیصلہ کا اختیار

# IDIOMS EXERCISE

## EXERCISE 1

In each of the following questions an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the correct meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark the number of that meaning as your answer on the answer sheet. If you do not find any correct answer mark (e), that is, 'None of these', as your answer.

1. Back out
   (a) step aside (b) pack up
   (c) support (d) withdraw from
2. Back up
   (a) stay behind
   (b) give moral support
   (c) back-bencher
   (d) pull back from
3. Bandy words with
   (a) argue
   (b) oratory
   (c) speech enthusiast
   (d) linguistic acumen
4. Be down and out
   (a) be destitute (b) be tipsy
   (c) over-drinking (d) rivalry
5. Be down in the dumps
   (a) to fall down
   (b) to fall from grace
   (c) ever ready to take on
   (d) appear miserable
6. Be out of the blue
   (a) lighting
   (b) suddenly
   (c) euphoria
   (d) come out of gloom
7. Be to the fore
   (a) to the brim
   (b) pre-apprehension
   (c) be prominent
   (d) to take the lead
8. Be on one's knee
   (a) kneel down to pray
   (b) kneel down to great
   (c) kneel down to kiss
   (d) kneel down to pick up a thing
9. Curl one's lip
   (a) show something good
   (b) show scorn
   (c) show scope
   (d) show score
10. Put a spoke in one's wheel
    (a) obstruct progress
    (b) grinder
    (c) help someone to progress
    (d) help someone with advice
11. To be at the zenith of
    (a) to die an immature death
    (b) to be succumbed to, one's flattery
    (c) be at the peak of
    (d) face difficulty boldly
12. Have a screw loose
    (a) be mad
    (b) be disturbed or slightly mad
    (c) be screw less
    (d) accept a defective item
13. A pipe dream
    (a) a day dream
    (b) a hope or plan that will never come true
    (c) an unending dream
    (d) a nightmare
14. Piping hot
    (a) steaming hot (b) dreaming hot
    (c) rancour (d) extreme anger
15. Plain speaking
    (a) spilling the beans
    (b) telling nonsense
    (c) telling the truth
    (d) revealing the secret



16. Play all one's cards
    (a) losing the last penny in gambling
    (b) a game of cards
    (c) an ineffective card game
    (d) use every means in one's power
17. Play one's cards well
    (a) a good gambler displaying skills
    (b) a magician showing magic of cards
    (c) use means effectively
    (d) a game of gamble
18. Play it safe
    (a) avoid risks
    (b) play a game peacefully
    (c) play light games
    (d) play for pleasure
19. Play second fiddle to somebody
    (a) to fiddle somebody
    (b) be subordinate in position
    (c) unnecessary argument
    (d) be in someone's company
20. Plough a lone furrow
    (a) to play the best card
    (b) to play the last card
    (c) do something that achieves the desired success
    (d) to play the card to win
21. A prophet of doom
    (a) a godman who curses
    (b) prediction of doom
    (c) a person who holds and spreads pessimistic views
    (d) a person who holds the world guilty
22. A purple weight
    (a) a dark spot
    (b) a blemish in otherwise good work
    (c) multicoloured decoration
    (d) ornate portion in a literary work
23. A pyrrhic victory
    (a) a victory which is not possible
    (b) devastating victory
    (c) a victory that brings more loss than gains
    (d) a quid pro quo
24. A quid pro quo
    (a) something done in revenge or retaliation
    (b) give up
    (c) selfless service
    (d) selfish not of revenge
25. Under a cloud
    (a) experiencing cloudy weather
    (b) enjoying favourable luck
    (c) under suspicion
    (d) under observation
26. Flogging a dead horse
    (a) repeating our request
    (b) making him see reason
    (c) beating about the bush
    (d) wasting time in useless effort
27. Face the music
    (a) get finished
    (b) get reprimanded
    (c) feel sorry
    (d) listen to the music
28. Token strike
    (a) total strike
    (b) carefully planned strike
    (c) short strike held as warning
    (d) sudden call of strike
29. Sweeping statement
    (a) rash statement
    (b) unpremeditated statement
    (c) thoughtless statement
    (d) generalized statements
30. To a hair
    (a) vaguely
    (b) to some extent
    (c) exactly
    (d) not the like of
31. Let the grass grow under one's feet
    (a) to accept responsibility
    (b) to engage in useless talk
    (c) to be trifled with
    (d) to remain idle
32. Fights shy of
    (a) afraid of

(b) frightened
(c) avoids from a feeling of mistrust
(d) quarrels bitterly with

33. Far from cry
(a) to come from far
(b) to leave silently
(c) very different from
(d) to approach silently

34. Feel a bit under the weather
(a) showing signs of torture
(b) traumatized
(c) feeling ignored or unattended
(d) feeling slightly ill

35. Hear it on the grapevine
(a) to hear rumors
(b) to hear from the market
(c) to listen from behind the doors
(d) to listen from horse's mouth

36. Cut the mustard
(a) to lose
(b) to come up to expectations
(c) to get injured
(d) to leave the job

37. To beat about the bush
(a) to punish an innocent person
(b) to avoid coming to the point
(c) to boast about oneself
(d) None of these

38. Why you should always be the one to *cast the first stone*?
(a) deeply involved
(b) to be the first to find fault
(c) to praise first of all
(d) to start a fight

39. The entire discussion revolved around the *moot point*.
(a) an important point
(b) a non-controversial issue
(c) a controversial issue
(d) an unrelated issue

40. While I have a bath, you may *chew the cud*.
(a) go through legalities
(b) reflect upon one's past
(c) have breakfast
(d) kill time

41. The project looks to be in *apple pie order*.
(a) grappling with
(b) dirty job
(c) perfectly neat and tidy
(d) beautifully decorated

42. Unexpectedly, he proved to be a *man of straw*.
(a) very stubborn
(b) weak
(c) useful
(d) self loving

43. He was in *high spirits* when I met him in the restaurant
(a) in a drunken state
(b) in a cheerful mood
(c) talking incoherently
(d) deeply engrossed in thoughts

44. He struck several *bad patches* before he made good.
(a) came across bad sail
(b) went through many illnesses
(c) had a bumpy car ride
(d) had many professional difficulties

45. Truly he is a *chip of the old block*.
(a) very similar to his father
(b) a good actor
(c) an honorable man
(d) outdated in his mannerisms

46. Samina has unknowingly *bitten* off more than she can chew.
(a) been very greedy
(b) always been hungry
(c) an upset stomach
(d) little regard for others

47. The *bare bones* of the conversation had been that he hated my guts
(a) the naked truth
(b) just bones
(c) the main point
(d) the detailed analysis



48. The green-eyed monster
(a) the creature of the sea
(b) an animal with green eyes
(c) personal jealousy
(d) to get into trouble

49. To burn one's fingers
(a) to have a burning sensation at the tips of one's fingers
(b) to undergo suffering heroically for one's principles
(c) to behave as if one is very great and important
(d) to have a bad result from something

50. To end in smoke
(a) to die of cancer caused by smoking
(b) to end without providing any practical result
(c) die in a burning house choked with smoke
(d) to risk everything in a single venture

## ANSWERS

| 1 | d | 2 | b | 3 | a | 4 | a | 5 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | b | 7 | c | 8 | a | 9 | b | 10 | a |
| 11 | c | 12 | b | 13 | b | 14 | a | 15 | c |
| 16 | d | 17 | c | 18 | a | 19 | b | 20 | d |
| 21 | c | 22 | d | 23 | c | 24 | a | 25 | c |
| 26 | d | 27 | b | 28 | c | 29 | d | 30 | c |
| 31 | d | 32 | c | 33 | c | 34 | d | 35 | a |
| 36 | b | 37 | b | 38 | b | 39 | a | 40 | b |
| 41 | c | 42 | b | 43 | b | 44 | d | 45 | a |
| 46 | a | 47 | c | 48 | c | 49 | d | 50 | b |

# PRACTICE TESTS

## PRACTICE TEST I

In the following questions four alternatives are given for idioms/phrases in now. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

1. *To cry wolf*
(a) to give false alarm
(b) to turn pale
(c) to ruin overself
(d) to overcome someone

2. *To have an axe to grind*
(a) to work for both sides
(b) to have selfish interest to serve
(c) to criticize someone
(d) to fail to arouse interest

3. *To hit the right nail on the head*
(a) to do things right
(b) to announce one's fixed views
(c) to destroy one's reputation
(d) to teach someone a lesson

4. *To be at cross-purposes*
(a) missed each other
(b) work against each other
(c) dislike each other
(d) misunderstand each other

5. *To the ends of the earth*
(a) up to a certain limit
(b) everywhere
(c) till losing one's interest
(d) till losing one's patience

6. *To be in dribs and drabs*
(a) without fail
(b) with much ease
(c) in small quantities
(d) with great difficulty

7. *A hard nut to crack is*
(a) one who is very obstinate
(b) very difficult child
(c) a walnut or a fruit
(d) problem that is hard be solved

8. *A cock and bull story* means
(a) an unbelievable gossip
(b) a children's fable
(c) quarrelsome dialogue
(d) competition between unequals

9. *The gift of the gab means*
(a) an unexpected gain
(b) fluency of speech
(c) thought provoking oration
(d) a X-mas gift

10. *A fools' paradise means*
(a) a foolish idea
(b) an imaginary idea

(c) an unexpected gain
(d) false hopes for a foolish person

11. *A man of spirit is*
(a) a very talented man
(b) a spiritual person
(c) a very courageous man
(d) a unique person

12. *The murder of the king is* called a
(a) homicide
(b) matricide
(c) patricide
(d) regicide

13. Allowance paid by a husband to his wife on legal separation is
(a) compensation
(b) alimony
(c) substance
(d) dearness allowance

14. The belief in witchcraft is losing ground even in remote areas now.
(a) acquiring power
(b) continuing as before
(c) deeply engrained
(d) becoming less acceptable

15. There are black sheep in every community
(a) good leaders
(b) bad characters
(c) poor persons
(d) intelligent people

## ANSWERS

| 1 | a | 2 | b | 3 | d | 4 | d | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | d | 8 | a | 9 | b | 10 | d |
| 11 | c | 12d | 13 | b | 14 | d | 15 | b | |

## PRACTICE TEST 2

**Directions:** In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic which best describes its use in the sentence.

1. Facts spoke louder than words at the Director tried to **paint a rosy picture** of the Company during the meeting.
(a) Too many facts related to the good financial health of the Company were presented during the meeting.
(b) The Company was not doing well financially despite the Director, saying otherwise.
(c) The Director was very loud while presenting the facts about the company's financial health during the meeting.
(d) The facts stated in the meeting supported the Director's claims of good financial health of the Company.
(e) The Company was doing exceptionally well financially, despite the Director saying otherwise.

2. By initiating the fight with Sehar in office, Anam had **killed the goose that lays the golden egg.**
(a) By initiating the fight with Sehar in office, Anam had left her speechless.
(b) Anam had ruined her chances of success by picking a fight with Sehar in office.
(c) Sehar had exacted her revenge by picking a fight with Anam in office.
(d) Anam had hurt Sehar by picking a Fight with her in office.
(e) By initiating the fight with Sehar in office, Anam had missed getting good times.

3. **I let the chips fall where they may** and do not worry too much about what I want to do next.
(a) I take calculated risks.
(b) I let others do what they want and do not interfere.
(c) I am clumsy.
(d) I do not try to control my destiny.
(e) I prefer chaos to calm.

4. After trying hard to convince Asim to change his ways, Fazal realised that **a leopard cannot change its spots.**



(a) Fazal realised that Asim would never change his ways.
(b) Fazal realised that Asim was helpless.
(c) Fazal realised that he was not good at convincing others.
(d) Fazal realised that Asim would change his ways soon.
(e) Fazal realised that someone else was forcing Asim to act in a certain way.

5. Before starting work on our new project, our mentor told us **not to count our chickens before they hatched.**
(a) Our mentor warned us against being over-confident about achieving success.
(b) Our mentor asked us to meticulously count he chicken first and then the eggs.
(c) Our mentor warned us against being over-enthusiastic in implementing the project.
(d) Our mentor warned us about all the challenges that lay ahead of us.
(e) Our mentor informed us about the prizes that we would get on succeeding.

6. The **course of events** made it necessary for Iqbal to start working
(a) Events that were planned
(b) Long list of future event
(c) A succession of unexpected events
(d) Nature of events that followed after Joseph joined work
(e) None of these

7. The team put their plan **into execution** the very next day
(a) Proposed a plan
(b) Discussed their plan
(c) Started thinking about a plan
(d) Started carrying out their plan
(e) None of these

8. Najam **opened the discussion** on the "alarming rate of poverty in Pakistan".
(a) Started the discussion
(b) Gave her opinion in the discussion
(c) Did not agree on the discussion
(d) Welcomed the people to the discussion
(e) None of these

9. The new law on "Right to Food Safety" will **come into force** next month
(a) Be forced upon the people
(b) Be associated from next month onwards
(c) Be implemented next month
(d) Be withdrawn next month
(e) Be widely rejected next month

10. When the girl wanted to stay out past midnight, her father **put his foot down.**
(a) Gave in to her request
(b) Walked away disapprovingly
(c) Obstructed her from leaving the house
(d) Requested her to be home on time
(e) None of these

**Directions:** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold at the question places. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/phrase as your answer.

11. **To have an axe to grind**
(a) To criticize someone
(b) To fail to arouse interest
(c) To work for both sides
(d) To have a selfish end to serve

12. **A hornet's nest**
(a) A comfortable position
(b) An unpleasant situation
(c) Among thorns
(d) A dilemma

13. **To roll out the red carpet**
(a) To buy a gift
(b) To give a warning signal
(c) To decorate the room
(d) To give a grand welcome

14. **To put his foot down**
(a) Concede
(b) Not to yield

(c) Resign
(d) Withdraw

15. **Have a foot in the grave**
(a) Be afraid to die
(b) Have no interest in life
(c) Be close to death
(d) Have an incurable disease

**Directions:** Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

16. God's acre refers to which of the following places.
(a) Aisle
(b) Altar
(c) A cemetery beside church
(d) Church

17. To pick holes
(a) To criticize someone
(b) To find some reason to quarrel
(c) To cut some part of an item
(d) To destroy something

18. She wrangled over an ass's shadow.
(a) did unnecessary work
(b) quarrelled over trifles
(c) sat on the shadow of the ass
(d) quarrelled like fools

19. He is like a snake in the grass for our family.
(a) a distant relative
(b) a stupid person
(c) a close friend
(d) a hidden rival

20. To put one's hand to plough
(a) To take up agricultural farming
(b) To get entangled into unnecessary things
(c) Take interest in technical work
(d) To take up a difficult task

**Directions** In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the answer sheet.

21. The young servant **goes about** with the old master.
(a) tries to know more about
(b) adjusts well
(c) moves around
(d) goes around

22. The mother was right in **giving a piece of her mind** to the daughter.
(a) speaking sadly
(b) speaking sharply
(c) speaking kindly
(d) speaking cheerfully

23. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Salim **got down to business.**
(a) began to work seriously
(b) joined his father's business
(c) started a business
(d) became businesslike

**Directions:** Four alternatives are given for the following idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

24. On the cards
(a) A winner
(b) Accept defeat
(c) Play at cards
(d) Likely to happen

25. At the eleventh hour
(a) At eleven o'clock
(b) At the last hour
(c) Arrive late
(d) The last possible time

26. An apple of discord
(a) The cause of a contention
(b) Sour apple
(c) A quarrel
(d) A fight for an apple

27. Call it a day
(a) Good bye to active life
(b) Name the day
(c) Call in day time
(d) Call on someone

28. Much ado about nothing
(a) To make a noise
(b) To make a fuss over small matter



(c) A play by Shaw
(d) Talk about nothing

**Directions:** In the following questions. Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best express the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

29. It was on the tip of my tongue when you also proposed that we should go to the auditorium.
(a) slip of tongue (b) on lips
(c) about to say (d) None of these

30. Kindly tell him by word of mouth that I shall be dining with him tonight.
(a) orally (b) using gestures
(c) jargons (d) written

31. Saeed was taken to task by the teacher for making a noise in the class.
(a) scolded (b) rewarded
(c) appreciated (d) asked to leave

32. Who would not look blue, having to pay those heavy bills of entertainment every month?
(a) be upset (b) enjoy
(c) be annoyed (d) be sad

33. The step-mother shed crocodile tears on the death of her step son.
(a) to cry for no reason
(b) felt sorry for the son
(c) shed tears of blood
(d) false tears of sorrow

**Directions:** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

34. Stand by:
(a) support (b) postpone
(c) stand up (d) resist

35. To give vent to:
(a) cause trouble (b) lose courage
(c) circulate (d) express

36. Part and parcel:
(a) partly
(b) unnecessary part
(c) essential element
(d) large part

37. To get acquainted:
(a) to forget (b) come to know
(c) to tell (d) to fly

38. Under the thumb of:
(a) beyond control of
(b) under the nose of
(c) active
(d) under control of

39. At the eleventh hour
(a) At a late stage
(b) At the beginning
(c) At 11 o'clock
(d) At an early stage

40. A shot in the dark
(a) To love to go out on adventures
(b) Be able to work very quickly
(c) Be very violent
(d) An attempt to guess something

41. In a nutshell
(a) Angrily (b) Causally
(c) Writing (d) Brief

42. From the bottom of my heart
(a) Sincerely
(b) Lowest position
(c) Totally
(d) Wholly

43. For better or worse
(a) Sometimes (b) Always
(c) In good times (d) In bad times

44. A hard nut to crack
(a) A foolish search
(b) A difficult problem
(c) An easy question
(d) An expensive thing

45. Hand and glove
(a) Very difficult (b) Open enemy
(c) Very intimate (d) Very rude

46. A lame excuse
(a) An unsatisfactory explanation
(b) A good explanation
(c) Useless talk
(d) Ill feelings

47. At a loss
(a) Expert (b) Unable
(c) Able (d) Defeat

48. In black and white
(a) Useless
(b) In writing
(c) In short
(d) In full swing

49. A cry in wilderness
(a) A cry in vain
(b) An unpleasant situation
(c) A cry in disgrace
(d) A cry with a laughter

50. To rock the boat
(a) To conspire against
(b) To create difficulties
(c) To agitate against
(d) To upset the balance

51. To beat the air
(a) To make a great effort
(b) To act intelligently
(c) To make efforts that the useless and/or vain
(d) To make every possible effort

52. See through
(a) To persist with something
(b) To see off
(c) To detect the true nature
(d) To ignore something

53. To give airs
(a) Exhale (b) Inhale
(c) Boast (d) Humble

**Directions:** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

54. Akhtar is very calculative and always **has an axe to grind.**
(a) has no result
(b) works for both sides
(c) has a private agenda
(d) fails to arouse interest

55. The police looked all over for him but **drew a blank.**
(a) did not find him
(b) put him in prison
(c) arrested him
(d) took him to court

56. On the issue of marriage, Sarita **put her foot down.**
(a) stood up (b) was firm
(c) got down (d) walked fast

57. His investments helped him **make a killing** in the stock market.
(a) lose money quickly
(b) plan a murder quickly
(c) murder someone quickly
(d) make money quickly

58. There is no **gainsaying** the fact that the country is in difficulties.
(a) ignoring (b) hiding
(c) forgetting (d) denying

59. The project is carried over to this year, and we **need to keep the ball rolling.**
(a) to continue the work
(b) more information
(c) to do better
(d) new strategies

60. The host team **bore the palm**.
(a) played quite well
(b) was victorious
(c) was defeated
(d) played a very boring match

61. Just **keep your wig on**. Everything will be alright.
(a) hold on to your wig, so it won't fall off.
(b) get another hair cut
(c) calm down
(d) take off your wig

62. Parents pay **through their nose** for their children's education.
(a) by taking loans.
(b) an extremely high price
(c) grudgingly
(d) willingly



63. Bushra's habit of **picking holes** in every relationship is very irksome.
(a) admiring people
(b) finding fault
(c) criticizing people
(d) arguing with people

64. If you want to be happy, **cut your coat according to your cloth.**
(a) be honest in your dealings
(b) work according to your capacity
(c) live within your means
(d) don't be too ambitious

65. She **broke down** in the middle of her speech.
(a) could not proceed
(b) fell down
(c) became angry
(d) cried

66. He **lays out** fifty percent of his income on bonds and shares.
(a) allots (b) distributes
(c) donates (d) spends

67. I will do the work if I am allowed **a free hand** in the choice of materials.
(a) complete liberty
(b) an expense account
(c) to employ men to work
(d) unlimited funds

68. He was as **hard as nail**, never moved by any things.
(a) tough
(b) emotionless
(c) physically strong
(d) hard working

69. I could have continued my higher studies if I wanted but, that's **water under the bridge**.
(a) something I cannot change
(b) the time I met with an accident near the bridge
(c) something my family did not want
(d) the time I went on a cruise

70. My parents want me to study science, but I will **stick to my guns** and graduate in Economics.
(a) prefer to disobey them
(b) hold on to my decision
(c) refuse to listen to them
(d) show them that they are wrong

71. The manger dismissed the proposal **out of hand** and said that it was not at all practical.
(a) completely (b) directly
(c) simply (d) quickly

72. The people of this village are **the salt of the earth.**
(a) rich (b) educated
(c) quarrelsome (d) kind

73. He accused her of **talking through her hat** and refused to accept a word of what she said.
(a) talking straight
(b) talking nonsense
(c) talking tough
(d) talking sense

74. Seema is always ready to **eat anyone's salt.**
(a) to be one's guest
(b) to cook tasty dishes
(c) an infectious disease
(d) to deceive someone

75. He will certainly **come to grief** if he does not leave his present friends
(a) addicted
(b) go up to the extreme
(c) suffer
(d) enjoy

76. If you develop friendship with an individual you must stand by him **through thick and thin.**
(a) think about his/her welfare.
(b) under all circumstances
(c) to accompany through a thick forest.
(d) day and night.

77. Nowadays, one gets good literary books **once in a blue moon.**
(a) from renowned publisher
(b) at very low cost
(c) when moon gives blue light
(d) rarely

78. He decided to **bury the hatchet.**

(a) to keep a secret
(b) to make peace
(c) to fool someone
(d) to bury the wealth

79. Sameena is a kind of person who **wears her heart on her sleeve.**
(a) expresses her emotions freely
(b) expresses her emotions sparingly
(c) suppresses her emotions openly

80. I hope to **talk him** over to our view.
(a) oppose (b) analyze
(c) convince (d) support

81. Fresh out of college, Ammar found it difficult to get a job as he was **wet behind the ears.**
(a) unsuitable (b) inexperienced
(c) unhealthy (d) irresponsible

82. The officer **kicked up a row** over the issue.
(a) gave a kick in the air
(b) made a great fuss
(c) avoided the issue
(d) gave strict orders

83. "If he does not perform his duties properly, I will **send him packing,**" said the manager.
(a) send him to packing department
(b) give him a warning
(c) serve him a notice
(d) terminate his services.

**Directions:** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the idioms/phrases.

84. Like wildfire
(a) Here and there (b) Slowly
(c) Rapidly (d) Partially

85. A herculean task
(a) A task which requires little effort
(b) A task which requires a lot of patience
(c) A task which requires enormous courage.
(d) A task which requires great effort.

86. To make light of
(a) To bring light into life
(b) To treat as unimportant
(c) To make candles
(d) To light a fire

87. To look into
(a) To observe (b) To search
(c) To peep (d) To investigate

88. To egg on
(a) To urge (b) To advise
(c) To ask (d) To warn

89. Not my cup of tea
(a) A refreshing drink
(b) A routine work
(c) Not what I like
(d) Not liked by me

90. To have second thoughts.
(a) To change decision
(b) To plan carefully
(c) To take someone
(d) To reconsider

**Directions:** Four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

91. I'm sure the new office order <u>serves them right.</u>
(a) Realised their mistakes
(b) Changes their mind
(c) Gives good service to them
(d) Get what they deserve

92. When he took charge as the General Manager of the company, the situation <u>was at sixes and sevens.</u>
(a) In utter confusion
(b) The money was meager
(c) The company was in debt as he makes ducks and drakes of his money.
(d) Only a few workers were there

93. He is always in debt as he makes <u>ducks and drakes</u> of his money
(a) often squanders money
(b) grows ducks and hens



(c) gives loans to other people
(d) spends a lot of money to buy food and drinks

94. The manager gave his secretary her <u>marching orders</u> when he found her work unsatisfactory.
(a) Punishment (b) Dismissal
(c) Transfer (d) Training

95. Trying to find life on the Mars is <u>a wild goose chase.</u>
(a) mad race for something
(b) competition to face the prepared
(c) futile exercise
(d) useful enterprise

96. It is high time we <u>buried the hatchet</u> and worked for the progress of our country.
(a) Stop fighting, be friendly
(b) Start fighting, kill the enemy
(c) Stop being lazy, work hard
(d) Start burying the hatchet

97. All the participants were first asked <u>to break the ice</u> soon after the key note address was over.
(a) get the truth
(b) bring out good news
(c) accomplish a task
(d) familiarise with each other

98. After getting selected for the job, he has been <u>putting on</u> an air these days.
(a) wearing costly clothes
(b) travelling only by air
(c) putting on weight
(d) becoming very boastful

99. My teacher is <u>a man of his word</u>
(a) a man of letters
(b) one who fulfills his promise
(c) one who pays lip service
(d) one who makes no promise

100. Beware of the <u>wolf in sheep's clothing.</u>
(a) Hypocrite
(b) Terror
(c) Satirist
(d) Sly

101. He <u>put across</u> his ideas to the Minister.
(a) made available
(b) effectively conveyed
(c) strongly expressed
(d) laid aside

102. Akbar and I are neighbours, but we don't <u>see eye to eye</u> with each other
(a) like (b) interact
(c) agree (d) fight

103. The question of unemployment is <u>a hard nut to crack.</u>
(a) difficult task
(b) different matter
(c) impossible
(d) inexplicable problem

104. <u>The rat race</u> among the leaders is revolting.
(a) corruption
(b) nepotism
(c) favouritism
(d) fierce competition for power

105. People <u>were dropping like flies</u> in the intense heat.
(a) collapsing in large numbers
(b) getting infected with many diseases
(c) taking leave in large numbers
(d) sitting down in the shade

**Directions:** Four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

106. To have something up one's sleeve
(a) To hide something in the sleeve
(b) To play a magician trick
(c) To have a secret plan
(d) To play hide and seek

107. On the spur of the moment
(a) To act at once
(b) To ride for hours in a race
(c) To act deliberately
(d) To act at the appointed time

108. At one's beck and call
(a) To attend a call
(b) Be helped by someone
(c) To be useful to someone
(d) To be dominated by someone.

109. To explore newer avenue

(a) To search all streets.
(b) To scout the wilderness
(c) To find adventure
(d) To try every opportunity

110. A red letter day
(a) A dangerous day in one's life
(b) A sorrowful day in one's life
(c) An important or joyful occasion in one's life.
(d) Both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life.

111. To foam at one's mouth
(a) To brush properly
(b) To get very angry
(c) To salivate on seeing food
(d) None of the above

112. To feel like a fish out of water
(a) Disgusted (b) Uncomfortable
(c) Disappointed (d) Homeless

113. At the eleventh hour
(a) Too late
(b) Too early
(c) Immediately
(d) At the last moment

114. To burn one's fingers
(a) To get hurt physically
(b) To suffer financial losses
(c) To find work
(d) To suffer nervous breakdown

115. To add fuel to fire
(a) To investigate (b) To insulate
(c) To initiate (d) To incite

116. To secretly store more than what is allowed.
(a) Hoard (b) Store
(c) Hide (d) Aboard

117. Very dramatic
(a) Histrionic (b) Hippocratic
(c) Hirsute (d) Hoary

118. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles.
(a) Metaphor (b) Simile
(c) Personification (d) Alliteration

119. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the amount of money it spends.
(a) Budgeting
(b) Retrenchment
(c) Saving
(d) Closure

120. An established principle of practical wisdom.
(a) Marxism
(b) Maxim
(c) Neologism
(d) Platonism

**Directions:** In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it as your answer.

121. It was <u>a red letter day</u> in the history of the world.
(c) a great writer of letters.
(a) a day with bloodshed.
(d) proficient in literary subjects.
(b) a dangerous note about the destruction.

122. Reema is so innocent that he <u>wears his heart on his sleeve.</u>
(a) wears dress that does not match.
(b) expresses his feeling openly.
(c) wears colourful dresses.
(d) express his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve.

123. Tagore was <u>a man of letters.</u>
(a) a man of wide contacts.
(b) an excellent letter dictator.
(c) a great writer of letters.
(d) proficient in literary subjects.

124. The poor subordinates are made <u>scapegoats</u> by their superiors.
(a) Punished for others' misdeeds.
(b) Developed poor relations.
(c) Treated humbly and respectfully.
(d) Scolded with arrogant reactions.

125. His friends beat the boy to <u>pay off old scores.</u>



(a) to refund old dues.
(b) to take revenge.
(c) to force him to be a scorer in a match.
(d) because he had not scored well earlier

**Directions:** Four alternatives are given for the following idioms/phrases in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

126. **Rides the high horse**
(a) Superior
(b) Went on a gambling
(c) Started gambling
(d) Bought a horse

127. **Rack and ruin**
(a) Successful (b) Debt
(c) Destroyed (d) Ransacked

128. **To take to task**
(a) Pass over (b) Reward
(c) Punish (d) Disappoint

129. **Iron will**
(a) Good health
(b) Strong determination
(c) Sticks to the point
(d) Has high haemoglobin

130. **Weal and woe**
(a) Ups and downs
(b) Joys and sorrows
(c) Whole-heartedly
(d) Under suspicion

**Directions:**

Supply suitable auxiliaries/idioms/phrase for the next ten (10) items that follow

131. Trespassers——be prosecuted
(a) shall (b) might
(c) ought (d) could

132. It——rain, but I don't think it will.
(a) shall (b) might
(c) ought (d) could

133. You——to get better marks this year if you want to achieve some position.
(a) ought (b) might
(c) could (d) shall

134. How——he do such a thing which was not expected of him?
(a) shall (b) might
(c) ought (d) could

135. Long ________ she live to enjoy her good fortune.
(a) might (b) may
(c) should (d) can

136. She is such an egoist that she usually indulges herself in ________
(a) tell tales
(b) throwing mud at
(c) throwing a fit
(d) tall talk

137. Examinations are fast approaching please do not ________
(a) spend your time
(b) while away your time
(c) wipe off your time
(d) make the most of your time

138. She has——her mother.
(a) taken after (b) taken off
(c) taken up (d) taken to

139. The delay of the project was not my fault. I am not the kind of person to ________
(a) let the grass grow under my feet
(b) look back on
(c) look down upon
(d) lie in wait

140. She is so beautiful that she ________— among all her friends.
(a) stands up to
(b) stands out
(c) straightens out
(d) sticks out for

**Directions:** Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/ phrase in the sentence.

141. He is a <u>queer fish</u>; I have failed to understand him.
(a) funny person
(b) sensitive person
(c) strange person
(d) quarrelsome person

142. He knew she was dead but was completely at sea about the cause of her death.
(a) anxious (b) confused
(c) ignorant (d) certain

143. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the some groove.
(a) promoted each other
(b) clashed with each other
(c) advanced in harmony
(d) moved in different directions

144. He burnt his fingers by interfering in his neighbour's affairs.
(a) got rebuked
(b) got himself insulted
(c) burnt himself
(d) got himself into trouble

145. When the police came, the thieves took to their heels.
(a) were taken by surprise
(b) took flight
(c) took shelter in a tall building
(d) unconditionally surrendered

**Directions:** In the following questions, fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrase or idiom.

146. He was not called for the interview as his application had been ______.
(a) turned out (b) turned down
(c) turned away (d) turned off

147. This photo clearly ______ the difference between the two brothers.
(a) brings about (b) brings in
(c) bring up (d) brings out

148. We were ______ decorating the living room, when our guest from Chicago arrived, a week early.
(a) pilling it thick on
(b) thick and fast
(c) thick on the ground of
(d) in the thick of

149. Have you heard the latest news? An increase in car prices is______.
(a) on the cards
(b) on the carpet
(c) on the call
(d) on the bottle

150. This is strictly______ — but you are going to be transferred.
(a) off the mark
(b) off the rails
(c) off the record
(d) off the key

**Directions:** A word or a phrase is given and four options are given below it. Choose that option which is nearest in meaning to the word/phrase.

151. **Anaemia**
(a) Improper circulation of blood
(b) Malnutrition
(c) Poor conditions of blood
(d) Weakness

152. **Anecdote**
(a) Medicine to contract harmful effect of poison
(b) Story with an unhappy ending
(c) Story about a real person or event
(d) A mythological tale

153. **Imminent**
(a) Outstanding
(b) Exemplary
(c) Intermediate
(d) About to happen, threatening

154. **Gourmand**
(a) Connoisseur of good food
(b) Graceful person
(c) Lethargic
(d) Greedy person

155. **Corpse**
(a) Dead human body
(b) Centre
(c) Body of soldiers
(d) Dead animals

**Directions:** An idiom is given. You have to choose the closest to its meaning from among the given option.

156. **To be above board implies**
(a) To be the tallest
(b) To be honest in any deal



(c) To be debt free
(d) To be able to muster support

157. **Bad blood implies**
(a) Infected blood
(b) Ill feeling
(c) Unfaithful
(d) Suspicious

**Directions:** In each of the following questions, an idiomatic expression/a proverb in **bold** has been given followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom or proverb

158. She was in **a brown study** and did not notice my entrance.
(a) sleep
(b) dream
(c) fear
(d) reverie (an act or state of absentminded day dreaming)

159. His boss was always **breathing down his neck.**
(a) shouting loudly at him
(b) giving him strenuous work
(c) abusing and ill-treating him
(d) watching all his actions closely

**Directions:** In each of the followings questions an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the correct meaning and mark your answer:

160. To turn tail:
(a) Shifts one position
(b) Run away
(c) In the presence of
(d) Something concealed

161. To fight tooth and nail:
(a) To fight a losing battle
(b) To fight purposely
(c) To fight purposefully
(d) To fight cowardly

162. To throw cold water on:
(a) To boast and brag
(b) To get a hint
(c) To frustrate or discourage
(d) A person who shifts his position

**Directions:** In each of the following questions, four alternative meanings are given for the idiom/phrase given in capital letters. You are to select the alternative meaning which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

163. TURN A NEW LEAF:
(a) As thin as ice
(b) On an ice berg
(c) in a cold climate
(d) On a slippery front

164. ON THIN ICE:
(a) Start a journey
(b) Start to live a new life
(c) Give something new life
(d) Give somebody a new life

**Directions:** Select the correct meaning of the italicized idioms and phrases out the four choices given.

165. He *burnt his fingers* by interfering in his neighbor's affair.
(a) got himself into trouble
(b) burnt himself
(c) got himself insulted
(d) got rebuked

166. Mr. Amjad, who is one of the trustees of a big charity, is suspected of *feathering his own nest.*
(a) being lazy in doing his work
(b) being too generous
(c) neglecting his job
(d) making money unfairly

167. Mrs. Sheikh has been *in the blues* for the last several weeks.
(a) abroad (b) unwell
(c) depressed (d) penniless

168. For the first week, the apprentice felt *like a fish out of water.*
(a) frustrated (b) homeless
(c) disappointed (d) uncomfortable

169. His friends failed to see why he *should ride the high horse* just because he had won an election.
(a) become abnormal
(b) appear arrogant

(c) indulge in dreams
(d) hate others

**Directions:** Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below.

170. Mala fide
(a) Generous (b) Bad intention
(c) Trustworthy (d) Genuine

171. Tabula rasa
(a) Clean slate (b) Agitated
(c) Deprived (d) Creative

172. Carte blanche
(a) Slavery
(b) Complete discretion
(c) Anarchy
(d) Dependent

173. De jure
(a) Illegal (b) Heir
(c) Concerning law (d) Forbidden

174. Raison d'etre
(a) Logical conclusion
(b) Reason for existence
(c) Free choice
(d) Dubious argument

**Directions:** Which of the phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below each sentence should replace the underlined phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct?

175. Besides criticism of some supervisors the chairman sill commands respect from the employees.
(a) Without criticism of
(b) Despite criticism from
(c) Except the criticism from
(d) Unless criticism of

176. The bridge in connection with the two cities will remain closed for security reasons.
(a) connecting
(b) being connected from
(c) in connection to
(d) connects between

177. Complete the phrase: Burning the candle at both
(a) sides (b) ends
(c) tips (d) flames

178. The phrase 'a close call' means
(a) To be happily married
(b) To be hardhearted
(c) To live nearby
(d) To have a narrow escape

179. Choose the correct option for the sentence: Many conjuring tricks depend upon optical
(a) delusions (b) allusions
(c) illusions (d) resolution

180. What does 'to put one's best foot forward' mean?
(a) To give oneself up
(b) To disclose a secret
(c) To march in a straight line
(d) To make a good first impression

**Directions:** Four alternatives are given for the following idioms/ phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase.

181. To speak one's mind
(a) To be frank and honest
(b) To think aloud
(c) To talk about one's ideas
(d) To express one's thoughts

182. To make a mountain of mole hill
(a) To make advantage of a small thing
(b) To give great importance to little things
(c) To get into trouble
(d) To see a thing with prejudiced mind

183. Hand in glove
(a) In close relationship
(b) Non-cooperative
(c) Critical
(d) On bad terms

184. To add fuel to the fire
(a) To make matters bright
(b) To cause additional anger



(c) To bring matters to a conclusion
(d) To start a revolt

185. Wear and tear
(a) A brand name
(b) Damage
(c) Lot of sorrow
(d) A warning

## ANSWERS

| 1 | b | 2 | b | 3 | d | 4 | a | 5 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | d | 8 | a | 9 | c | 10 | c |
| 11 | d | 12 | b | 13 | d | 14 | b | 15 | c |
| 16 | c | 17 | a | 18 | b | 19 | d | 20 | d |
| 21 | d | 22 | b | 23 | a | 24 | d | 25 | d |
| 26 | a | 27 | a | 28 | b | 29 | c | 30 | a |
| 31 | a | 32 | d | 33 | d | 34 | a | 35 | d |
| 36 | c | 37 | b | 38 | d | 39 | a | 40 | d |
| 41 | d | 42 | a | 43 | b | 44 | b | 45 | c |
| 46 | a | 47 | b | 48 | b | 49 | a | 50 | b |
| 51 | c | 62 | c | 53 | c | 54 | c | 55 | a |
| 56 | b | 57 | d | 58 | d | 59 | a | 60 | b |
| 61 | c | 62 | b | 63 | b | 64 | c | 65 | d |
| 66 | a | 67 | a | 68 | b | 69 | a | 70 | b |
| 71 | a | 72 | d | 73 | b | 74 | a | 75 | c |
| 76 | b | 77 | d | 78 | b | 79 | a | 80 | c |
| 81 | b | 82 | b | 83 | d | 84 | c | 85 | d |
| 86 | b | 87 | d | 88 | a | 89 | c | 90 | d |
| 91 | d | 92 | a | 93 | a | 94 | b | 95 | c |
| 96 | a | 97 | d | 98 | d | 99 | b | 100 | a |
| 101 | b | 102 | c | 103 | d | 104 | d | 105 | a |
| 106 | c | 107 | a | 108 | d | 109 | d | 110 | c |
| 111 | b | 112 | b | 113 | d | 114 | b | 115 | d |
| 116 | a | 117 | a | 118 | a | 119 | b | 120 | b |
| 121 | c | 122 | b | 123 | d | 124 | a | 125 | b |
| 126 | a | 127 | c | 128 | c | 129 | b | 130 | b |
| 131 | a | 132 | b | 133 | a | 134 | d | 135 | b |
| 136 | d | 137 | b | 138 | a | 139 | a | 140 | b |
| 141 | c | 142 | b | 143 | c | 144 | d | 145 | b |
| 146 | b | 147 | d | 148 | d | 149 | a | 150 | c |
| 151 | c | 152 | c | 153 | d | 154 | a | 155 | c |
| 156 | b | 157 | b | 158 | d | 159 | d | 160 | b |
| 161 | c | 162 | c | 163 | b | 164 | d | 165 | a |
| 166 | d | 167 | c | 168 | d | 169 | b | 170 | b |
| 171 | a | 172 | b | 173 | c | 174 | b | 175 | b |
| 176 | a | 177 | b | 178 | d | 179 | c | 180 | d |
| 181 | d | 182 | b | 183 | a | 184 | b | 185 | b |

**CHAPTER 5**

# SENTENCE CORRECTION

## (A) ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| He gave me some *advices*. | He gave me some *advice*. |
| His *hairs* are grey. | His *hair* is grey. |
| Can you give me any *informations?* | Can you give me any *information*? |
| They are true to their words. | They are true to their *word*. |
| *Furnitures* are now-a-days made of steel. | *Furniture* is now-a-days made of steel. |
| Where have you left your *luggages?* | Where have you left your *luggage*? |
| The house is out of *repairs*. | The house is out of *repair*. |
| A good school builds *characters*. | A good school builds *character*. |
| The *sceneries* of Kashmir are very good. | The *scenery* of Kashmir is very good. |
| We have many *fruits* in winter. | We have much *fruit* in winter. |
| Kashmir produces peaches and other *fruits*. | Kashmir produces peaches, and other *fruit*. |
| The *cattles* are grazing in the field. | The *cattle* are grazing in the field. |
| Can I have a piece of *blotting?* | Can I have a piece of *blotting paper?* |
| I want to have three *dozens* note-books. | I want to have three *dozen* note-books. |
| He has completed *two-third* of the manuscript. | He has completed *two-thirds* of the manuscript. |
| The party was attended by five *thousands* people. | The party was attended by five *thousand* people. |
| Yesterday they gave us *fishes* for dinner. | Yesterday they gave us *fish* for dinner. |
| There are ten *sheeps* and five *deers* on the field. | There are ten *sheep* and five deer on the field. |
| How many *salmons* have you got? | How many *salmon* have you got? |
| He gave me a *ten-rupees* note. | He gave me a *ten-rupee* note. |
| The *table's legs* are broken. | The *legs of the table* are broken. |
| His *family members* were present. | The *members of his family* were present. |
| The administrative officer passed *order* for his transfer. | The administrative officer passed *orders* for his transfer. |
| There is no *place* in this compartment. | There is no *room* in this compartment. |
| How many *brother-in-laws* do you have? | How many *brothers-in-law* do you have? |
| This is *Zohaib's* my friend's book. | This is *Zohaib* my friend's book. |
| He has *many* works to do. | He has *much work* to do. |
| *Politics are* very popular these days. | *Politics is* very popular these days. |
| All the money are kept in the locker. | All the money is kept in the locker. |



| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| I want my spectacle. | I want my spectacles |
| The scissor is lying in the table. | The scissors are lying on the table. A pair of scissors is lying on the table. |
| The Greeks are brave peoples. | The Greeks are a brave people. |
| The people of Europe have seen two World Wars. | The peoples of Europe have seen two World Wars. |
| I like tight-fitting cloth. | I like tight-fitting clothes. |
| I have a seven-days clock. | I have a seven-day clock. |
| When do your summer vacations begin? | When does your summer vacation begin? |
| The Temple Road is closed for repair. | The Temple Road is closed for repairs. |
| The Governing Body is quarrelling over this issue. | The Governing Body are quarrelling over this issue. |
| I do not like these kinds of games. | I do not like games of this kind. |
| The house was divided into its opinion. | The house were divided in their opinion. |
| He has a few heads of cattle. | He has a few head of cattle. |
| The Election Commission are at work. | The Election Commission is at work. |
| Those news are good. | That news is good. |
| Good night, I am so glad to meet you. | Good evening, I am so glad to meet you. |
| The number of students are increasing. | The number of students is increasing. |
| A number of students are absent today. | A number of students is absent today. |
| Many people lost their life at sea. | Many people lost their lives at sea. |
| Is it truth that his father has given him a lot of money? | Is it true that his father has given him a lot of money? |
| He made a good shoot at the bird. | He made a good shot of the bird. |
| There was much hot last summer. | There was much heat last summer or, It was very hot last summer. |
| My leg is paining. | I have a pain in my leg. |
| When will you go to your house? | When will you go home? |
| Many new homes are being constructed. | Many new houses are being constructed. |
| The roads of Lahore are very wide. | The streets of Lahore are not very wide. |
| There is a lot of traffic on the street to Sialkot. | There is a lot of traffic on the road to Sialkot. |
| Will you please tell me the reason of an earthquake? | Will you please tell me the cause of an earthquake? |
| You have a good cause for fighting. | You have a good reason for fighting. |
| The stage presents a scenery of mountains. | The stage presents a scene of mountains. |
| The flower-pot is placed in the middle of the table. | The flower-pot is placed at the centre of the table. |
| The boys are walking in the centre of the road. | The boys are walking in the middle of the road. |
| I have a poetry to learn for the class. | I have a poem to learn for the class. |
| He has ten fingers on his feet. | He has ten toes on his feet. |
| We saw a theatre last night. | We saw a play last night. |
| The hall was full of men. | The hall was full of people. |
| What is the cost of this umbrella? | What is the price of this umbrella? How much does this umbrella cost? |
| His hat was blown off by the strong air. | His hat was blown off by the strong wind. |
| I saw him lying on the ground of his drawing room. | I saw him lying on the floor of his drawing-room. |

| | |
|---|---|
| I have no desire for food. | I have no appetite for food. |
| He has no appetite for reading. | He has no desire to study. |

## (B) ERRORS IN THE USE OF PRONOUNS

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| Nobody was there but I. | Nobody was there but me. |
| Let ou and I go to fetch the doctor. | Let you and me go to fetch the doctor. |
| Only you and me can be admitted on this ticket. | Only you and I can be admitted on this ticket. |
| Between you and I, Mr. Rehman is not to be trusted. | Between you and me, Mr. Rehman is not to be trusted. |
| Each of the two sisters were hardworking. | Each of the two sisters was hardworking. |
| None of the two contestants was willing to withdraw. | Neither of the two contestants was willing to withdraw. |
| He and myself went to get the seats reserved. | He and I went to get the seats reserved. |
| I did not like him disturbing me at that late hour. | I did not like his disturbing me at that late hour. |
| Such men who have five years' teaching experience are eligible for this post. | Such men as have five years' teaching experience are eligible for this post. |
| He has a dog whom he loves very much. | He has a dog that he loves very much. |
| You should avail this opportunity. | You should avail yourself of this opportunity. |
| They enjoyed in the fair. | They enjoyed themselves in the fair. |
| I, you, and he will go to the movies this evening. | You, he and I will go to the movies this evening. |
| Both you and I are equally to blame. | Both I and you are equally to blame. |
| Those who came late they should stand. | Those who came late should stand. |
| He is one of those men who is always finding fault with other people. | He is one of those men who are always finding fault with other people. |
| He put the eye drops in the man's eyes who was lying in the bed. | He put the eye drops in the eyes of who was lying in the bed. |
| When you have read these books, please return the same to me. | When you have read these books, please return them to me. |
| One should work hard, if he wants to pass the examination. | One should work hard if one wants to pass the examination. |
| Everybody brought their wives with them. | Everybody brought his wife with him. |
| Who is greater — Hitler or Napoleon? | Which is greater — Hitler or Napoleon? |
| If any one does not come by six o'clock, they will not be admitted. | If any one does not come by six o'clock, he will not be admitted. |
| Between you and I, he is the culprit. | Between you and me, he is the culprit. |
| This is the only that I like. | This is the only one that I like. |
| He availed of the opportunity. | He availed himself of the opportunity. |
| Sohaib is taller than me. | Sohaib is taller than I. |
| He has a cot whose one leg is broken. | He has a cot one leg of which is broken. |
| I received your's yesterday. | I received your letter yesterday. |
| All but I were present at the station. | All but me were present at the station. |
| I, you and he will dine together. | You, he and I will dine together. |
| You and I are guilty. | I and you are guilty. |



| | |
|---|---|
| I beg to take your leave. | I beg to take leave of you. |
| I insisted on him coming to my place. | I insisted on his coming to my place. |
| May I know who is he. | May I know who he is. |
| They enjoyed here. | They enjoyed themselves here. |
| This is the horse which I saw yesterday. | This is the horse that I saw yesterday. |
| The boy who I thought intelligent did not get the first position. | The boy whom I thought intelligent did not get the first position. |
| There is no use in you going there. | There is no use in your going there. |
| He and myself were there. | He and I were there. |
| They fell down the tree and hurt their selves. | They fell down the tree and hurt themselves. |
| I have a sister which has been married. | I have a sister who has been married. |
| I remember all what he said. | I remember all that he said. |
| I met the boy whom you said was absent. | I met the boy who you said was absent. |
| He is a man who I know you can always trust. | He is a man whom I know you can always trust. |
| Whom do you think will be selected for the prize? | Who do you think will be selected for the prize? |
| Who do you think I met at school? | Whom do you think I met at school? |
| These five friends always help each other. | These five friends always help one another. |
| This is torn, please give me one other notebook. | This is torn, please give me another notebook. |

## (C) ERRORS IN THE USE OF VERBS

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| We have taken our dinner. | We have eaten our dinner. |
| It will give us much pleasure to meet you. | It shall give us much pleasure to meet you. |
| He laid to rest. | He laid himself down to rest. |
| He hanged his coat. | He hung his coat. |
| He hung himself with a rope. | He hanged himself with a rope. |
| He wears a long beard. | He has a long beard. |
| A number of students is absent today. | A number of students are absent today. |
| I have written him. | I have written to him. |
| We kept silence. | We kept silent. |
| Grapes made its mouth to water. | Grapes made its mouth water. |
| I would rather to die than to beg. | I would rather die than beg. |
| I am living here for ten years. | I have been living here for ten years. |
| Did not you hear me? Yes I did not. | Did not you hear me? No I did not. |
| This pencil is belong to me. | This pencil belongs to me. |
| He has come yesterday. | He came yesterday. |
| I will take my food when you went. | I shall take my food when you go. |
| If he will come I shall go. | If he comes I shall go. |
| It is raining since evening. | It has been raining since evening. |
| I dare not to go there. | I dare not go there. |
| He walks as if he was blind. | He walks as if he were blind. |
| Work hard lest you should not fail. | Work hard that you should fail. |
| The hen has lain an egg. | The hen has laid an egg. |

| If I shall go to the fair, I shall buy toys for you. | If I go to the fair, I shall buy toys for you. |
|---|---|
| My head is paining. | My head is aching. |
| My book has stolen today. | My book has been stolen today. |
| The plate was broken from Sadia. | The plate was broken by Sadia. |
| The ship was drowned. | The ship sank. |
| You had better to leave the room. | You had better leave the room. |
| Do not speak a lie. | Do not tell a lie. |
| I have given my examination. | I have taken my examination. |
| The jury was divided. | The jury were divided. |
| They have come to take your leave. | They have come to take leave of you. |
| He has taken admission. | He has got admission. |
| Open the knot. | Untie the knot. |
| He asked had we taken our food. | He asked if we had taken our food. |
| He asked what are you doing? | He asked what we were doing. |
| He does not care for nay words. | He pays no attention to what I say. |
| I do not care for you. | I do not care what you do. |
| He does not care for his money. | He does not take care of his money. |
| He does not care for his work. | He takes no care over his work. |
| No one care for him after his wife died | No one took care of him after his wife had died. |
| When ho comes you must wish him. | When he comes you must greet (or welcome) him. |
| I must revenge my brother. | I must avenge my brother. |
| I must revenge my enemy. | I must take revenge on my enemy. |

| Do not play mischiefs | Do not get up to mischief. |
|---|---|
| The ship was drowned. | The ship sank. |
| He denied to come. | He refused to come |
| My leg has been operated | I had an operation on my leg. |
| Shut the light. | Turn off the light. |
| Open the light. | Turn on the light. |
| He prevented him for harm. | He protected him from harm. |
| Iron finds in many countries. | Iron is found in many countries. |
| I hope he will come certainly. | I am sure he will come. |
| We ought to make exercise. | We ought to take exercise. |
| We won our opponents | We beat our opponents. |
| Columbus invented America. | Columbus discovered America. |
| You can avail of this. | You can avail yourself of this. |
| He made a goal. | He scored a goal. |
| I filled water in the bucket. | I filled the bucket with water. |
| The council is consisted on ten members. | The council consists of ten members. |
| We make drill. | We do drill. |
| We lived therefor a day. | We stayed there for a day. |
| He knows to swim. | He knows how to swim. |
| He said that he saw him last year. | He said that he had seen him last year. |
| I did not stop because he went out before I arrived. | I did not stop because he had gone out before I arrived. |
| He got angry before I said a word. | He got angry before I had said a word. |
| I met a man who was my tutor twenty years ago. | I met a man who had been my, tutor twenty years ago. |



| When I shall go to Karachi I shall see him. | When I go to Karachi I shall see him. |
|---|---|
| If I would have done this, I would have done wrong. | If I had done this, I should have done wrong. |
| I left playing. | I stopped playing. |
| Leave the horse's reins. | Let go the horse's reins |
| I take my food. | I have my food. |
| He cut his pencil. | He sharpened his pencil. |
| I came to know as to how he did this. | I learnt how he did this. |
| I came to know why he was sad. | I found out why he was sad. |
| He went to school to know Arithmetic. | He went to school to learn Arithmetic. |
| Later on he knew his mistake. | Later on he realized his mistake. |
| I wanted that he should get leave. | I wanted him to get leave. |
| I want that I should get leave. | I want to get leave. |
| He is troubling his subjects. | He is oppressing his subjects. OR. He is ill-treating his subjects. |
| He is troubling me. | He is giving me trouble. OR. He is treating me badly. |
| My foot is paining. | I have pain in my foot. OR. My foot is hurting. |
| My tooth is paining. | My tooth is aching. |
| He gave a speech. | He made a speech |
| I have got a hurt on my leg. | I have hurt my leg. |
| He has given his examination. | He has taken or done his examination. |
| He made a lecture. | He gave a lecture. |
| He got down from his bicycle. | He got off his bicycle. |

| He took out his shoes | He took off his shoes. |
|---|---|
| Please see my book. | Please look at my book. |
| He will not hear me. | He will not listen to me. |
| I struck a blow on his face. | I struck him in the face. OR. I hit him in the face. |
| I persuaded him to stop but he would not. | I tried to persuade him to stop. |
| We cannot maintain our livelihood. | We cannot earn living. OR We cannot get a living. |
| It goes hard with him to do this. | He finds it hard to do this. |
| I always put my money in this box. | I always keep my money in this box. |
| Keep this on the table. | Put this on the table. |
| I put up with him. | He put me up, |
| I have disposed off my car. | I have disposed of my car. |
| I cannot pull on with my work. | I cannot manage my work. |
| He came putting on a smart turban. | He was wearing a smart turban. |
| All day I was putting on a sweater. | All day I was wearing a sweater. |
| Having passed through the jungle, the view before them was pleasant. | When they had passed through the jungle, the view before them was pleasant. |
| Having crossed the river, the road looked clear before them. | When they had crossed the river, the read looked clear before them. |
| Drinking hard day and night his health was ruined. | Because he drank hard day and night, his health was ruined. |
| The days passed happily, playing | We (or they) passed the day happily, |

| | |
|---|---|
| cards and rowing in the river. | playing cards and rowing in the river. |
| The hen has lain an egg. | The hen has laid an egg. |
| The cup was broken from her. | The cup was broken by her. |
| He enjoyed at the party. | He enjoyed himself at the party. |
| They made him to write. | They made him write. |
| Do you like these books for yourself? | Do you want these books for yourself? |
| I went to the market to take some cloth. | I went to the market to buy some cloth. |
| Whenever you enter a hall, take out your hat. | Whenever you enter a hall, take off your hat. |
| He has now left smoking. | He has now given up smoking. |
| He is learning at Polytechnic. | He is studying at Polytechnic. |
| He is studying Science. | He is reading Science. |
| I put my jewellery in the bank. | I keep my jewellery in the Bank. |
| Keep this book on the table. | Put this book on the table. |
| My brother can to read very well. | My brother can read very well. |
| Let him to go just now. | Let him go just now. |
| We heard him to sing a song. | We heard him sing a song. |
| I saw him to swim across the river. | I saw him swim across the river. |
| Women are generally fond to talk. | Women are generally fond of talking. |
| Stop to talk. | Stop talking. |
| I object to be treated like that. | I object to being treated like that. |
| He often thinks to go abroad. | He often thinks of going abroad. |
| I have enjoyed to read your book. | I have enjoyed reading your book. |
| I do not remember to have seen him. | I do not remember seeing him. |
| The teacher was busy to prepare his lesson. | The teacher was busy preparing his lesson. |
| There is no harm to give him this medicine. | There is no harm in giving him this medicine. |
| It is no use to cry for the moon. | It is no use crying for the moon. |
| Did you went to the cinema last night? | Did you go to the cinema last night? |
| Does the servant brings vegetables? | Does the servant bring vegetables? |
| He asked me what I am doing. | He asked me what I was doing. |
| He went to the doctor so that he may recover soon. | He went to the doctor so that he might recover soon. |
| The boy needs not to go to the Principal. | The boy need not go to the Principal. |
| He said that he will start for Karachi on Thursday. | He said that he would start for Karachi on Thursday. |
| I thought I can win this race. | I thought I could win this race. |
| The train left before we reached the station. | The train had left before we reached the station. |
| I have forgot to bring your picture. | I have forgotten to bring your picture. |
| He ought not go there. | He ought not to go there. |
| You ought to come yesterday. | You ought to have come yesterday. |
| He has seen my father yesterday. | He saw my father yesterday. |
| I saw the Hiran Minar. | I have seen the Hiran Minar. |
| The school clock struck four. | The school clock has struck four. |
| I am in this school for the last two years. | I have been in this school for the last two years. |



| | |
|---|---|
| We are happy since our mother came. | We have been happy since our mother came. |
| See they fight. | See they are fighting. |
| Are you understanding the lesson. | Do you understand the lesson? |
| Everyday I am devoting two hours to my studies. | Everyday I devote two hours to my studies. |
| My grandfather rose at four in the morning. | My grandfather used to rise at four in the morning. |
| I use to rise at seven in the morning. | I rise at seven in the morning. |
| He was bathing everyday. | He bathed everyday. |
| You had finished the work yesterday. | You finished the work yesterday. |
| When I shall come to Lahore next, I will stay at the Avari Hotel. | When I come to Lahore next, I shall stay at the Avari Hotel. |
| If he will be ready, I shall also take him along with me. | If he is ready, I shall also take him along with me. |
| Make haste, lest you might miss the train. | Make haste, lest you should miss the train. |
| You talk as if you know everything. | You talk as if you knew everything. |
| He walks as if he is a king. | He walks as if he were a king. |
| I would wish to know more about my country. | I wish I knew more about my country. |
| There is a boy and girl sitting at the bench. | There are a boy and a girl sitting at the bench. |
| The horse and carriage are standing outside. | The horse and carriage is standing outside. |
| He fell from the horse and died. | He fell from the horse and was killed. |
| Going on the road, I dashed against a bicycle. | While going on the road, I dashed against a bicycle. |
| Have you passed in the examination. | Have you passed the examination. |
| The hen has lain an egg | The hen has laid an egg |
| Are either of the two boys known to you? | Is either of the boys known to you? |
| Either you or I are there | Either you or I am there |
| I asked him what is the matter. | I asked him what the matter was. |
| Several years have passed since I have visited Islamabad. | Several years have passed since I visited Islamabad. |

## (D) ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| He came here four days before. | He came here four days ago. |
| I am very oblige to you. | I am much oblige to you. |
| Do you know to swim? | Do you know how to swim? |
| This tea is very hot to drink. | This tea is too hot to drink. |
| Milk is quite useful for us. | Milk is very useful for us. |
| Rice sells dearly here. | Rice sells dear here. |
| The train runs lastly. | The train runs fast. |
| I requested him to kindly help me. | I requested him kindly to help me. |
| This box is too strong. | This box is very strong. |
| This letter is bad written. | This letter is badly written. |
| I went directly to his father. | I went direct to his father. |
| I am very happier today. | I am very happy today. |
| Yes, I will not come. | Yes, I will come. |
| No you must do it, | No, you must not do it. |
| It is bitter cold today. | It is bitterly cold today. |
| He plays hockey as his brother. | He plays hockey like his brother. |

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| We scarcely see a bear. | We rarely see a bear. |
| Medicines are given free to the poor. | Medicines ,are given freely to the poor. |
| The patient recovered by and by. | The patient recovered gradually. |
| I told you this long before. | I told you this long ago. |
| I am very much sorry. | I am very sorry. |
| He behaved cowardly. | He behaved like a coward. |
| He is a coward fellow. | He is a cowardly fellow. |
| You played good. | You played well. |
| The weather is cloudy, it will perhaps rain. | The weather is cloudy, it will probably rain. |
| Why are you so much sad? | Why are you so very sad? |
| The cold is too severe this year. | The cold is very severe this year. |
| Ink is in the bottle. | There is ink in the bottle. |
| You are very mistaken to think so. | You are much mistaken to think so. |
| I care a straw for it. | I do not care a straw for it. |
| I am much tired. | I am very tired. |
| She was named as Sadia. | She was named Sadia. |
| My teacher is enough kind to | My teacher is kind enough to me. |
| He is poor as I. | He is as poor as I. |
| I like such students who are hard working. | I like such students as are hard working. |
| He told the story in details. | He told the story in detail. |
| Aeroplanes reach America soon. | Aeroplanes reach America quickly. |
| Really speaking it is not hot. | To speak the truth it is not hot. OR. In truth it is not hot. OR. As a matter of fact it is not hot. |
| Hardly I have had any rest since two weeks. | Hardly have I had my rest for two weeks. |
| Never I have seen such a sight. | Never have I seen such a sight. |
| He plays good. | He plays well. |
| Just I had gone when he came. | He had just gone when he came. |
| He lives miserly. | He lives a miserly way. |
| This book is too interesting. | This book is very interesting. |
| What for do you go to school? | What do you go to school for? OR Why do you go to school? |
| If he fails, he will be nowhere. | If he fails he will be ruined. OR If he fails he will get into trouble. |
| It is very good film, I like it on the whole. | It is a very good film. I like the whole of it. |
| He is very foolish to answer this question. | He is too foolish to answer this question. |
| She is very weak to walk. | She is too weak to walk. |
| We went to Lahore three years before. | We went to Lahore three years ago. |
| I cannot go there due to illness. | I cannot go there because of illness. |
| She is too able | She is very able. |
| Almost not a guest came. | Hardly any guest came. |
| You must meet hills whether you will or not. | You must meet him whether you will or no. |
| I shall not come here unless you will not call me. | I shall not come here unless you call me. |
| It is nothing else than pride. | It is nothing but pride. |
| Alms were given free to the poor. | Alms were given freely to the poor. |
| Of course, she sings very well. | Certainly, she sings very well. |
| The patient recovered his health by and by. | The patient regained his health gradually. |



| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| You had better to go out. | You had better go out. |
| He only told Me what had happened. | Only he told me what had happened. OR. He had only told me what had happened. |

## (E) ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| It is best house. | It is the best house. |
| My father gave me a holder. | My father gave me a pen holder. |
| My brother lives in boarding. | My brother lives in a boarding house. |
| He is junior than you. | He is junior to you. |
| He is senior than me. | He is senior to me. |
| He bought blotting. | He bought a blotting paper. |
| The fort is a worth seeing building. | The fort is a building worth seeing |
| He is the tallest boy of the two. | He is the taller boy of the two. |
| Aslam is my older brother. | Aslam is my elder brother. |
| It is much fine today. | It is very fine today. |
| Each of us have a book. | Each of us has a book. |
| I worked whole the night. | I worked the whole night. |
| My family members are not at home. | The members of my family are not at home. |
| The climate of Lahore is hotter than Islamabad. | The climate of Lahore is hotter than that of Islamabad. |
| Rich should not hate poors. | The rich should not hate the poor. |
| I have no any money to give you. | I have no money to give you, |
| There are few books on the table. | There are a few books on the table. |
| She put little milk in the jug. | She put a little milk in the jug. |
| What is the last news | What is the latest news. |
| He has many wealth. | He has much wealth. |
| Iqbal is greater than any poet. | Iqbal is greater than any other poet. |
| My all books were on the table. | All my books were on the table. |
| I am much sorry. | I am very sorry. |
| I shall not able to do this sum. | I shall not be able to do this sum. |
| He is sick of fever. | He is ill of fever. |
| Open your book at seven page. | Open your book at page seven. |
| I read in the class ninth. | I read in the ninth class. |
| The postman gets a less salary. | The postman gets a small salary. |
| It is much fine today. | It is very fine today. |
| Little money is better than no money. | A little money is better than no money. |
| Many a man were present there. | Many a man was present there. |
| My name was the latest in the list. | My name was the last in the list. |
| He is a miser man. | He is a miserly man. |
| He is a coward person. | He is a coward. OR He is a cowardly person. |
| From the two he is strong. | He is the stronger of the two. |
| From the three he is stronger. | He is the strongest of the three. |
| These, all mangoes are ripe | All these mangoes are ripe. |
| He held the book in the both hands. | He held the book in both his hands. |
| Both men have not come. | Neither man has come. |
| An idle man should do some or other work. | An idle man should do some work or other. |

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| Allama Iqbal is greater than any other poets. | Allama Iqbal is greater than any other poet. |
| This pen cost rupees thirty | This pen cost thirty rupees. |
| The horse is laming. | The horse is lame. |
| We want a shifting enquiry. | We want a thorough enquiry. |
| Much efforts bring their reward. | Much effort brings its reward. |
| Many villagers cannot write his own name. | Many villagers cannot write their own name. |
| He won a running cup. | He won a challenge cup. |
| Each and every person wore a hat. | Each person wore a hat. |
| He came a 2nd time. | He came a second time |
| We had picnic. | We had a picnic |
| We had a picnic nearly every day. | We had picnic nearly every day. |
| Indus is a river. | The Indus is a river. |
| He found hundred rupees. | He found a hundred rupees. |
| Umair is elder than Uzair. | Umair is older than Uzair. |
| He is more better than I. | He is better than I. |
| He is worst than I. | He is worse than I. |
| From the two he is clever. | He is the more clever of the two. |
| From the three he is more clever. | He is the cleverest of the three. |
| Of the two plans this is the best. | Of the two plans this is the better. |
| He is becoming strong. | He is becoming stronger. |
| There is a best teacher in that class. | There is a very good teacher in that class. |
| He will spend his remaining (future life) in Pakistan. | He will spend the rest of his life in Pakistan. |
| He had leave of three days. | He had three days' leave. |
| He is hopeless to pass. | He has no hope of passing. |
| I have an urgent business. | I have urgent business. |
| Do not make noise. | Do not make a noise. |
| He got an employment there. | He got employment there. |
| The mankind should love the nature. | The mankind should love nature. |
| Man is a member of the society. | Man is a member of society. |
| He got nearly cent per cent marks. | He got nearly full marks. |
| The country is plain. | The country is flat or level. |
| Your lovely friend. | Your loving friend. |
| Your affectionately friend. | Your affectionate friend. |
| We have never seen a so good boy. | We have never seen so good a boy. |
| He was so big man that he could Not sit in this chair. | He was so big a man that he could Not sit in this chair. |
| If you come home, my father will sure be glad to see you. | If you come home, my father will surely be glad to see you. |
| He is some weak in English. | He is somewhat weak in English. |
| A black and a white horse was grazing in the pasture. | A black and white horse was grazing in the pasture. |
| A red and a blue pencil is lying on the table. | A red and blue pencil is lying on the table. |
| Keep this medicine in a cool and a dry place. | Keep this medicine in a cool and dry place. |
| Akbar is more intelligent than the whole of the class. | Akbar is more intelligent than the rest of the class. |
| The rocket is more destructive than any weapon of war. | The rocket is more destructive than any other weapon of war. |
| Shakespeare is more famous than any English dramatist. | Shakespeare is more famous than any other English dramatist. |



| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| He is as tall as, if not taller than, his brother. | He is as tall as his brother, if not taller. |
| Your house is as old as, if not older than, ours. | Your horse is as old as ours, if not older. |
| Aslam is as competent, if not more, to get the prize, as you are. | Aslam is as competent to get the prize as you are, if not more competent. |

## (F) ERRORS IN THE USE OF ARTICLES

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| Muslims read Holy Quran. | The Muslims read the Holy Quran. |
| My friend is a M.A. | My friend is an M.A. |
| Sun rises in east. | The sun rises in the east. |
| He reached school in a hour. | He reached school in an hour. |
| Indus is largest river of Pakistan. | The Indus is the largest river of Pakistan. |
| Donot make noise. | Do not make a noise. |
| Himalayas are highest mountains in world. | The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world. |
| A black and red cow are grazing in the field. | A black and red cow is grazing in the field. |
| Dog is faithful animal. | The dog is a faithful animal. |
| I have got headache. | I have got a headache |
| Tokyo is as famous city as Lahore. | Tokyo is as famous a city as Lahore. |
| Higher we go, cooler it is. | The higher we go, the cooler it is. |
| He reads the Nawa-e-Waqt. | He reads Nawa-e-Waqt. |
| This is a news to you. | This is news to you. |
| My father is a honest man. | My father is an honest man. |
| I am not at the fault. | I am not at fault. |
| The iron is a hard metal. | Iron is a hard metal. |
| One should do his duty. | One should do one's duty. |
| Rich should not hate poor. | The rich should not hate the poor. |
| You were in wrong. | You were in the wrong. |
| The English is language of English. | English is the language of the English. |
| The both friends helped each other. | Both the friends helped each other. |
| Punjabis are religious by nature. | The Punjabis are religious by nature. |
| He left for Karachi day before yesterday. | He left for Karachi the day before yesterday. |
| A pen is mightier than a sword. | A pen is mightier than the sword |
| The wisdom is the gift of the God. | Wisdom is a gift of God |
| He is taller of the two. | He is the taller of the two. |
| I have never seen a such good picture. | I have never seen such a good picture. |
| This is a boy who stole my pen. | This is the boy who stole my pen. |
| The ships of our country have entered Indian Ocean. | The ships of our country have entered the Indian Ocean. |
| Students of our college are very hardworking. | The students of our country are very hard working. |
| The brave persons succeed in life. | Brave persons succeed in life. |
| I like the honest people. | I like honest people. |

| | |
|---|---|
| I shall buy pen and pencil. | I shall buy a pen and a pencil. |
| He is idiot boy. | He is an idiot boy. |
| The Mount Everest is highest peak of Himalayas. | Mount Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayas. |
| The man proposes but the God disposes. | Man proposes but God disposes. |
| Iqbal was Roomi of his age. | Iqbal was the Roomi of his age.. |
| Arabic language is taught here. | The Arabic language is taught here. |
| The man is as wise as the woman. | Man is as wise as woman. |
| In the case of my success, I shall go to Karachi. | In case of my success, I shall go to Karachi. |
| I have appointment with Ashraf. | I have an appointment with Ashraf. |
| My brother is a player and a swimmer. | My brother is a player and swimmer. |
| We met great many people there. | We met a great many people there. |

## (G) ERRORS IN THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| His wife is angry on him. | His wife is angry with him. |
| We write with ink. | We write in ink. |
| He is suffering with fever. | He is suffering from fever. |
| He died from cholera: | He died of cholera. |
| She was married with him. | She was married to him. |
| Put it in your pocket. | Put it into your pocket. |
| He played cards. | He played the cards. |
| She loves with her children. | She loves her children. |
| You are like a brother for me. | You are like brother to me. |
| Look this word in the dictionary. | Look up this word in the dictionary. |
| He passed in the examination. | He passed the examination. |
| He came here on train. | He came here by train. |
| I am thankful of you. | I am thankful to you. |
| What is the time in your watch? | What is the time by your watch? |
| We reached at the railway station. | We reached the railway station. |
| He was pleased on us. | He was pleased with us. |
| I shall say this at his face. | I shall say to his face. |
| Send this letter on his address. | Send this letter to his address. |
| The teacher beat me by a stick. | The teacher beat me with a stick. |
| We shall reach there on 3 p.m. | We shall reach there at 3 p.m. |
| Divide these oranges among two boys. | Divide these oranges between two boys. |
| We differ from you in this matter. | We differ with you in this matter. |
| I shall accompany with you. | I shall accompany you. |
| He is ill from fever. | He is ill with fever. |
| It is time to rest. | He is time for rest. |
| At last he passed in the examination. | At last he passed the examination. |
| The pen is to write. | The pen is to write with. |
| This cheque is of the Habib Bank. | This cheque is on the Habib Bank. |
| It is a cheque of Rs. 9000/- | It is a cheque for Rs. 9000/- |
| He gets up at the sunrise. | He gets up with the sun. |
| I shall come after three days. | I shall come in three days. |



| | |
|---|---|
| We are getting late from school. | We are getting late for school. |
| The examination begins from Saturday. | The examination begins on Saturday. |
| India is in the east of Pakistan. | India is to the east of Pakistan. |
| My father prevented me to fall. | My father prevented me from falling. |
| I am not your friend since today. | I am not your friend from today. |
| I shall come to the office since tomorrow. | I shall come to the office from tomorrow. |
| The patient has been operated. | The patient has been operated upon. |
| They regret at the delay. | They regret the delay |
| She resembles to her mother. | She resembles her mother. |
| She delivered a male child. | She delivered of a male child. |
| I am glad on your success. | I am glad at your success. |
| The patient was cured from malaria. | The patient was cured of malaria. |
| I am not envious for his riches. | I am not envious of his riches. |
| This train is bound to Karachi. | This train is bound for Karachi. |
| He has no control upon his son. | He has no control over his son. |
| I listen him carefully. | I listen to him carefully. |
| He inquired from me in this matter. | He inquired of me about this matter. |
| He was blind from one eye. | He was blind of one eye. |
| There is no hope for his recovery. | There is no hope of his recovery. |
| He is desirous for reading good books. | He is desirous of reading good hooks. |
| My father deals with sugar. | My father deals in sugar. |
| A true Muslim is not afraid from death. | A true Muslim is not afraid of death. |
| He was sitting on the chair. | He was sitting in the chair. |
| The moon shines on the sky. | The moon shines in the sky. |
| He goes to school by foot. | He goes to school on foot. |
| The dog ran behind the cat. | The dog ran after the cat. |
| The table is made by wood. | The table is made of wood. |
| The mouse ran in the hole. | The mouse ran into the hole. |
| He has been a teacher from a long time. | He has been a teacher for a long time. |
| He stared me at the face. | He stared me in the face. |
| I have to live with Rs. 3000/- a month. | I have to live upon Rs. 3000/- a month. |
| I was invited at the meeting. | I was invited to the meeting. |
| This is different to that. | This is different from that. |
| Everyone should pray God. | Everyone should pray to God. |
| He was favourite to his friends. | He was a favourite with his friends. |
| I did not ask any question to him. | I did not ask him any question. |
| He will be cured from his fever. | He will be cured of his fever. |
| There is no harm to do this. | There is no harm in doing this. |
| We waste much time in trifles | We waste much time on trifles. |
| He sat on a tree. | He sat in a tree. |
| He gave me a gun to shoot. | He gave a gun to shoot with. |
| They are called with different names. | They are called by different names. |
| We should not spend money for luxuries | We should not spend money on luxuries. |
| He went for riding | He went riding. |

| | |
|---|---|
| He discussed on the matter. | He discussed the matter. |
| I pitied on him. | I pitied him. |
| I gave him a chair to sit. | I gave him a chair to sit on. |
| This is the road to go. | This is the road to go by. |
| This a comfortable house to live. | This is a comfortable house to live in. |
| There are many advantages from this. | The advantages of this are many. |
| He went away for doing some business. | He went away on business. |
| The First World War was fought during 1914-19 | The First World War was fought between 1914 and 1919. |
| The government will compensate our loss. | The government will compensate us for the loss. |
| He went to the back side of the house. | He went to the back of the horse |
| Due to illness I cannot go to college. | Owing to illness, I cannot go to college. |
| He got late from his class. | He got late for his class. |
| Umair went there despite of the danger. | Umair went there despite the danger. |
| Afshan swore from God. | Afshan swore to God. |
| The teacher beat the boy by a stick. | The teacher beat the boy with a stick. |

## (H) ERRORS IN THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| Although he is poor, but he is honest. | Although he is poor, yet he is honest. |
| Walk carefully lest you should not fall down. | Walk carefully lest you should fall down. |
| No sooner he reached home when the clock struck nine. | No sooner did he reach home than the clock struck nine. |
| Neither Hamid nor Rashid have come yet. | Neither Hamid nor Rashid has come yet. |
| Both he and I has refused to go. | Both he and I have refused to go. |
| Either you or your friend have stolen my pen. | Either you or your friend has stolen my pen. |
| I cannot say if you will come or not. | I cannot say whether you will come or not. |
| I read such books which are interesting. | I read such books as are interesting. |
| Not only he wrote a letter but he went there. | Not only did he write a letter but also he went there. |
| I had scarcely gone out then it began to rain. | I had scarcely gone out when it began to rain. |
| Because he is generous therefore everybody loves him. | Because he is generous, every body loves him. |
| Hardly we had reached home than it began to rain. | Hardly had we reached home when it began to rain. |
| Kindly excuse me coming late. | Kindly excuse my coming late. |
| Supposing if you fail, what will you do? | Supposing you fail what will you do? |
| Scarcely I left home, it began to rain. | Scarcely had I left home, when it began to rain. |
| He cried as if he was mad. | He cried as if he were mad. |
| You must either go or I. | Either you or I must go. |
| As he is fat so he runs slowly. | As he is fat, he runs slowly. |
| Until he does try, he must be punished. | He must be punished until he tries. |
| I am fond of all games as for an example hockey. | I am fond of all games, for example hockey. |
| I want to know as to why I have been detained. | I want to know as to why I have been detained. |
| He called me as a fool. | He called me a fool. |



| | |
|---|---|
| He was angry therefore I ran away. | He was angry so I ran. |
| I am glad for tomorrow is a holiday. | I am glad because tomorrow is a holiday. |
| You can' neither earn or learn. | You can neither earn nor learn. |
| Although the train was late, but he could not catch it. | Although the train was late, yet he could not catch it. |
| Not only did he pass the examination, than got a 1st division. | Not only did he pass the examination, but also got a 1st division. |
| No sooner we left for the station, my friend came. | No sooner did we leave for the station, than my friend came. |
| Scarcely he had mentioned going that he became angry. | Scarcely had he mentioned going before he became angry. |
| Unless you do not work hard you will not pass. | Unless you work hard, you will not pass. |
| The poor man did nothing else than weep. | The poor man did nothing else but weep. |
| I will not go until you do not come back. | I will not go until you come back. |
| If it is warm, then we shall go out for shopping. | If it is warm, we shall go out for shopping. |
| He did not speak loudly and clearly. | He did not speak loudly or clearly. |
| I had reached the station till it began to rain. | I had reached the station before it began to rain. |
| I require one thousand thirty-two rupees. | I require one thousand and thirty-two rupees. |
| She has only two, three friends. | She has only two or three friends. |
| He, she, it and etc. are pronouns. | He, she, it etc., are pronouns. |
| I am so busy so that I cannot come to your function. | I am so busy that I cannot come to your function. |

## (I) ERRORS REGARDING AGREEMENT BETWEEN SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

| Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|
| The General as well as his entire staff here captured. | The General as well as his entire staff was captured. |
| Neither Joan nor her friend were there. | Neither Joan nor her friend was there. |
| Neither Joan nor I is in favour of your suggestion. | Neither Joan nor I am in favour of your suggestion. |
| Each of the architects were convinced that the building was not properly planned. | Each of the architects was convinced that the building was not properly planned. |
| An audience likes to be entertained but they object to being bored. | An audience likes to be entertained but it objects to being forced. |
| Ten miles are a long distance. | Ten miles is a long distance. |
| These news are false. | This news is false. |
| The scenery of Kashmir are marvellous. | The scenery of Kashmir is marvellous. |
| His spectacle is broken. | His spectacles are broken. |
| His trouser is torn. | His trousers are torn. |
| Ahmad has won the football championship this year. | Ahmad have won the football championship this year. |
| Everybody is extremely surprised; isn't he? | Everybody is extremely surprised; aren't they? |
| A terrace of old fashioned houses accommodating thirty families have been electrified. | A terrace of old fashioned houses accommodating thirty families has been electrified. |

| | |
|---|---|
| The computer with its accessories have been received. | The computer with its accessories has been received. |
| None of the workers are happy. | None of the workers is happy. |
| Thirty rupees are a large sum. | Thirty rupees is a large sum. |
| The staff has accepted the proposals and they are to start working next week. | The staff has accepted the proposals and it is to start working next week. |
| Either the spectrometer or the polarimeter were received. | Either the spectrometer or the polarimeter was received. |

## PRACTICE EXERCISE I

**Directions** Each set ofthe following sentences comprisesfour alternatives labelled as 'A', 'B', 'C'and'D'. Candidate is required to select the most suitable alternative which conveys the exact meaning in accordance with the correct grammatical rules.

1. (a) To be intelligent is more essential than being hard working.
   (b) Being intelligent is more important than to be hardworking.
   (c) For one to be intelligent is more important than being hard working.
   (d) Being intelligent is more essential than being hard working.
2. (a) If he wins the prize I would be very happy.
   (b) If he were to win the prize I'll be very happy.
   (c) If he was to win the prize I would be very happy.
   (d) If he were to win the prize I would be very happy.
3. (a) Our school had won the match if only we have concentrated.
   (b) Our school would have won the match if only we would have concentrated.

## SENTENCE CORRECTION: PRACTI

## EXERCISES

In this part of section each set comprises fo alternatives where different forms of the sa sentences are given on the same theme a subject. A student is required to select sentence which is the most suitable in resp of meaning and grammatical correctness T correct alternative is supposed to give t exact meaning besides being grammatica correct.

   (c) Our school would have won the match if only we had concentrated.
   (d) Our school had won the match i only we would have concentrated.
4. (a) My sister had left for America la week.
   (b) My sister has been left for Americ last week.
   (c) My sister has left for America las week.
   (d) My sister left for America last week.
5. (a) It is high time he will start earning.
   (b) It is high time he started earning.
   (c) It is high time he starts earning.
   (d) It is high time he has starte earning.
6. (a) It is a pleasure to see an alligato basking in the sunshine on a rive banks long as ninety feet.
   (b) It is a pleasure to see an alligator as long as ninety feet basking in the sunshine on a river bank.
   (c) It is a pleasure to see an alligato basking in the sunshine as long as ninety feet on a river bank.
   (d) It is a pleasure to see an alligato basking as long as ninety feet in the sunshine on a river bank.
7. (a) The villagers were enjoying winter evening around the fire.



   (b) The villagers were enjoying winter evening around a fire.
   (c) The villagers were enjoying winter evening around fire.
   (d) The villagers were enjoying winter evening round fire.
8. (a) When he had lost the book he searched it everywhere.
   (b) When he lost the book he searched for it everywhere.
   (c) When he lost the book he had searched for it everywhere.
   (d) When he lost the book he searched it up everywhere.
9. (a) This was the ideal book available in the market.
   (b) This was most ideal book available in the market.
   (c) This was a most ideal book availeble in the market.
   (d) This was the most ideal book available in the market.
10. (a) An one-eyed person was seen roaming about the streets.
   (b) A one-eyed person was seen roaming about the streets.
   (c) The one-eyed person was seen roaming about the streets.
   (d) One-eyed person was seen roaming about the streets.
11. (a) It is the duty of a house-wife to wait on the guest.
   (b) It is the duty of a house-wife to wait for the guest.
   (c) It is the duty of a house-wife to wait the guest.
   (d) It is the duty of a house-wife to await the guest.
12. (a) You are not working hard so your success is out of a question.
   (b) You are not working hard so your success is out of the question.
   (c) You are not working hard so your success is out of question.
   (d) You are not working hard so your success is not out of the question
13. (a) You cannot win my confidence without ever believing me.
   (b) You cannot win my confidence without never believing me.
   (c) You cannot win my confidence without not believing me.
   (d) You cannot win my confidence with ever believing me.
14. (a) It is strange that you don't know swimming.
   (b) It is strange that you don't know how to swim.
   (c) It is strange that you don't know how to swimming.
   (d) It is strange that you don't know to swim.
15. (a) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions what are askedby the callers.
   (b) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions of all the callers.
   (c) The receptionist should answer courteously the questions of all the callers.
   (d) The receptionist courteously should answer the question of callers.
16. (a) As he was sick, he was quite enthusiastic.
   (b) Since he was sick, he was quite enthusiastic.
   (c) As sick he was he was quite enthusiastic.
   (d) Sick as he was, he was quite enthusiastic.
17. (a) Both my brother and my sister love me but I should say that she loves memore than he.
   (b) Both my brother and my sister love me but I should say that she loves more than him.
   (c) Both my brother and my sister love me but I should say that she loves me more than him.

(d) Both my brother and my sister love me but I should say that she loves I more than he.

18. (a) I am an optimist and therefore I generally differ with you.
(b) I am an optimist and therefore I generally differ from you.
(c) I am an optimist and therefore I generally differ in you.
(d) I am an optimist and therefore I generally differ you.

19. (a) Meera can do it alone and no body else can do it.
(b) Meera alone can do it and nobody else can do it.
(c) Meera can alone do it and nobody else can do it.
(d) Alone Meera can do it and no body else can do it.

20. (a) Due to want of rain the wells have gone dry.
(b) Because of want of rain the wells have gone dry.
(c) For want of rain the wells have gone dry.
(d) Owing to want of rain the wells have gone dry.

## PRACTICE EXERCISE 2

1. (a) As the train which was my usual was missing, I had to travel.
(b) Having missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel.
(c) I missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel by the next.
(d) I missed not only the train which I usually catch but had to travel on the next.

2. (a) He may be poor now but he appears to have been rich in his youth.
(b) He may be poor now but he appears to be rich in his youth.
(c) He may be poor now but he appears being rich in his youth.
(d) He may be poor now but he appears to rich in his youth.

3. (a) By June next year Ajay will be twenty years working in the office.
(b) Till June next year Ajay will work in the office for twenty years.
(c) Till June next year Ajay will work in the office for twenty years.
(d) By June next year Ajay will have been working in the office for twenty years.

4. (a) He went to the wholesale market and bought the cheap rations.
(b) He went to the wholesale market and bought the rations cheap.
(c) He went to the wholesale market and bought rations cheaply.
(d) He went to the wholesale market and cheaply bought rations.

5. (a) I went yesterday to the bank to collect the pass book.
(b) I went to the bank to collect the pass book.
(c) Yesterday to collect the pass book I went to the bank.
(d) To collect the pass book yesterday I went to the bank.

6. (a) The principal appointed him as a peon in the college.
(b) The principal appointed him a peon in the college.
(c) As a peon the principal appointed him in the college.
(d) The principal as a peon appointed him in the college.

7. (a) The team is confident to win the match.
(b) The team is confident of winning the match.
(c) The team is confident of win the match.
(d) The team is confident for winning the match.

8. (a) He is one of the best policeman who has ever lived.



(b) He is one of the best policeman who have everlived.
(c) He is one of the best policemen that have everlived.
(d) He is one of the best policeman that has ever lived.

9. (a) My sister is the poet and the philosopher.
(b) My sister is a poet and the philosopher.
(c) My sister is a poet and a philosopher.
(d) My sister is a poet and philosopher.

10. (a) Meena seldom or ever refuses an invitation.
(b) Meena seldom or always refuses an invitation.
(c) Meena seldom or never refuses an invitation.
(d) Meena seldom if never refuses an invitation.

11. (a) There is no meaning in what you say.
(b) There is no meaning in that you say.
(c) There is no meaning as to what you say.
(d) There is no meaning that you say.

12. (a) I hope you will excuse my leaving early.
(b) I hope you will excuse me leaving early.
(c) I hope you will excuse mine leaving early.
(d) I hope you will excuse leaving early.

13. (a) I am ready to say this at her face.
(b) I am ready to say this on her face.
(c) I am ready to say this in her face.
(d) I am ready to say this to her face.

14. (a) On account of shortage of time both of them cannot finish their work.
(b) On account of shortage of time none of them can finish their work.
(c) On account of shortage of time neither of them can finish his work.
(d) On account of shortage of time neither of them cannot finish his work

15. (a) Many problems are staring at my face.
(b) Many problems are staring in my face.
(c) Many problems are staring me into my face.
(d) Many problems are staring me in my face.

16. (a) The cow does not eat anything else. It lives on grass and leaves.
(b) The cow does not eat anything else. It lives at grass and leaves.
(c) The cow does not eat anything else. It lives in grass and leaves.
(d) The cow does not eat anything else. It lives for grass and leaves.

17. (a) As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate the loss to him.
(b) As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate him for the loss.
(c) As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate him in the loss.
(d) As one of his arms was amputated on account of an accident, the company will compensate his loss.

18. (a) Now I have cancelled my meeting though I was to go there.
(b) Now I have cancelled my meeting though I have to go there.
(c) Now I have cancelled my meeting though I am to go there.
(d) Now I have cancelled my meeting though I was to have gone there.

19. (a) She insisted on me to stay there.
(b) She insisted on me staying there.
(c) She insisted on my staying there.
(d) She insisted in my staying there.

(a) You can meet my father only when he goes to prison.
(b) You can meet father only when he goes into prison.
(c) You can meet my father only when he goes in prison.
(d) You can meet my father only when he goes to the prison.

## PRACTICE EXERCISE 3

(a) Since the dividend being declared then the notices were prepared formailing.
(b) No sooner had the dividend being declared then the notices were prepared for mailing.
c) No sooner had the dividend been declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.
f) Scarcely had the dividend being declared than the notices were sent out.

a) He did not report for work today. He must has gone to the party.
b) He did not report for work today. He must have gone to the party.
(c) He did not report for work today. He must go to the party.
(d) He did not report for work today. He must had gone to the party.

(a) She is not as wise as his brother.
(b) She is not equally wise as his brother.
(c) She is not as wise like his brother.
(d) She is not so wise as his brother.

4. (a) There will be a meeting in the long room at 4 o'clock of all the boys who play cricket and football.
(b) There will be in the long room at 4 o'clock a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football.
(c) In the long room at 4 o'clock there will be a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football.
(d) There will be a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football at 4 o'clock.

5. (a) The teacher made it a point to explain him the situation.
(b) The teacher made it a point to explain the situation him.
(c) The teacher made it a point explain him about the situation.
(d) The teacher made it a point to explain the situation to him.

6. (a) The landlady made the servant to run to market to fetch her sweets.
(b) The landlady made the servant run to market to fetch her sweets.
(c) The landlady made to the servant to run to market to fetch her sweets.
(d) The landlady made to the servant run to market to fetch her sweets.

7. (a) The audience looked at him while he spoke.
(b) The audience looked at him while he had spoken.
(c) The audience looked at him while he was speaking.
(d) The audience looked at him while he had been speaking.

8. (a) Your answers are better than Mohan.
(b) Your answers are better than Mohan's.
(c) Your answers are better than those of Mohan's.
(d) Your answers are better than answered by Mohan.

9. (a) Everybody knows that Rahul is nothing else but a cheat.
(b) Everybody knows that Rahul is nothing else than a cheat.
(c) Everybody knows that Rahul is nothing else except a cheat.
(d) Everybody knows that Rahul is nothing but for a cheat.

10. (a) The manager asked him how he would avail this opportunity.



(b) The manager asked him how he would avail of this opportunity.
(c) The manager asked him how he would avail himself of this opportunity.
(d) The manager asked him how he would avail himself this opportunity.

11. (a) The teacher asked the students to thoroughly study this book.
(b) The teacher asked the students thoroughly to study this book.
(c) The teacher asked thoroughly the students to study this book.
(d) The teacher asked the students to study thoroughly this book.

12. (a) The important lessons are following.
(b) The important lessons are as following.
(c) The important lessons are as follows.
(d) The important lessons are as follow.

13. (a) The teacher asked the student with a frown on his face to leave the room.
(b) The teacher asked with a frown on his face the student to leave the room.
(c) With a frown on his face the teacher asked the student to leave the room.
(d) The teacher asked the student to leave the room with a frown on his face.

14. (a) The typists had corrected the errors had they known that the supervisors would have seen the report.
(b) The supervisors reprimanded the typists whom they believed had made careless errors.
(c) The errors in the typed reports were so numerous that they could hardly be over-looked.
(d) The typist would have corrected the errors had they known that the supervisor would see the reports.

15. (a) He carried the little child and me on his shoulders.
(b) It was me that gave away the prizes.
(c) All what he said had no effect on me.
(d) They who did this thing should be punished.

16. (a) In order to solve the murder case an FIA officer is looking about the matter.
(b) It is high time that you went to bed.
(c) Though he looked innocent he turned into be cheat.
(d) The majority of the workers was divided on the issue.

17. (a) You cannot win my confidence until you are sincere.
(b) When he lost the book he searched it everywhere.
(c) She was intent to harm her friends.
(d) I have not met my friend for the last five days.

18. (a) He started to work hard lest he might starve in old age.
(b) He started working hard lest he should not starve in old age.
(c) He started to work hard lest he should starve in old age.
(d) He started working hard lest he should starve in old age.

19. (a) If I had money I would have bought the new house tomorrow.
(b) If I had had money, I would have bought a new house tomorrow.
(c) If I had had money, I would buy a new house tomorrow.
(d) If I had money, I would buy a new house tomorrow.

20. (a) Taking my food I left for college.
(b) While I was taking my food I left for college.
(c) Having taken my food I left for college.
(d) Taking my food I shall leave for college.

## PRACTICE EXERCISE 4

1. (a) The harassed wife shot herself after bidding her husband the last goodbye with a gun.
   (b) The harassed wife with a gun shot herself after bidding her husband the last good bye.
   (c) The harassed wife shot herself with a gun after bidding her husband the last good bye.
   (d) With a gun the harassed wife shot herself after bidding her husband the last good bye.
2. (a) He repeated the essay word by word.
   (b) Being a rainy day he did not go out.
   (c) She is senior but not more efficient than I.
   (d) All his friends are very sincere.
3. (a) She had waited long before her husband had returned.
   (b) She waited long when her husband returned.
   (c) She had waited long after her husband returned.
   (d) She had waited long before her husband returned.
4. (a) Even if intelligent he may be he can't succeed.
   (b) If intelligent he may be he can't succeed.
   (c) However intelligent he may be he can't succeed.
   (d) Even intelligent he may be he can't pass.
5. (a) Had I been you I would help him.
   (b) If I had been you I would help him.
   (c) Should I you I would help him.
   (d) Were I you I would help him.
6. (a) I realised later on that he cheated me.
   (b) I had realised later that he cheated me.
   (c) I had realised later that he had cheated me.
   (d) I realised later on that he had cheated me.
7. (a) They arrived early because they may not miss the train.
   (b) They arrived early that they may not miss the train.
   (c) They arrived early when they miss the train.
   (d) They arrived early so that they might not miss the train.
8. (a) I was rather impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.
   (b) I was impressed by the manner of the speaker ratherthan by his matter.
   (c) Rather I was impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.
   (d) I was impressed rather by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.
9. (a) He is vain as though he were a millionaire.
   (b) She acted as if her mother asked her to do.
   (c) She carried the child carefully lest it should not fall.
   (d) I don't relish the food whose taste is sour.
10. (a) The nature of my brother is the same as yours.
    (b) This is one of those novels which is admired all over the world.
    (c) He is such a friend that will sacrifice for me.
    (d) I wish he comes everyday.
11. (a) So quickly he returned from market that I was surprised.
    (b) So quickly did he returned from the market that I was surprised.
    (c) So quickly did he return from the market that I was surprised.



    (d) So quickly did he return from the market that I had been surprised.
12. (a) Would you help my brother I shall get you a decent job.
    (b) Had you helped my brother I shall get you a decent job.
    (c) Did you help my brother I shall get you a decent job.
    (d) Should you help my brother I'll get you a decent job.
13. (a) A summon has been served on him.
    (b) A summons have been served on him.
    (c) A summons has been served on him.
    (d) A summon have been served to him.
14. (a) You are not allowed to enter into the house.
    (b) You are not allowed to enter the house.
    (c) You are not allowed to enter in the house.
    (d) You are not allowed to enter on the house.
15. (a) Little care was needed to avert the accident.
    (b) The little care was needed to avert the accident.
    (c) A little care was needed to avert the accident.
    (d) Less care was needed to avert the accident.
16. (a) Could you please help me with any money?
    (b) Could you please help me with some money?
    (c) Would you please help me with any money?
    (d) Can you please help me with some money?
17. (a) Leena is a most intelligent student in the class.
    (b) Leena is the most intelligent student.
    (c) Leena is a most intelligent student.
    (d) Leena is most intelligent student in the class.
18. (a) She is more intelligent than any other boy in the class.
    (b) She is more intelligent than any girl in the class.
    (c) She is more intelligent than any other girl in the class.
    (d) She is the most intelligent than any other girl in the class.
19. (a) The teaching staff must take their lectures regularly when are asked bythe Principal.
    (b) The teaching staff would have taken lectures regularly had they known that the Principal would know about it.
    (c) The teaching staff had taken the lectures regularly had they known that the Principal would come to know about it.
    (d) Many irregularities were found in their lectures by the Principal and he could not be disregarded them.
20. (a) Anita was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple with her lap full of newspapers when Babar and Ahmad came up.
    (b) Anita with her lap full of newspapers was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple when Babar and Ahmad came up.
    (c) With her lap full of newspapers Anita was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple when Babar and Ahmad came up.
    (d) Anita was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple when Babar and Ahmad came up with her lap full of newspapers.

## PRACTICE EXERCISE 5

1. (a) As he is careless he will not hear what the teacher says.

(b) As he is careless he will not hear to what the teacher says.

(c) As he is careless he will not listen what the teacher says.

(d) As he is careless he will not listen to what the teacher says.

2. (a) Shikha has been known by me for five years.

(b) Shikha is known by me for five years.

(c) Shikha is known to me for five years.

(d) Shikha has been known to me for five years.

3. (a) As soon as holidays be begin than this beach will become very crowded.

(b) Since the holidays being started this beach becomes very crowded.

(c) As soon as the holidays begin, this beach will become very crowded.

(d) No sooner did the holiday begin than this beach will become very crowded.

4. (a) You must aspire for the post according to your capability.

(b) You must aspire to the post according to your capability.

(c) You must aspire after the post according to your capability.

(d) You must aspire the post according to your capability.

5. (a) A good teacher provides a student all the useful information.

(b) A good teacher provides to a student all the useful information.

(c) A good teacher provides a student with all the useful information.

(d) A good teacher provides to student with all the useful information.

6. (a) Nobody will want to play in his team if he does not treat people kindly.

(b) If he will not treat people kindly nobody will want to play in his team.

(c) Nobody will treat people kindly if he does not want to play in his team

(d) Nobody will want to treat people if he does not play in his team kindly

7. (a) The priest read to the dying man couplets from the scriptures.

(b) The priest read the dying man the couplets from the scriptures.

(c) The priest read for the dying man the couplets from the scriptures.

(d) The priest read the couplets from the scriptures for the dying man.

8. (a) I do not understand to whom she is talking.

(b) I do not understand whom she is talking about.

(c) I do not understand who she is talking to.

(d) I do not understand whom she is talking.

9. (a) The boy regretted that with a plastered leg he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.

(b) The boy regretted that he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair with a plastered leg.

(c) With a plastered leg, the boy regretted that he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.

(d) The boy with a plastered leg regretted that he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.

10. (a) In thirty-seven bomb blasts, fortunately only five lives were lost.

(b) In thirty-seven bomb blasts, only five lives were fortunately lost.

(c) In fortunately thirty-seven bomb blasts only five lives were lost.

(d) Fortunately, in thirty-seven bomb blasts, only five lives were lost.

11. (a) She is annoyed with you. You ought not to tell her secrets to her mother.

(b) She is annoyed with you. You ought not to have told her secrets to her mother.



(c) She is annoyed with you, you ought to tell her secrets to her mother.

(d) She is annoyed with you. You ought to have told her secrets to her mother.

12. (a) It is the best which she could do for me.

(b) It is the best what she could do for me.

(c) It is the best that she could do for me.

(d) It is best that she could for me

13. (a) The early age of three or four years, would begin our first recollection of the world, for many of us.

(b) Our first recollection of the world, for many of us, would be early age of three or four years.

(c) For many of us, our first recollection of the world is from the early age of only three or four years.

(d) For many of us, our first recollection of the world has been the early age of only three or four years.

14. (a) Now-a-days singing is a very profitable profession.

(b) Now-a-days the singing is a very profitable profession.

(c) Now-a-days singing is very profitable profession.

(d) Now-a-days the singing is very profitable profession.

15. (a) The report was useless to them because there was no needed information.

(b) Since the report lacked needed information would have not been useful to them.

(c) Since the report did not control the needed information it was not really useful to them.

(d) Since the report lacked the needed information it was of no use to them.

16. (a) Men are rather impressed by beauty than by character.

(b) Men are impressed rather by beauty than by character.

(c) Rather men are impressed by beauty than by character.

(d) Men are impressed by beauty than by character

17. (a) So quickly she ran upstairs that she over took me

(b) So quickly did she ran upstairs that she over took me

(c) She ran so quickly upstairs that she had overtaken me

(d) So quickly did she run upstairs that she overtook me

18. (a) He wasn't rich by any means, although he never turned down anyone who needed help.

(b) Being not rich by any means he never turned away, anyone who needed help.

(c) He wasn't rich by any means but he never turned away anyone who needed help.

(d) Since he wasn't rich by any means, he never turned away anyone who needed help.

19. (a) Some people consider Boxer the valorous hero of all the characters in the Animal Farm.

(b) Some people consider Boxer as the most valorous hero of all the characters in the Animal Farm.

(c) Some people consider Boxer the most valorous hero of all the other characters in the Animal Farm.

(d) Some people consider Boxer the most valorous hero of all the characters in the Animal Farm.

20. (a) Neither she comes nor she writes.

(b) Neither does she comes nor she writes.

(c) Neither does she come nor writes.

(d) Neither does she come nor does she write.

## ANSWERS

**PRACTICE EXERCISE 1:**

| 1 | d | 2 | d | 3 | c | 4 | d | 5 | b | 6 | b | 7 | a | 8 | b | 9 | a | 10 | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | b | 12 | b | 13 | a | 14 | b | 15 | c | 16 | d | 17 | a | 18 | a | 19 | b | 20 | [illegible] |

**PRACTICE EXERCISE 2:**

| 1 | c | 2 | a | 3 | d | 4 | b | 5 | a | 6 | b | 7 | b | 8 | c | 9 | d | 10 | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | a | 12 | a | 13 | d | 14 | c | 15 | d | 16 | a | 17 | b | 18 | d | 19 | C | 20 | [illegible] |

**PRACTICE EXERCISE 3:**

| 1 | c | 2 | b | 3 | d | 4 | c | 5 | d | 6 | b | 7 | c | 8 | b | 9 | a | 10 | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | d | 12 | c | 13 | c | 14 | c | 15 | a | 16 | b | 17 | d | 18 | d | 19 | d | 20 | [illegible] |

**PRACTICE EXERCISE 4:**

| 1 | c | 2 | d | 3 | d | 4 | c | 5 | d | 6 | d | 7 | d | 8 | d | 9 | a | 10 | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | c | 12 | d | 13 | c | 14 | b | 15 | c | 16 | b | 17 | c | 18 | c | 19 | b | 20 | [illegible] |

**PRACTICE EXERCISE 5:**

| 1 | d | 2 | d | 3 | c | 4 | b | 5 | c | 6 | a | 7 | b | 8 | c | 9 | d | 10 | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | b | 12 | c | 13 | c | 14 | a | 15 | d | 16 | b | 17 | d | 18 | c | 19 | d | 20 | [illegible] |

# CHAPTER 6

# PPSC SOLVED PAPERS

## Questions Asked in Previous Papers

## REPEATED QUESTIONS

### SENTENCE COMPLETION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | He is proud of his wealth. | S |
| ◆ | I can see through your game. | S |
| ◆ | How long Have you been learning English. | S |
| ◆ | You can't go because it rains heavily. | S |
| ◆ | Honest poverty is better than dishonest Rich. | S |
| ◆ | One should do one's duty honestly. | S |
| ◆ | The atmosphere was quite pleasant | S |
| ◆ | Vitamin deficiency can lead to illness. | S |
| ◆ | A policeman was killed and forty labourers well wounded in the fight between a band of labourers. | S |
| ◆ | Literary criticism has in recent years become increasingly professional it is almost impossible for the non-literary person to understand its analyses. | S |
| ◆ | The factory workers were not satisfied with their low wages and the non payment of wages for last three months added fuel to the fire. | S |
| ◆ | Utter is most similar to express | |
| ◆ | There is no need of any proof because everything is very obvious. | S |
| ◆ | Fraud is most similar to imposter | |
| ◆ | Mr. Allan was immediately promoted when his boss saw how assiduous | S |
| ◆ | We had a beautiful view of the valley through the window. | S |
| ◆ | That was an A bridged edition of the book. | S |
| ◆ | His reply was such as I expected | |
| ◆ | His silence is tantamount to refusal | S |
| ◆ | Tranquil, Transfer and Tranquility are the correct words. | |
| ◆ | The swimmers should avoid contaminated swimming pool. | S |
| ◆ | We have been waiting here for two | S |
| ◆ | We visited them yesterday. | S |
| ◆ | See that you will come for the meeting in time. | S |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | I agreed to my brother's proposal and went with him. | S |
| ◆ | The lecture delivered yesterday was really impressive. | S |
| ◆ | He would enjoy this, if he were present. | S |
| ◆ | After the concert, every one rose and clapped. | |
| ◆ | I thanked him for showing the way to the post office. | S |
| ◆ | He has resigned and will hand over charge of his post today. | S |
| ◆ | Could you sharpen the pencil for me? | S |
| ◆ | After doing it daily, The task soon became is leisurely routine. | S |
| ◆ | He refused to join the army because it was against his convention. | S |
| ◆ | Obstacles are placed in the path of life be boggled at but to be surmounted. | S |
| ◆ | He took time to read, the draft for he wanted to go through carefully. | S |
| ◆ | When she saw the thief, she rushed her room closed the door. | S |
| ◆ | Change into individual behaviour is called learning. | S |
| ◆ | The plural form of loaf is loves. | S |
| ◆ | The mundane party was boring, but impulsive Sarah did her best to liven it up with her trademark spontaneity. | S |
| ◆ | Although he was a novice and new at the game, Asad knew the others were playing incorrectly. | S |
| ◆ | The fever will soon abate. | S |
| ◆ | I have engaged him to act as my counsel. | S |
| ◆ | The ship was plundered in high seas. | S |
| ◆ | Let me teach you a new way to learn English pronunciation. | S |
| ◆ | By this time next, year I will have taken all my exams. | S |
| ◆ | Some of the dust stays on the furniture. | S |
| ◆ | Despite being the better, we last the match. | S |
| ◆ | What is meaning of RSVP? Respondez Sil Vous Plait | S |
| ◆ | Star devises similar to precedent. | S |
| ◆ | There are immense stretches of space | S |
| ◆ | The writer looked into the luminous swirl of the water Bright. | S |
| ◆ | The writer was reckless with misery: Rash | S |
| ◆ | Churchill would whip his students hard not knowing English = beat. | S |
| ◆ | I had to be vigilant until each mouthful was safely behind my teeth | S |
| ◆ | Mr. Chips has been ragged there a good deal = teased. | S |
| ◆ | The sudden hush as he took his place at the desk on the dais = Silence | S |
| ◆ | The petition before the Court prayed for quashing the appointment orders issued by management. | S |
| ◆ | Onions grow in abundance in this part are hence they are always very cheap here. | S |
| ◆ | Nine members have agreement about the decision, but the tenth one view its different solution critically. | S |
| ◆ | Please see in it that no harm is done to me. | S |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | In many rural areas hospitals are inadequately equipped because of scarcity of funds from the government. | S |
| ◆ | To doctor took out his stethoscope to examine the patient. | S |
| ◆ | Bad news! I am afraid there as been a definite drop in sales since the same period last year. | S |
| ◆ | On account of the increase in sales the software firm has achieved an eight percent rise in net profit. | S |
| ◆ | Even after a century of extensive investigation the relation of the solar cycle to terrestrial weather remains enigmatic | S |
| ◆ | It rains during summer months | S |
| ◆ | I could barely see the sight since it was dark | S |
| ◆ | Unlike the ancient Greeks, we are interested in a person's qualities the things that make each person different from the generation. | S |
| ◆ | Your possessiveness will enhance all the benefits you derived from your hard work. | S |
| ◆ | If the banks desire to maximize profit they should get rid of traditional measure | S |
| ◆ | Research shows that an organization's capacity to later to the customer is changing needs will lead its planning. | S |
| ◆ | The success of the business venture believed his expectations; He never thought | S |
| ◆ | Most students choose to live in student accommodation in the first year of their studies | S |
| ◆ | Unless you work hard you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries. | S |
| ◆ | We must respect the views of our opponents in this matter, even though we cannot agree with them. | S |
| ◆ | Could you sharpen the pencil for me | S |
| ◆ | There is no room in this department. | S |
| ◆ | He is one of my best friends | S |
| ◆ | The scenery of Kashmir is very beautiful | S |
| ◆ | I insisted on having my fee paid | S |
| ◆ | I don't know how to value your qualities. | S |
| ◆ | Her voice is as sweet as that of the nightingale | S |
| ◆ | Please speak in plain English | S |
| ◆ | That colour will not suit your complexion | S |
| ◆ | Be precise in your language | S |
| ◆ | Advertisement will boost you sale. | S |
| ◆ | He is a Rajput by caste | S |
| ◆ | Vegetables are necessary component of a well balanced diet essential | S |
| ◆ | You should respect your parents and teachers | S |
| ◆ | I have engaged him to act as my counsel | S |
| ◆ | Although he was novice and new at the game, Assad knew the others were playing | S |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | The book was published two years ago | S |
| ◆ | He is going to Karachi tomorrow morning | S |
| ◆ | We have had our dinner when it started last night | S |
| ◆ | They say a house divided against itself cannot stand | S |
| ◆ | Saying truth is strange than fiction | S |
| ◆ | You can go to your friend's house as long as you return by 9.00 pm. | S |
| ◆ | There are over 10000 persons at the concert | S |
| ◆ | To have a clean image, stars should better be observed | S |
| ◆ | White flag is known is as a symbol for surrender | S |
| ◆ | Terrorism will die away in the course of time | S |
| ◆ | A multinational means a company have shareholders from than one country | S |
| ◆ | They have no one to blame for the trouble except themselves | S |
| ◆ | To cool one's heels is similar of to be kept waiting | S |
| ◆ | Poor man who know nursed the orphan | S |
| ◆ | The best thing in life are free | S |
| ◆ | She was at the top of the roller coaster | S |
| ◆ | Complete the sentence: | S |
| ◆ | Ali is as tall as Asif | S |
| ◆ | You have to be of 18 to see this film | S |
| ◆ | She will be staying at the hotel until Saturday | S |
| ◆ | Be finished by Friday afternoon | S |
| ◆ | They live in a flat over the shop | S |
| ◆ | We are not in opposition to do all things we promised to do | S |
| ◆ | It is the worst film I have ever seen | S |
| ◆ | We should not hanker after worldly pleasure | S |
| ◆ | I have a one rupee note in my home | S |
| ◆ | While travelling to Karachi, I ran across an old friend of mine | S |
| ◆ | It was too cold to go out last night so we stayed at home | S |
| ◆ | We should not look down upon the poor | S |
| ◆ | A voucher may be payment of bill. | S |
| ◆ | There was so much smoke in the room that I could hardly breathe | S |
| ◆ | If you pay in advance, you will get same concession | S |

## SYNONYMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Synonym of Arrogance is Haughtiness | St |
| ◆ | Synonym of Annihilate is Efface. | St |
| ◆ | Cumbersome is similar to Awkward. | St |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Exemplify is similar to illustrate | St |
| ◆ | Chair is similar to seat | St |
| ◆ | Correct sentence is | |
| ◆ | Imperious is similar to proud | ST |
| ◆ | Luxuriant is similar to abundant. | ST |
| ◆ | Memorable to similar to worth remembering. | ST |
| ◆ | Impose is similar to enforce. | ST |
| ◆ | Censure is similar to disapprove. | ST |
| ◆ | Sonorous is similar to resonant. | ST |
| ◆ | Nascent is similar to emerging. | ST |
| ◆ | Standing is similar to Reputation. | ST |
| ◆ | Imperious is similar to proud. | ST |
| ◆ | Ambiguous means unclear. | ST |
| ◆ | Benign is similar to Gracious. | ST |
| ◆ | Arid is similar to Barren. | ST |
| ◆ | Endemic is similar to prevalent. | ST |
| ◆ | Parity is similar to equivalence. | ST |
| ◆ | Zealot is similar to fanatic. | ST |
| ◆ | Apparel means clothes. | ST |
| ◆ | Anonymous is similar to nameless. | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of exactness is correctness. | ST |
| ◆ | Waylay has nearly the same meaning as Ambush. | ST |
| ◆ | Contributory negligence means to two or more than two defendants. | |
| ◆ | Bonded labour is similar to forced labour. | ST |
| ◆ | Promptly means is similar to at once. | ST |
| ◆ | Cataclysm is similar to upheaval. | ST |
| ◆ | Exemplify is similar to illustrate. | ST |
| ◆ | Nonchalant is similar to cool. | ST |
| ◆ | Outcast is similar to vagabond. | ST |
| ◆ | Partisan is similar to disciple. | ST |
| ◆ | Lurid is similar to painstaking. | ST |
| ◆ | Magniloquent is similar to loquacious. | ST |
| ◆ | Magnitude is similar to enormity | ST |
| ◆ | Elusive is to evasive. | ST |
| ◆ | Parable is opposite to allegory | ST |
| ◆ | Tenacious is similar to hold fasting. | ST |
| ◆ | Bizarre is similar to strange and opposite to normal. | ST |
| ◆ | Capricious is similar to changing | ST |
| ◆ | Disparity is similar to | ST |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Dogmatic is similar to impatient | ST |
| ◆ | Two words go and leave is similar to synonyms. | ST |
| ◆ | Enormous means huge. | S |
| ◆ | The horseman pulled the reins of horse. | ST |
| ◆ | Industrious means diligent | ST |
| ◆ | Commence means begin | ST |
| ◆ | Abase means degrade. | ST |
| ◆ | Cataclysm means upheaval. | ST |
| ◆ | Expedite means hasten. | ST |
| ◆ | Theist is similar to believe. | ST |
| ◆ | Pseudonym is similar to fake name. | ST |
| ◆ | Profane is similar to unholy. | ST |
| ◆ | Dainty is similar to delicate. | ST |
| ◆ | Gorgeous is similar to magnificent | ST |
| ◆ | Negligible is most similar to insignificant | ST |
| ◆ | Beneficial is most similar to advantages. | ST |
| ◆ | Simulate is must similar to excite. | ST |
| ◆ | Predict is most similar to foretell. | ST |
| ◆ | Remote is most similar to distant | ST |
| ◆ | Indifferent is most similar to neutral. | ST |
| ◆ | Deplete is most similar to exhaust | ST |
| ◆ | Synonyms of "to introduce ideas" is instill | ST |
| ◆ | Less than followed by Infra | ST |
| ◆ | To disfigure mean, deface | ST |
| ◆ | Synonyms of "To hesitate" is demur. | ST |
| ◆ | A terrible sudden accident is disaster. | ST |
| ◆ | Means of dubious is doubtful | ST |
| ◆ | Mean of audacity is courage | ST |
| ◆ | Meaning of apparel is clothes | ST |
| ◆ | The same is the synonym to Ditto | ST |
| ◆ | Lazy is the similar to indolent | ST |
| ◆ | Meaning of Enervate is strength | ST |
| ◆ | The synonym of exemplify is illustrate | ST |
| ◆ | Sacrosanct means sacred | ST |
| ◆ | Not the Mr. Chips was boastful or conceited = proud | ST |
| ◆ | And there was this new craze for bicycling = trend | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of cataclysm is catastrophic | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of cumbersome is awkward | ST |
| ◆ | Gorgeous is similar to magnificent | ST |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Synonym of Eminent is famous | ST |
| ◆ | The synonym of cordial is pleasant | ST |
| ◆ | Acumen is the similar to mental sharpen | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of humiliate is disagree | ST |
| ◆ | To wipe out is similar of erase | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of Realm is Empire | ST |
| ◆ | Paucity is similar of scarcity | ST |
| ◆ | Carnivore is similar of an eater of flesh | ST |
| ◆ | Impediment is similar of obstacle | ST |
| ◆ | Nefarious is similar of evil | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of melancholy is sadness | ST |
| ◆ | Enormous means huge | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of complex is complicated | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of malice is hatred | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of sepulchral mournful | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of carnivore is meat eater | ST |
| ◆ | Palliate is similar of alleviate | ST |
| ◆ | Rescind is similar of revoke | ST |
| ◆ | Perpetual is similar eternal | ST |
| ◆ | Similar is meaning to the word bizarre is unusual | ST |
| ◆ | Similar in meaning to the word sluggish is slow | ST |
| ◆ | Synonym of talent is ability | ST |
| ◆ | To lose face is similar of to be humiliated | ST |
| ◆ | The synonym of delete is remove | ST |
| ◆ | The synonym of deficit is shortfall | ST |
| ◆ | The synonym of despair is misery | ST |
| ◆ | The synonym of diligent is hard working | ST |
| ◆ | Dainty is similar to delicate | ST |
| ◆ | Complete the proverb: | |

## ANTONYMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Capricious is opposite to unchanging | At |
| ◆ | Entice is opposite to repel. | At |
| ◆ | Frantic is opposite to sane. | At |
| ◆ | Melancholy is opposite to madness. | At |
| ◆ | Ominous is opposite to promising | At |
| ◆ | Fugitive is opposite to captive | AT |
| ◆ | Entice is opposite to repel. | AT |
| ◆ | Mettle is opposite to cowardly. | AT |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Microcosm is opposite to macrocosm | AT |
| ◆ | Absurd is opposite to Rational | AT |
| ◆ | Modicum is opposite to great amount | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of Hostile is Friendly | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of confine is release | AT |
| ◆ | Despicable is the opposite of worthy to esteem. | AT |
| ◆ | Prophylactic is the opposite of causing disease | AT |
| ◆ | Disjoined has opposite of connected. | AT |
| ◆ | Dormant is opposite to active | AT |
| ◆ | Malevolent is to kindly | AT |
| ◆ | Malign is similar to eulogize. | AT |
| ◆ | Manifest is opposite to obscure | AT |
| ◆ | Flamboyant is opposite to restrained. | AT |
| ◆ | Fiasco is to success | AT |
| ◆ | Sobriety is opposite inebriety. | AT |
| ◆ | Antithesis is opposite to similarity | AT |
| ◆ | Affable is opposite to rude | AT |
| ◆ | Auspicious is opposite to despair. | AT |
| ◆ | Pertinent is opposite to irrelevant. | AT |
| ◆ | Incline is opposite to refuse. | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of contract is-expand. | AT |
| ◆ | Valour is opposite of cowardice | AT |
| ◆ | Restive is the opposite of placid | AT |
| ◆ | Miscellaneous is opposite to similar | AT |
| ◆ | Tranquil is opposite to noisy. | AT |
| ◆ | Talent is most opposite to inability. | AT |
| ◆ | Fluid is most opposite to solid. | AT |
| ◆ | Secret is most opposite to overt. | AT |
| ◆ | Impartial is most opposite to biased. | AT |
| ◆ | Animosity is most opposite to advance. | AT |
| ◆ | Pacify is most opposite to excite | AT |
| ◆ | Common is most opposite to strange | AT |
| ◆ | Pit is most opposite to peak | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of sagacious is foolish | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of dearth is abundance | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of gloomy is lively | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of meticulous is careless | AT |
| ◆ | Antonym of Dwarf is Giant | AT |
| ◆ | Frail is Antonym of strong | AT |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Refuse is the opposite of confess | AT |
| ◆ | Reality is opposite of utopia | AT |
| ◆ | The antonym of frugal is (1. spend thrift) (2. Extravagant) | AT |
| ◆ | Antonym of transparent is opaque | AT |
| ◆ | The antonym of ascend downward | AT |
| ◆ | Antonym of profane is pious | AT |
| ◆ | Antonym of tranquil is turbulent | AT |
| ◆ | Deterrent is opposite of stimulus | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite democracy is dictatorship | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of economize is waste | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of arrival is departure | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of intentional is accidental | AT |
| ◆ | of entice is repel | AT |
| ◆ | Antonym of filthy is clean | AT |
| ◆ | Who is unable to pay his debt called insolvent | |
| ◆ | Opposite of disdain is respect | AT |
| ◆ | Obstinate is opposite of flexible | AT |
| ◆ | Opposite of pertinent is irrelevant | AT |
| ◆ | Restive is opposite of placid | AT |
| ◆ | Antonym of remarkable is inconsequently | AT |
| ◆ | Tall is to short and treachery is to loyalty | AT |

## ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | One who is capable of dealing with many subject is called versatile. | OW |
| ◆ | The person who is unable to pay his debt called "insolvent" | OW |
| ◆ | The husband ruled by his wife is called Henpecked. | OW |
| ◆ | A person who is made to bear the misdeeds of another is called a scapegoat | OW |
| ◆ | Proletarian means member of labour class. | OW |
| ◆ | Alter ego means a close friend. | OW |
| ◆ | Turnip is a rout describes as Napiform. | OW |
| ◆ | Corrigendum means things to be corrected. | OW |
| ◆ | Faux pas means false and incorrect. | LT |
| ◆ | De facto means actual as a fact | LT |
| ◆ | Carte Blanche means full discretion power. | LT |
| ◆ | Lingua France means a common language. | LT |
| ◆ | Seigneurs is a Latin term for unique. | LT |
| ◆ | Euphonious is the opposite of strident. | OW |
| ◆ | Laissez – Faire is similar to non-interference of Govt. in economic affairs. | OW |
| ◆ | When the stock market going down is called Bearish. | OW |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Slump means fall in the price of stock. | OW |
| ◆ | The students who had the flu had a legitimate reason for missing school. They normally have perfect attendance, and their absence that day was in aberration. | OW |
| ◆ | Nida is a meticulous student she reads every page of her text books and studies for house before every test. | OW |
| ◆ | Inflation means that money fall is value. | OW |
| ◆ | The driver was reluctant to take Abdul with him = Hesitant | OW |
| ◆ | Forgery means, fraudulent alteration of writing | OW |
| ◆ | One who cannot die is called as Immortal. | OW |
| ◆ | Polymath is similar to expert of many subjects. | OW |
| ◆ | A group of sheep is called flock | OW |
| ◆ | Sub Judice means Under Judicial condition | LT |
| ◆ | Pros and Cons means for and against | LT |
| ◆ | A person whose a attitude is eat, drink and by merry is called Epicurean | OW |
| ◆ | The word Ethics is derived from Ethos | OW |
| ◆ | Oligarchy is govt by small group of persons. | OW |
| ◆ | Hedonism is to gain maximum pleasure | OW |
| ◆ | When the stock market is rising is called Bullish | OW |

## ACTIVE PASSIVE VOICE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ◆ | Turn to passive voice: The dealer has sold the car (The car been sold by the dealer | AP |
| ◆ | Similar relationship | |
| ◆ | All agreed to what I proposed: **Passive Voice** | AP |
| ◆ | What I proposed was agreed by all. | |
| ◆ | She was compensated for the loss of her belonging | P |
| ◆ | "Stone strikes on my head | AP |
| ◆ | Active: somebody has slept in my bed | AP |
| ◆ | Active voice: we could have a strange noise in the dark | AP |
| ◆ | Passive voice: A strange noise was heard in the dark | AP |



# COMPLETE SOLUTION

## WORDS MEANING

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Asylum | A place for refugee protection | پناہ گزینوں کیلئے تحفظ کی جگہ |
| 2. | Braille | System of reading for the blind | نابینا لوگوں کے پڑھنے کا طریقہ |
| 3. | Détente | Cessation of strained relations | تعلقات میں کشیدگی میں کمی |
| 4. | Junta | A military government that has taken power. | اقدار پر قابض لوگ |
| 5. | D-day | A day when parachute men were dropped in France, an important day | دن جب پیراشوٹرز فرانس میں اترے، اہم دن |
| 6. | Blitzkrieg | Lightning speed of war | یلغار کرنا / جنگ بھڑکانا |
| 7. | Apogee | The point in the orbit of the moon when it full .......... | عروج / مصنوعی سیٹلائٹ کا سب سے اونچا حصہ |
| 8. | Cryptography | The study of secret writing | رموزیات میں لکھنے کا فن |
| 9. | Cash crop | The crop which is grown only for sale rather than to the farmer's own use | فصل جو کسان فروخت کیلئے اگاتے ہیں |
| 10. | Zakat year | Hijra year commencing on the first day of Ramazan Last day of Shaban | ہجری سال |
| 11. | Big Ben | A big clock on the tower of British parliament | برطانوی پارلیمنٹ کے ٹاور پر لگی بڑی گھڑی |
| 12. | Bethlehem | Bethlehem is a birth place of Jesus Christ | یسوع مسیح کی جائے پیدائش |
| 13. | Broadway | In New York famous for cinema's | نیویارک میں سینماہاوں کیلئے مشہور روڈ |
| 14. | Autopsy | It is post-mortem examination of the body. | جسم کا پوسٹ مارٹم کسی کا |
| 15. | Alma mater | One's college or university | کالج / یونیورسٹی |
| 16. | Ahead | A stupid person | ایک احمق شخص |
| 17. | Adversary | Opponent | مخالف |
| 18. | Enthusiastically | A lot of excitement about........ | گرمجوشی کے ساتھ / جذباتی ہو کر |
| 19. | Geologist | A person who studies rocks and soils is a geologist | شخص جو زمین اور چٹانوں کا مطالعہ کرتا ہے |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | Slump | Sudden fall in price | سرد بازاری / معاشی اصطلاح |
| 21. | Igloo | A dome-shaped Eskimo house typically built from blocks of solid snow | ٹھوس برف کے بلاکس سے تعمیر کردہ ایک گنبد نما اسکو گھر |
| 22. | Bourgeoisie | Middle class with means of production | درمیانی طبقہ جو پیداوار کے وسائل پر قابض ہے |
| 23. | Contraband | Goods that are illegally taken into or out of a country | سمگلنگ |
| 24. | Above board | Trust worthy person | قابل اعتبار فرد |
| 25. | Catastrophe | Disaster | قدرتی آفت |
| 26 | Delibes | A writer that can be effaced | لکھائی جو مٹائی جاسکے |
| 27 | Inexplicable | That which can't be explained | ناقابل وضاحت |
| 28 | Zealot | Fanatic | پرجوش |
| 29 | Alter ego | Close friend | قریبی دوست |
| 30 | Milky way | The galaxy to which the solar system belongs | گلیکسی جو نظام شمسی سے تعلق رکھتا ہے |
| 31 | Humidity | Wetness in the atmosphere | فضا میں تری نمی |
| 32 | Dry air | Bad conductor of electricity | بجلی کا ناقص کنڈکٹر |
| 33 | Fossils | The remains (or an impression) of a plant or animal that existed | پودے یا جانور کی باقیات {یا ایک تاثر} جو گزشتہ دور میں موجود تھے |
| 34 | Physiology | The scientific study of the normal function of living things. | [علم حیوانات و نباتات] |
| 35 | Botany | Study of plant life. | پودوں کی زندگی کا مطالعہ |
| 36 | White dwarf | A small star that is near the end of its life and is very dense. | زیادہ کثافت اور شدید درجہ حرارت والا چھوٹا ستارہ |
| 37 | Topology | Branch of mathematics | ریاضی کی ایک شاخ |
| 38 | Sericulture | Art of silkworm breading | ریشم کے کیڑے پیدا کرنے کا فن |
| 39 | Constellation | A group of stars in the heavens | آسمان پر ستاروں کا گروپ |
| 40 | Radium | Naturally activated | قدرتی طور پر عمل میں |
| 41 | Liquids | In cash or easily convertible to cash | رقم یا اثاثہ جو آسانی سے کیش ہو سکے |



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|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | Decibel | A measure of sound level | آواز کے لیول کی پیمائش |
| 43 | Respiration | Breathing | سانس لینا |
| 44 | Dog star | The brighter star visible from earth | سب سے روشن ستارہ |
| 45 | Weathering | Decomposition of rocks | ہوا پانی اور بارش سے پتھروں کا ٹوٹنا |
| 46 | Equinox | The date when the days and night have an equal duration | وہ تاریخ جب دن اور رات کا دورانیہ مساوی ہوتا ہے |
| 47 | Laser | A beam of monochromatic coherent light | روشنی کی شعاعیں بڑھانے کا آلہ |
| 48 | Gene | An elementary unit of heredity | مورثہ، مورثیت کی اکائی |
| 49 | Hibernation | The habit of some animals of sleeping through the winter month | کچھ جانوروں کی موسم سرما کے کچھ مہینے سو کے گزارنے کی عادت |
| 50 | Photosphere | The bright surface of sun. | سورج کی 500 میل گہری چمکدار سطح [روشنی کا گولا] |
| 51 | Forgery | Fraudulent alteration of writing | جعل سازی |
| 52 | Sine die | Indefinite period | غیر متعین دورانیہ |
| 53 | Casting vote | Deciding vote | فیصلہ کن ووٹ |
| 54 | Protocol | A system of rules/a formal international agreement specialized computer language | ضابطہ اصول / طے شدہ عالمی معاہدہ / کمپیوٹر کی خاص زبان |
| 55 | Agenda | List of matter's discussed in a meeting | کارروائی نامہ / پیش نامہ |
| 56 | Premium is paid by | Premium is an amount of money paid policy for an insurance | انشورنس حاصل کرنے کیلئے کسی بھی کمپنی کی ادا کردہ رقم |
| 57 | Mantra | A word with spiritual power | منتر |
| 58 | Somnambulism | Walk in sleep | نیند میں چلنا |
| 59 | Macroeconomics | Study of large economic systems | معاشیات کی ایسی شاخ جس میں تبدیلی کا مطالعہ کیا جاتا ہے |
| 60 | Chauvinism | Strong belief that your country is important | وطن پرستی |
| 61 | Bonanza | Situation where large profits are made | ایسا موقع جس میں زیادہ منافع کمایا جاسکے / خوشحال |
| 62 | Amicus curiae | A friend of court | عدالت کے ساتھ کسی قانونی معاملے میں تعاون کرنے والا |
| 63 | Portmanteau | Large box | بڑا ڈبہ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | Nom de plume | Pen names | قلمی نام |
| 65 | Banana republic | A poor country with corrupt rulers. | غریب جمہوریت |
| 66 | Hegemony | Control by one country polarization over others | اجارہ داری |
| 67 | Suo Moto | An action initiated by Supreme Court itself | سپریم عدالت کا خود سے لیا ہوا ایکشن |
| 68 | Anarchist | A person who does not like any system | انتشاری |
| 69 | Leading question | A question to get the answer you want | اپنے مطلب کا جواب لینے والا سوال |
| 70 | Fair weather friends | Friend who supports are ......... when it is easy & convenient to do so. | مطلبی دوست / جھوٹا دوست |
| 71 | Tilla Jogian | A place near Ding Jhelum | اس جگہ کا تذکرہ وجت پر لکھی ہوئی لمبی نظم ہیر رانجھا میں ہے |
| 72 | To lionize a person. | To treat a person as a celebrity | مشہور یا اہم شخصیت کی حیثیت سے سلوک کرنا |
| 73 | Keep one's own counsel | To keep your opinions secret. | اپنے معاملات و خیالات کو پوشیدہ رکھنا |
| 74 | An above board person | Trustworthy person | قابل اعتماد شخص |
| 75 | Mullah do piazza | Mullah do Piazza is a character of a series of folk tales | افسانوی کردار |
| 76 | Spain literally means | Land of (the rabbits) | خرگوشوں کی زمین |
| 77 | Once in a blue moon | Very rarely | شاذ و نادر وقوع پذیر ہونا |
| 78 | To hit below the belt | Unfair/Cruel | نامناسب |
| 79 | Hung parliament | When there is no single political party has an outright majority | جہاں کسی بھی ایک سیاسی پارٹی کو واضح اکثریت نا ملے |
| 80 | Petticoat government | A government runs by women | عورتوں کی حکومت |
| 81 | Deficit financing | Govt. spending by borrowing | خسارے کی سرمایہ کاری |
| 82 | Corrigendum | Thing to be corrected | درستگی لائق غلطیاں |
| 83 | Faux pas | False and incorrect step | غلط قدم |
| 84 | Proletarian | Member of labour class | مزدور طبقہ کے لوگ |
| 85 | Lingua franca | A common language | مشترکہ زبان |



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|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | Contributory negligence | If a person is injured owing to his own negligence, the injured would not be entitled to any damages | خود غفلتی |
| 87 | Portfolio | A set of investment in stock market | سٹاک مارکیٹ میں لگائی گئی رقم |
| 88 | Flock | A group of sheep | بھیڑوں کا ریوڑ |
| 89 | Isthmus | Narrow piece of land connecting larger land areas | زمین کے بڑے رقبوں سے ملحقہ زمین کا چھوٹا سا ٹکڑا |
| 90 | Barzakh | Period between death and day of judgment | موت اور قیامت کے درمیان والا وقت |
| 91 | to face the music | To bear the consequences | نتائج کو برداشت کرنا |
| 92 | pre-history | Absence of recorded history | محفوظ تاریخ کی عدم دستیابی |
| 93 | telepathy | Communication by means other than sensory perceptions. | طرز فکر کی حسوں کے بغیر بات دوسرے تک پہنچانا |
| 94 | Inflation | Money falls in value | پیسہ کی قدر کم ہونا |
| 95 | de-jure | By law | قانون کے مطابق |

# SYNONYMS

| No. | Words | Meaning | Words | Meanings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | APE | نقل کرنا | Hesitate | ہچک، جھجک |
| | Mimic | | Demur | شش و پنج / تاخیر |
| 2 | Callous | بے حس | Accident | حادثہ |
| | Insensitive | بے حس | Disaster | قدرتی آفات |
| 3 | Harmonious, Melodious | شیریں، ہم آہنگ | Amiable, Friendly | دوستانہ |
| | Arid | بنجر | Banish | دربدر کرنا |
| | Barren | بانجھ | Expel | نکال دینا |
| 4 | Lurid | سنسنی خیز، بھیانک | Brazen | بے شرم |
| | Sensational | | Shameless | بے شرم |
| 5 | Abhorrence | شدید نفرت | Frightened | خوفزدہ |
| | Extreme hatred | شدید نفرت | Afraid | خوفزدہ |
| 6 | Lassitude | تھکن، سستی | Alma mater | کسی کا کالج / یونیورسٹی |
| | Tiredness | تھکن | One's college or university | کسی کا کالج / یونیورسٹی |
| 7 | Talent | قدرتی صلاحیت | Deplete | استعمال کر لینا |
| | Ability | صلاحیت | Exhaust | استعمال کر لینا |
| 8 | Abundant | بکثرت | Prolong | بڑھانا |
| | Plentiful | بکثرت | Extend | توسیع دینا |
| 9 | Audacious | نڈر | Distort | مروڑنا |
| | Courageous | نڈر | Deform | مروڑنا |
| 10 | Commence | شروع | Predict | پیشن گوئی |
| | Begin | شروع کرنا | Foretell | پیشن گوئی |
| 11 | Feeble | کمزور | Remote | بعید / دور |



| No. | Words | Meaning | Words | Meanings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weak | کمزور | Distant | دور |
| 12 | Enormous | بہت بڑا | Indifferent | لاتعلق |
| | Huge | بہت بڑا | Neutral | غیر جانبدار |
| 13 | Respectful | مؤدب | Beneficial | مفید |
| | Deserving respect | عزت کا مستحق | Advantageous | مفید |
| 14 | Benevolent | سخی | Simulate, pretend | بھڑکانا، نقل کرنا / مصنوعی |
| | Generous | فیاض | Excite | جوش دلانا |
| 15 | Anonymous | گمنام | Negligible | حقیر |
| | Nameless | گمنام | Insignificant | معمولی |
| 16 | Amiable | دوستانہ | Kin | رشتہ |
| | Friendly | دوستانہ | Relative | رشتہ دار |
| 17 | Dubious | مشکوک | Fraud | دھوکہ دہی |
| | Doubtful | مشکوک | Imposter | مکار |
| 18 | Audacity | جرات | Arrogance | تکبر |
| | Courage | ہمت | Haughtiness | غرور |
| 19 | Apparel | ملبوسات | Annihilate | بڑی تعداد میں خاتمہ کرنا |
| | Clothes | کپڑے | Efface | مٹا |
| 20 | To disfigure | بگاڑنا | Chair | کرسی |
| | Deface | بگاڑنا | Seat | نشست |
| 21 | Imperious | متکبر | Apparel^ | ملبوسات |
| | Proud | فخر | Clothes | کپڑے |
| 22 | Luxuriant | فرواں، گھنا، اکثیر | Exactness | درستگی |
| | Abundant | بکثرت | Faultlessness | غلطی نہ کرنا |
| 23 | Memorable | یادگار | Waylay | گھات لگا کر بیٹھنا |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Worth Remembering | یادرکھنے کے قابل | Ambush | گھات |
| 24 | Impose | ٹھونسنا | Tentative | آزمائشی / تجرباتی، عارضی |
| | Enforce | نافذ کرنا | Experimental, Unconfirmed | تجرباتی |
| 25 | Alter | بدل | Promptly | فوری طور پر |
| | Change | تبدیل کرنا | At Once | ایک ہی بار میں |
| 26 | Censure | مذمت کرنا | Cataclysms | آفت |
| | Disapprove | ناپسند کرنا | Upheaval | کھلبلی |
| 27 | Sonorous | بلند آواز | Dormant | خوابیدہ |
| | Resonant | گونجدار آواز | Inert | ساکن |
| 28 | Nascent | نوزائیدہ | Nonchalant | بے فکر |
| | Emerging | ابھرتی ہوئی | Cool | |
| 29 | Out standing | شاندار | Outcast | آوارہ گرد |
| | Reputation | شان و شوکت | Vagabond | آوارہ منش |
| 30 | Industrious | محنتی | Partisan | شریک، ہمراہ |
| | Diligent | محنتی | Disciple | شاگرد |
| 31 | Abase | ذلیل کرنا | Eminent | ممتاز |
| | Degrade | تذلیل کرنا | Famous | مشہور |
| 32 | Cataclysms | آفت | Sub judice | عدالت کے تحت |
| | Upheaval | کھلبلی | Under Judicial Condition | زیر عدالت |
| 33 | Expedite | عجلت کرنا | Pros and Cons | حق میں اور خلاف ہونا |
| | Hasten | جلدی | For And Against | کے لیے اور کسی کے خلاف |
| 34 | Magisterial | حاکمانہ | Inveigh | پھٹکارنا |
| | Authoritative | حاکمانہ | Remonstrate | رد کرنا/احتجاج کرنا |
| 35 | Zealot | پرجوش | Nonchalant | بے تعلقہ |



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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fanatic | جنونی | Dispassionate | بے تعلقہ |
| 36 | De Jure | قانون کے مطابق | Defiant | گستاخ |
| | By Right | حق سے | Disobedient | نافرمان |
| 37 | Theist | خدا کے وجود کا قائل | Partisan | جانبدار |
| | Believer | مومن | Supporter | حامی |
| 38 | Pseudonym | جعلی نام | Devilish | شیطانیت سے متعلق |
| | Fake Name | جعلی نام | Satanic | شیطانی |
| 39 | Profane | ناپاک | Radiant | چمکدار |
| | Unholy | ناپاک | Glowing | چمکتا دمکتا |
| 40 | Dainty | لذیذ / نفیس | Infinitesimal | نہایت چھوٹا |
| | Delicate | نازک | Minuscule | بہت چھوٹا |
| 41 | Gorgeous | خوبصورت | Cheeky | بدتمیزی |
| | Magnificent | شاندار | Impudent | بدتمیز |
| 42 | Ambiguous | مبہم | Obdurate | ہٹ دھرم |
| | Unclear | واضح نہ ہونا | Stubborn | ضدی |
| 43 | Banning | پابندی عائد کرنا | Rebate | تخفیف کرنا/کمی کرنا |
| | Restrict | روکنا | Discount | کم کرنا |
| 44 | Endemic | ملکی یا علاقائی بیماری | Hypothetical | قیاسی |
| | Prevalent | پھیلی ہوئی وبا | Speculative | قیاسی |
| 45 | Malice | نفرت | Ignominy | بے عزتی |
| | Hatred | نفرت | Humiliations | تذلیل |
| 47 | Cartographer | نقشہ نویس | Nettled | مشتعل |
| | Map maker | نقشہ نویس | Annoyed | مشتعل |
| 48 | Fugitive | مفرور | Culpable | قابل گرفت / مجرم |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Absconder | بھگوڑا | Guilty | قصوروار |
| 49 | Posthumous | بعد از موت | To wipe out | صفایا کر دینا |
| | After death | بعد از موت | Eradicate | نابود کر دینا |
| 50 | Cataclysm | آفت | Humiliate | ذلیل کرنا |
| | Catastrophe | تباہی | Disgrace | بے عزتی |
| 51 | Nonchalant | بے تعلق | Acumen | دماغی تیزی |
| | Dispassionate | غیر جانبدار | Mental sharpness | دماغی تیزی |
| 52 | Conjecture | قیاس آرائی | Cordial | خوش اخلاق |
| | To guess | اندازہ لگانا | Pleasant | خوشگوار |
| 53 | Document | دستاویز | Diligent | محنتی |
| | Thesaurus | معجم / لغت | Hardworking | محنتی |
| 54 | Dainty | لذیذ | Despair | ناامیدی |
| | Delicate | عمدہ | Misery | بدنصیبی |
| 55 | Icon | نقش | Delete | صاف کرنا |
| | Symbol | نشان | Remove | مٹانا |
| 56 | Complex | پیچیدگی | Fanatical | کٹر |
| | Complicate | پیچیدہ | Obsessive | وہ شخص جس پر کچھ طاری ہو جائے |
| 57 | Indolent | ھڈ حرام | Pledge | گروی |
| | Lazy | سست | promise | وعدہ |
| 58 | Ditto | بات دہرانا / ویسے ہی، ٹھیک اسی طرح سے | Opportune | مناسب |
| | The same | وہی / دوبارہ | Appropriate | موزوں |
| 59 | Abridge | خلاصہ کرنا | Ijma | اجماع |
| | To shorten | تلخیص کرنا | Consensus | اجماع |
| 60 | Carnivore | گوشت خور | Montage | ٹکڑے جوڑ کر تصویر کو مکمل کرنا |



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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Eater of flash | گوشت خور | Combination of images | تصویر کو ملانا |
| 61 | Adjacent | متصل | Hermitic | جس میں سے ہوا کا گزر نا ہو |
| | Contiguous | ملحق | Airtight | جس میں سے ہوا کا گزر نا ہو |
| 62 | Engrossed | مشغول | Inclement | درشت / بے رحم |
| | Absorbed | کھویا ہوا | Rough | خاکہ |
| 63 | Feasible | قابل عمل | Churlish | بدتمیز |
| | Practicable | قابل عمل | Vulgar | بدسلیقہ |
| 64 | Pounder | غور و خوض کرنا | Succinct | مختصر |
| | Think over | سوچ بچار کرنا | Concise | تلخیص |
| 65 | Adhere | چپک جانا | idiosyncrasy | خاص انداز |
| | Stick | جڑ جانا | Peculiarly | انوکھے انداز سے |
| 66 | Gratuitous | غیر ضروری / مفت میں | Mourning | ماتم |
| | Unasked for | نامطلوب | Grieving | غمزدہ ہونا |
| 67 | Inhabitant | رہائشی | Hindering | رکاوٹ ڈالنا |
| | Dweller | رہائشی | Obstruct | رکاوٹ ڈالنا |
| 68 | Stoic | صابرانہ / بہادر | Fabricate | تیار کرنا |
| | Indifferent to pain and pleasure | صابرانہ | Manufacture | تیار کرنا |
| 69 | Saucy | ڈھیٹ | Audacious | دلیر |
| | Impudent | ڈھیٹ | Fearless | نڈر |
| 70 | Benediction | دعائے حفاظت | Complacent | مطمئن |
| | Blessing | دعائیں | Self-satisfied | مطمئن |
| 71 | Vibrate | پرجوش | Enervate | کمزور کرنا |
| | Spirited | زندہ دل | Weaken | کمزور کرنا |
| 72 | Amnesia | یادداشت کی کمی | Subsequent, Upcoming | اگلا |

| | Loss of memory | یادداشت کی کمی | Alternative | متبادل |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | Mala fide | بدنیتی | Coagulate | منجمند ہونا |
| | An in bad faith | بدنیتی سے | Solidify | ٹھوس ہونا |
| 74 | Eyewash | دھوکہ | Ebb | زوال |
| | Misleading statements | غلط بیانی | Ruin | تباہی |
| 75 | Helter skelter | شدید بے چینی | Make away with | کچھ اڑا کر لے جانا |
| | In disorderly confusion | شدید بے چینی | Depart in haste to steal | جلدی سے کچھ چرا کے بھاگنا |
| 76 | Het up | آگ بگولہ ہونا | Limped | صاف شفاف |
| | agitated | ناراض اور بے چین | Clear | واضح |
| 77 | To involve | شامل کرنا | Implicate | الجھانا |

## ANTONYMS

| No | Words | Meaning | Antonyms | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jaundiced | متعصب | Unbiased | بغیر تعصب کے |
| 2 | Robust | مضبوط | Weak | کمزور |
| 3 | Turpitude | خباثت | Virtue | نیکی |
| 4 | Secular | لادینی | Clerical | مذہبی پیشوا کے متعلق |
| 5 | Unruly | بے قابو | Obedient | فرماں بردار |
| 6 | Filthy | گندہ | Clean | صاف ستھرا |
| 7 | Perish | مرجانا | Survive | بچ جانا |
| 8 | Deteriorate | بگڑنا | Improve | بہتری آنا |
| 9 | Transparent | شفاف | Opaque | غیر شفاف |
| 10 | Amateur | غیر پیشہ ور | Professional | پیشہ ور |
| 11 | Sagacious | ہوشیار | Foolish | بیوقوف |
| 12 | Dearth | کم مقدار | Abundance | کثرت |



| No | Words | Meaning | Antonyms | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Gloomy | افسردہ | Lively | زندہ دل |
| 14 | Meticulous | محتاط | Careless | لاپروا |
| 15 | Pacify | اطمینان دلانا | Excite | بھڑکانا |
| 16 | Continue | جاری | Pause | رکا ہوا |
| 17 | Common | عام | Strange, Race | شاذ و نادر |
| 18 | Secret | پوشیدہ | Overt | آشکار |
| 19 | Impartial | غیر جانبدار | Biased | یک طرفہ |
| 20 | Animosity | بغض | Love | محبت |
| 21 | Withdraw | واپس ہونا | Advance | آگے بڑھنا |
| 22 | Talent | قابلیت | Inability | صلاحیت نہ ہونا |
| 23 | Assure | یقینی | Unsure | غیر یقینی |
| 24 | Fluid | بہنے والا مادہ | Solid | جامد |
| 25 | Capricious | دلنے والا، صلاحی، غلط رویہ | Unchanging | نابدلنے والا |
| 26 | Entice | پھانسہ دینا | Rebel | رد کر دینا |
| 27 | Frantic | دیوانگی | Sane | باشعور |
| 28 | Melancholy | غمگینی | Cheerfulness | شادمانی |
| 29 | Ominous | بدشگون | Auspicious | دھمکی آمیز/نیک شگون |
| 30 | Mettle | جرات | Cowardly | بزدلانا |
| 31 | Microcosm | عالم اصغر | Macrocosm | عالم اکبر |
| 32 | Absurd | غیر معقول | Rational | معقول |
| 33 | Modicum | تھوڑی مقدار | Great Amount | زیادہ مقدار |
| 34 | Contract | سکڑنا | Expand | پھیلانا |
| 35 | Sumptuous | بیش قیمت | Restrained | ممنوع |
| 36 | Lack Luster | بلا چمک | Vibrant | گونجدار |

| 37 | Hostile | مخالف | Friendly | دوستانہ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | Pardon | معاف کرنا | Punish | سزا دینا |
| 39 | Perish | مرجانا | Survive | گزارا کرنا |
| 40 | Deteriorate | خراب کرنا | Improve | بہتر کرنا |
| 41 | Transparent | شفاف | Opaque | غیر شفاف |
| 42 | Amateur | شوقین | Professional | پیشہ ور |
| 43 | Democracy | جمہوریت | Dictatorship | آمریت |
| 44 | Detain | روک کے رکھنا | Release | چھوڑنا |
| 45 | Pit | گڑا | Peak | بلندی |
| 46 | Fugitive | مفرور ہونا | Captive | قیدی |
| 47 | Valour | ملائم کپڑا / بہادری | Cowardice | بزدلی |
| 48 | Restive | بے چین | Placid | پرسکون |
| 49 | Exonerate | بے قصور ٹھہرانا | Accuse | قصور ٹھہرانا |
| 50 | Commodious | کشادہ | Limited | محدود |
| 51 | Euphonious | خوبصورت آواز | Strident | کانوں کا پردہ پھاڑ دینے والی آواز |
| 52 | Miscellaneous | مختلف طرح کا | Similar | مشابہ |
| 53 | tranquil | پرامن | Noisy | پرشور |
| 54 | Auspicious | پرامید | Despair | ناامید |
| 55 | Pertinent | معقول | Irrelevant | غیر معقول |
| 56 | Incline | راضی ہونا | Refuse | رد کرنا |
| 57 | Confine | محدود ہونا | Release | چھوڑنا |
| 58 | Marvelous | نہایت عمدہ | Ordinary | معمولی |
| 59 | Despicable | گھٹیا | Worthy of Esteem | باعزت |
| 60 | Disjointed | ٹوٹا ہوا | Connected | منسلک یا جڑا ہوا |



| 61 | Lurid | سنسنی خیز | Dull | بے حس کرنا |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | Magniloquent | شاندار طریقہ سے بولنا | Common place | عام طریقہ سے |
| 63 | Magnitude | وسعت | Small | چھوٹا |
| 64 | Malevolent | کینہ پرور | Kind | ہمدرد |
| 65 | Malign | بدنام کرنا | Eulogize | قصیدہ خوانی کرنا |
| 66 | Manifest | واضح کرنا | Obscure | دھندلا کرنا |
| 67 | Flamboyant | بھڑکیلا | Restrained | چوکنا |
| 68 | Fiasco | ذلت آمیز ناکامی | Success | کامیابی |
| 69 | Validate | جائز قرار دینا | Disapprove | غلط سمجھا |
| 70 | Euphonious | خوشگوار آواز والا | Cacophonic | بے سُرا |
| 71 | Sobriety | سنجیدگی | Inebriety | مدہوشی |
| 72 | Tenacious | مضبوطی سے پکڑنا | Loose | ڈھیلا |
| 73 | Listenable | سننے کے قابل | Tremulous | لرزتی ہوئی آواز |
| 74 | Antithesis | متضاد | Similarity | مشابہت |
| 75 | Affable | ملنسار | Rude | بداخلاق |
| 76 | Bizarre | نرالا | Normal | عموی |
| 77 | Cacophony | شور جیسی تیز آواز | Applause | تالی بجا کے ستائش کرنا |
| 78 | Disparity | عدم مساوات | Elocution | بولنے کا فن |
| 79 | Dogmatic | اپنے عقیدے پر مستحکم | Tentative | اندازہ |
| 80 | Validate | توثیق کرنا | Disprove | غلط ثابت کرنا |
| 81 | Deterioration | بگاڑنا | Improve | سدھارنا |
| 82 | Incongruous | غیر مطابق | Harmonious | ہم آہنگ |
| 83 | Inert | ساکن | Active | متحرک |
| 84 | Pacific | امن پھیلانا | Aggressive | جارحانہ |
| 85 | Indolent | کاہل | Energetic | چست چالاک |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | Meanderings | بل کھاتا ہوا | Straight | سیدھا |
| 87 | Economy | بچت | Extravagance | فضول خرچی |
| 88 | Frugal | کفایت شعار | Spendthrift | فضول خرچ |
| 89 | Oblivion | بھول جانا | Awareness | آگاہ رہنا |
| 90 | Restive | پریشان | Placid | پُرامن |
| 91 | Disdain | حقارت | Respect | عزت |
| 92 | Indignation | شدید غصہ | Complacency, glee | اطمینان |
| 93 | Obstinate | ہٹ دھرمی/ضدی | Docile, Submissive | مان جانے والا |
| 94 | Remarkable | قابل تعریف | Inconsequential | غیر اہم |
| 95 | Utopia | مثالی جگہ | Reality | حقیقت |
| 96 | Confess | تسلیم کرنا | Deny | انکار کرنا |
| 97 | Frail | کمزور | Strong | مضبوط |
| 98 | Dwarf | چھوٹے قد کا | Giant | دیو قامت |
| 99 | Denounce | علانیہ خلاف ہونا | Defend | دفاع کرنا |
| 100 | Deplete | خرچ کر دینا | Replenish | بھر دینا |
| 101 | Impound | ضبط کرنا | Release | چھوڑ دینا |
| 102 | Profane | کفریہ | Pious | دیندار |
| 103 | Obscure | مبہم | Explicate | وضاحت کرنا |
| 104 | Clarity | صراحت | Confusion | ذہنی الجھاؤ |
| 105 | Relinquish | ترک کر دینا | Assume | اختیار کرنا |
| 106 | Brittle | نازک / اکھڑ مزاج | Tough, wise | مشکل سمجھدار |
| 107 | Factious | اختلاف رائے | Serious | سنجیدہ |
| 108 | Fatuous | احمق | Keen | بصیرت والا |
| 109 | Capricious | من موجی | Certain | پُراعتماد |



# CHOOSE A CORRECT WORD

## Sentence Completion

1. She felt ***nervous*** when she went on stage.
2. The horseman pulled the ***reins*** of the horse.
3. He jumped off the bus while it ***was*** moving.
4. He runs ***faster*** than his brother.
5. His silence ***is tantamount*** to refusal.
6. Do you think Aslam is ***capable*** of passing his driving test of his attempt?
7. Have you ***replied*** to Amjad's letter?
8. When you buy a new shoes make sure they are the right ***measure.***
9. When you travel on bus or train you must pay your ***fare.***
10. Complete the idiom proverb: a sleeping fox catches no **poultry**.
11. There was so much smoke in the room that I could hardly ***breathe.***
12. No answer accurately is more important than to ***finish quickly.***
13. Vitamins ***deficiency*** can lead to illness.
14. Advertisement will ***boost*** your sale.
15. Only six hundred people live in this ***village.***
16. What is the ***route*** to London by air?
17. He took time to read, the draft for the wanted to go through is ***carefully.***
18. Obstacles are placed in the path of life not to be boggled at but to be ***surmounted.***
19. A person who expects good **things.**
20. To make a clean breast of something is to ***confess.***
21. The atmosphere was quite ***pleasant.***
22. Vitamins ***deficiency*** can lead to illness.
23. A policeman was killed and forty laborers wounded in the ***fight*** between a band of strikers and the police yesterday.
24. Advertisement will ***boost*** your sale.
25. He is a Rajpoot by ***caste.***
26. You ***should*** respect your parents and teachers.
27. There is no ***room*** in this compartment.
28. He is one of my best ***friends.***
29. The ***scenery*** of Kashmir is very beautiful.
30. I did not know ***how*** to value your qualities.
31. One who cannot die is called ***Immortal.***
32. Please speak in ***plain*** English.
33. That color will not ***suit*** your complexion.
34. There are not ***many*** people here.
35. Be ***precise*** in your language.
36. The boat sailed ***under*** the bridge.
37. Could you ***sharp*** the pencil for me?

38. We must respect the views of our ***opponents*** in this matter even though we can't agree with them.
39. The district magistrate has agreed to ***waive*** the rule and reduce the amount in deserving cases.
40. It's important that students study at university learned to work ***independently***.
41. I could ***barely*** see the sight since it was dark
42. Unlike the ancient Greeks we are interested in a person's ***qualities*** the things that make each person different from the general.
43. Your ***possessiveness*** will ***enhance*** all the benefits you derived from your hard work.
44. The success of business venture ***be lied*** his expectations he never thought that the firm would prosper.
45. The doctor took out his ***stethoscope*** to examine the patient.
46. If you ***pay*** in advance you will get some concession.
47. Bad news I am afraid there has been a ***definite*** drop in sales. Since the same period last year.
48. It ***rains*** during summer months.
49. Onions grow in ***abundance*** in this part and hence they are always very cheap here.
50. When my father went to school the boys and girls were taught in ***separate*** classes.
51. I tried to ***persuade*** him to accept my suggestions but I failed.
52. Normally he is very ***obedient*** in his behavior but on that occasion he behaved very aggressively
53. I have been awake ***since*** four o'clock.
54. There is no need of any proof because everything is very ***obvious.***
55. The students were not willing to ***take*** the examination.
56. Most of the students choose to live in student ***accommodation*** in the first year of their studies as it is convenient and affordable.
57. ***Unless*** you work hard you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries.
58. Mr. Aslam was immediately promoted to when his boss saw how ***assiduous*** he was.
59. We had a beautiful view of valley through the ***window.***
60. That was an ***abridged*** edition of the book.
61. She never ***wrote*** to him in the past.
62. One who is capable of dealing with many subjects is called ***in solvent***.
63. When I told my mom I would come home at 1 am she ***had a caw***: **my mom was not happy.**
64. It is the better for you to comply **with** your parents' wishes.
65. The lecture **delivered** yesterday was really impressive.
66. He would enjoy this, if he **were** present.
67. After the concert every one **raised** and clapped.
68. The horseman pulled the **reins** of the horse.
69. He ***turned a deaf ear*** to my advices.
70. The police must **collect** enough evidence to ensure his conviction.
71. The **mundane** party was lackluster, but impulsive Sarah did her best to liven it up with her



72. Although he was a **novice** and new at the game, Asad knew the others were playing incorrectly.
73. Naida is a **meticulous** student she reads textbooks and studies for hours before every test.
74. The students who had the flu had a (n) **legitimate** reason for missing school. They normally have perfect attendance and their absence that day was an **aberration**.
75. The fever will soon **abate**.
76. I have engaged him to act as my **counsel**.
77. The ship was **plundered** in high seas.
78. I thanked him for **showing** me the post office.
79. Could you **sharpen** the pencil for me?
80. This work is **beyond** his capacity.
81. He Jumped off the bus while it **was moving**.
82. Make hay **while** the sun shines.
83. When she saw the thief she **rushed** to her room.
84. Many factors are **responsible** for the occurrence.
85. He refused to join the army because it was against his **convictions**.
86. Some of the villagers believe in the **existence** of ghost.
87. Exports in chemicals and sugar sectors have **registered** a phenomenal rise this year.
88. He was a fair minded person and whenever he arbitrated, his verdict was **disinterested**.
89. To play into another's hand is to put one self under another's **control**.
90. Let me **teach** you a new way to learn English pronunciation.
91. I am so **bored** with my class that I want to quit.
92. They have put speed bumps on the road to **avoid** accidents.
93. By this time next year, ***I will*** **have taken** all my exams
94. Some of the dust **stays** on the furniture.
95. **Despite being** the better team, we lost the match.
96. You can't go because it is **raining** heavily.
97. Which represents pause in the sentence? **Comma**
98. The book **was published** two years ago.
99. He **will go** to Karachi tomorrow morning.
100. We **have had** our dinner when it started raining last night.
101. Will you wait ***till*** I return?
102. Do you see **the** blue sky?
103. The man is poor **but** honest.
104. She **had been** unconscious since four o'clock.
105. Honest men speak **the** truth.
106. The child has been missing **since** early yesterday.
107. We have lived here **since** early *1990*.
108. You can go to your friend's house **as** long as you return by *9:00* PM.
109. I went to the shop ***to buy*** some chocolate?

110. His reply was such **as** expected him to give.
111. Has he ever **been** to America?
112. How long **have you been learning** English?
113. Honest poverty is better than dishonest **riches**
114. One should do **one's** duty honestly.
115. If the banks desire to maximize profits they should get rid of **traditional** measures
116. Research shows that an organization's **capacity** to the customer's changing needs will **lead** its planning.
117. On account of the increase in sale the software firm has achieved an eight per cent **rise** in net profit
118. Event after a century of **extensive** investigation the relation of the solar cycle terrestrial weather remains Enigmatic.
119. What is the **necessary** qualification for the job?
120. The petition before the court prayed for **quashing** the appointment orders issued by the management?
121. Blood is formed in **marrow**.
122. Nine members have **agreement** about the decision, but the tenth one view it **differently**.
123. ***Owing*** to your error the ***entire*** consignment has been delayed by a week.
124. The factory workers were not ***satisfied*** with their low wages and the non-payment of wages for last three months ***added*** fuel to the fire.
125. The student who had the flu had a ***legitimate*** reason for missing school. They normally Share perfect attendance, and their absence that day was an aberration.
126. The Eiffel tower is still one of the highest of the man-made structure in the **world**.
127. Indus River is ***the*** longest river in the south Asia.
128. The country's ***democratic*** ruler required his citizens to seek official permission before changing jobs.
129. The lecture ***delivered*** yesterday was really impressive.
130. Stone is too hard as feather is too ***soft***.
131. Truth is stranger than ***fiction***.
132. One man's meat another man ***poison***.
133. Mr. Karim comes from Lahore as ***do*** his superiors.
134. I am so ***bored*** with my class that I want to quit.
135. There is no reason ***why*** anyone should behave cruelly
136. A poor man ***who*** nursed the orphan.
137. I have ***a*** one rupee note in my hand.
138. It ***was*** too cold to go out last night so we stayed at home.
139. They have no one to blame for the trouble ***except*** themselves
140. He ***went*** to Lahore yesterday.
141. There is no reason ***why*** anyone should behave cruelly.
142. Complete the idiom: the more things change, the more they **stay the same**.
143. A blind man's wife **needs no paint**.



144. Mrs. Blank is coming here tomorrow to give the senior girls a talk on ***deportment how to sit and walk properly.***
145. Don't judge a book by its ***cover***.
146. Goiter is usually caused by deficiency of ***iodine*** in the human body
147. Complete the proverb friend in needs is a friend ***indeed***.
148. **Consequences** of fire, many more buildings, were destroyed than the earthquake itself had damaged.
149. All right, Johnny its time you **went** to bed.
150. Ivan still hasn't repaired his bicycle **tyre**
151. Here is today's paper. It says the zoo has just obtained **the** animal no one has ever heard of here.
152. **Originally** that land was known as Siam but its modern name is Thailand.
153. This book looks like an advanced **economics** test.
154. Its probable both that there were many severe storms in this area **and that many** ships **sank**.
155. Does this package belong to **us** or is it yours.
156. If you don't want to get wet than you had better **take** this umbrella with you.
157. My friend would not tell me **how much did he pay** for his new car.
158. The signs said that unauthorized persons were prohibited **from entering** that restricted area the reason for the traffic accident was that one of the driver had lost control of his car.

## USE OF PREPOSITION

1. He is proud of his wealth.
2. This is a matter of compound well.
3. It is 10'o clock by my watch.
4. He is suspicious of all his neighbors.
5. He can't stop you from coming here.
6. He lives on a small income.
7. I am astonished at his behavior.
8. I insisted on having my fee paid.
9. Health is preferable to riches.
10. The old man is blind in one eye.
11. My brother is weak in mathematics.
12. I am not concerned with his affairs.
13. He has the reputation of being a good teacher.
14. Alcohol is injurious to health.
15. He agreed to my proposal.
16. He is proud of his wealth.
17. We are answerable to GOD.
18. He lives on a small income.
19. Students are advised to write their names in ink.

20. I am astonished at his behavior.
21. A monkey is not capable of flying in the air.
22. His voice is as sweet as that of the nightingale.
23. Every student is familiar with the name of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
24. He is interested in stamp collection.
25. He used to live in comfort.
26. He went in the direction of the post office.
27. I listen to him quit carefully but could not make out what he wanted to say.
28. Let us, aim at producing something originally.
29. A robber broke into his house last night and took away a lot of valuables.
30. He is grateful to his friends.
31. I can see into your game.
32. He was entitled to inherit his father.
33. The work man may seek indulgence from the labor court.
34. He was deaf to all our requests.
35. Regular exercise is beneficial to our health.
36. Are you conscious of your responsibility?
37. We regret that we can't comply with your request.
38. The Ph.D. degree was conferred on him at the convocation.
39. I agreed on my brother's proposal and went with him.
40. He is carrying on a trade in computer equipment.
41. The government should care for the victims of the recent floods.
42. Wapda has cut off his electricity supply due to non-payment of dues.
43. One of the runners dropped out due to an accident.
44. Who had been knocking at the door?
45. He lives at Model town in Lahore.
46. Finally, he was absolved from all the charges.
47. Alcohol is injurious to health.
48. The old man is blind in one eye.
49. It is 10 o'clock by my watch.
50. He agreed to my proposal.
51. The policeman's story conflict with that of the accused.
52. The debate adjourned to the following week.
53. A young police officer was charged with the task of transporting prisoners.
54. There has been a complete breakdown of law and order in the country.
55. Do not shout at me, I am not deaf.
56. He is an M.A history.
57. The defeated army fled from the battlefield.
58. They learnt to cook from their mothers.
59. He was in such a hurry that he forgot his keys.
60. The fire was finally brought to control.



61. I was annoyed at my mistake.
62. Is he eligible for this scholarship?
63. I am greatly indebted to you for your help.
64. He was sorry for his failure.
65. He has resigned and will hand over charge of his post day.
66. This merchant deals in silk goods.
67. He went in the direction of the post office.
68. He is interested in coin collections.
69. Smoking is injurious to health.
70. He agreed to my proposal.
71. The cake was shared between Amjad and Shakeel.
72. The girls learned to cook from their mothers.
73. The teachers asked the student to complete their assignment by Monday.
74. Alia parts from her parents in tears.
75. There is a limit to everything in life.
76. I had the privilege of knowing him intimately.
77. Who was knocking at the door.
78. He is jealous of my fame.
79. She is repenting of her past.
80. My brother is good at mathematics.
81. Sargodha is famous for producing
82. Do in Rome as Romans do.
83. Hundreds of people die when epidemics breakout.
84. This work is beyond his capacity
85. The burglar jumped across the compound wall.
86. I insisted on having my fee paid.
87. He is very particular about his clothes.
88. There is a limit with everything in life.
89. We were exhausted by the end of the journey.
90. I was angry in the way they reacted.
91. A chemist prepares his experiments carefully before trying to carry it out in his laboratory.
92. The story is replete with interesting incidents.
93. How do you feel about their coming?
94. Salma was ill of fever.
95. The car in front is slowing down.
96. The bridge goes over the river.
97. Put your signature in blue ink.
98. While travelling to Karachi, I ran across a very old friend of mine.
99. We should not look down upon the poor.
100. You are trapped by your experience.
101. The confession was extorted from him.

102 He was almost fainted <u>with</u> hunger.
103. One should be patient <u>with</u> bearing misfortune.
104. He has cut <u>out</u> for principal ship.
105. He feeds <u>on</u> flattery.
106. I was quite cowed <u>down</u> by other man's threat.
107. He was badly injured. He will pull <u>through</u>.
108. The crew could not bale <u>out</u> of the blazing plane.
109. She was compensated <u>for</u> the loss of her belongings.
110. We should not hanker <u>after</u> worldly pleasure.
111. They live in a flat <u>over</u> the shop.
112. Be finished <u>by</u> Friday afternoon.
113. You have to <u>be</u> of 18 to see this film.
114. Terrorism will die <u>away</u> in the course of time.
115 The issue is <u>within</u> the jurisdiction of the court.
116 The story is replete <u>with</u> interesting incidents.



# IDIOM/PROVERBS

| No | Idiom/Proverb | Meaning | Under meaning |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A bolt from the blue | Sudden unwelcome event | اچانک پیش آنے والا ناخوشگوار واقعہ |
| 2 | Burn the midnight oil | To work late at night | رات گئے تک کام کرنا |
| 3 | Hide one's light under bushel | To conceal one's talent | کسی کا اپنی قابلیت کو چھپانا |
| 4 | Hobson's choice | Given no choice at all | کوئی رشتہ نہ رہنا |
| 5 | To call a spade a spade | To speak in plain terms. | کھری بات کرنا |
| 6 | To bury the hatchet | To make peace | امن قائم کرنا |
| 7 | Have an axe to grind | Selfish motive | خود غرضی والا مقصد |
| 8 | To husband one's resources | To manage one's means with frugality | کفایت شعاری برتنا |
| 9 | Bear the brunt of | To endure the main force or shock | بنیادی طاقت اور جھٹکا کو برداشت کرنا |
| 10 | To fish in trouble waters | To make a personal profit out of a disturbance | مسائل میں سے اپنا منافع نکالنا |
| 11 | East or west home is best | Home is the best love to be no | نہ بلخ نہ بخارے جو مزہ چھجو دے چوبارے |
| 12 | Time is a great healer | Time makes a bad estimation easier. | وقت بہترین دوا ہے |
| 13 | To take with a grain of salt | To take some reservation | شکوک شبہات کے ساتھ کچھ لینا |
| 14 | To talk through one's hat | To talk nonsense | بیوقوفانہ باتیں کرنا |
| 15 | To be at loggerheads | To be in strong disagreement | شدید اختلاف ہونا |
| 16 | To see eye to eye | agree | اتفاق |
| 17 | To smell a rat | To suspect a deceit | دھوکہ دہی کا شک |
| 18 | To be at daggers drawn | To be bitter enemy | سخت دشمن ہونا |
| 19 | A fair-weather friend | One who stops being a friend when you one | جھوٹا دوست |
| 20 | The best things in life are free | Most valuable things don't cost any money | بہترین چیزیں زندگی میں مفت ہوتی ہیں |
| 21 | Out of Book/Box | | نیا، انوکھا |
| 22 | Once in Blue moon | | کبھی کبھار |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23 | Hit below the belt | بے اصولی کرنا |
| 24 | At arms length | ایک فاصلہ پر |
| 25 | To make a clean breast | اعتراف کرنا |
| 26 | To play into another's hand | دوسروں کے ہاتھ میں کھلونا |
| 27 | Leading Question | اہم سوال |
| 28 | Get rid of | نجات حاصل کرنا |
| 29 | Above board | شک وشبہ سے بالاتر |
| 30 | Sauce for the goose is sauce for the Gander | ایک سا رویہ |
| 31 | To lionize a person | کسی کو اہم شخصیت سمجھنا |
| 32 | Gather orange blossoms | یقین دلانا |
| 33 | Keep one's own counsel | اپنی بات خود تک محدود رکھنا |
| 34 | Sub judice | عدالت میں زیر سماعت |
| 35 | Pros and cons | منفی اور حقیقت پہلو |
| 36 | To clip the wing | پر کاٹنا |
| 37 | To hit the road | سفر شروع کرنا |
| 38 | To flex ones muscles | طاقت کا اظہار کرنا |
| 39 | To wipe out | صاف کرنا |
| 40 | Hell has no fury than like a woman scorned | مسترد شدہ عورت سے زیادہ خطرناک کوئی نہیں ہوتا |
| 41 | Cock and bull story | بے سروپا کہانی |
| 42 | To cut the cake | |
| 43 | Mixed feelings | ملے جلے احساسات |
| 44 | Action speaks louder than words. | اعمال الفاظ سے بہتر اظہار کرتے ہیں |
| 45 | Bite more than one can chew | انتقام شروع کر دینا---- |
| 46 | It takes two to tango | ٹینگو ڈانس کیلئے دو ضروری ہیں |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 47 | Let the sleeping dogs lie | گڑھے مردے اکھاڑنہ |
| 48 | Make hay white the sun shines | بھاگ جانا |
| 49 | One man's meat is another man's poison | ایک کیلئے زہر دوسرے کیلئے تریاق |
| 50 | Break to ice | شروعات کرنا |
| 51 | Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise | جلدی سونا اور جلدی اٹھنا صحت کیلئے مفید ہے |
| 52 | More the things change more they stay same | تبدیل کا مطلب ہے کوئی تبدیلی نہ |

# SCIENTIFIC TERMS

**Etymology:** is a science of word. الفاظ کی سائنس

**Philately:** is the science of stamp collecting. ٹکٹیں جمع کرنا

**Pedagogy:** is the science of teaching علم

**Ornithology:** is a study of birds. پرندوں کا علم

**Pomology:** is the study of fruits growing. پھل پیدا کرنے کا علم

**Anthropology:** is the science that deals with organs of physical and structure development. علم بشریات

**Anatomy:** is the branch of science with deals with the study of animals and plants. پودوں اور جانوروں کی جسمانی ساخت

**Ecology:** deals with relations between organism and their environment. ماحولیات

**Entomology:** study of insects. حشرات کا علم

**Eugenic:** is the study of altering by changing their genetic components. نسل میں تبدیلی کا علم

**Oncology:** is the study of cancer. کینسر کا علم

**Philology:** is the studies of science language زبان کی سائنس کا علم

**Photophobia:** is a abnormal intolerance of lights. روشنی کا خوف

**Seismology:** is the study of earthquake. زلزلوں کا علم

**Topography:** is the science of feature of particular area. خاص علاقے کی ساخت کا علم

**Exobiology:** is the study or science of life or its possibility on other plants. دوسرے سیاروں پر حیات کا علم

**Gerontology:** is the science of the study of old age. بڑھاپے کا علم

**Metallurgy:** is the science of ores and metal. دھات اور کچ دھات کا علم

**Demography:** is the science pertains to people. آبادی کا علم

**Meteorology:** is the science of weather. موسم کا علم

**Ethnology:** is the study of races of a man. نسل انسانی کا علم

**Ecology:** is the interdisciplinary field that includes biology and earth quake.

**Choreography:** the step and movements in dance. ڈانس کے قدموں کا علم



# CORRECT SPELLING

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Occurred | 33 | formidable | 65 | Frequent |
| 2 | Accept | 34 | Schedule | 66 | Discipline |
| 3 | Cyclone | 35 | Schizophrenia | 67 | Subordinate |
| 4 | Pretty | 36 | Obsolete | 68 | Pageant |
| 5 | Aristocracy | 37 | Guarantee | 69 | Mosquito |
| 6 | Coalition | 38 | Violence | 70 | Precautions |
| 7 | Contemporary | 39 | Boulevard | 71 | Pivot |
| 8 | Receive | 40 | Challenge | 72 | Continuous |
| 9 | Relieve | 41 | Producer | 73 | Government |
| 10 | Succeed | 42 | Receive | 74 | Biscuits |
| 11 | Permanent | 43 | Destruction | 75 | Perfect |
| 12 | Religion | 44 | Enquiry | 76 | Might |
| 13 | Temporary | 45 | Nursery | 77 | Selling |
| 14 | Pledge | 46 | Electricity | 78 | Fashion |
| 15 | Precise | 47 | Library | 79 | Changeable |
| 16 | Provoke | 48 | Beggar | 80 | Commence |
| 17 | Predict | 49 | Device | 81 | Tranquil |
| 18 | Confusion | 50 | Forecast | 82 | Military |
| 19 | Previous | 51 | Biscuits | 83 | Trailer |
| 20 | Computer | 52 | Attorney | 84 | Infection |
| 21 | Secondary | 53 | Attraction | 85 | Injection |
| 22 | Companion | 54 | Revision | 86 | Intention. |
| 23 | Primary | 55 | Perfect | 87 | Popular |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Confusion | 56 | Honest | 88 | Loyal |
| 25 | Tournament | 57 | Procedure | 89 | Frequent |
| 26 | Gratitude | 58 | Discipline | 90 | Subordinate |
| 27 | Ornament | 59 | Pageant | 91 | Mosquito |
| 28 | Challenge | 60 | Precautions | 92 | Pivot |
| 29 | Refreshment | 61 | Continuous | 93 | Accommodation |
| 30 | Immediately | 62 | Beginning | 94 | Bureaucracy |
| 31 | Pioneer | 63 | Quorum | 95 | Martial Law |
| 32 | Lieutenant | 64 | Curiosity | | |

# COMPUTER
## (MCQs)

# I.T AND LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

## Usage of Basic Software like M.S Office, Electronic Record Keeping, Internet, E-mail etc.

## INTERNET

1. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:
   (a) hackers. (b) identity theft.
   (c) viruses. (d) spam.
   (5) None of these
2. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an ex-ample of a law enforcement specialty called:
   (a) computer forensics.
   (b) robotics.
   (c) simulation.
   (d) animation.
   (5) None of these
3. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the:
   (a) Internet divide.
   (b) digital divide.
   (c) Web divide.
   (d) broadband divide.
   (5) None of these
4. Which of the following is a Web browser?
   (a) Paint (b) Power Point
   (c) Word (d) Fire fox
   (5) All are Web browsers
5. The Internet allows you to —
   (a) send electronic mail
   (b) view Web pages
   (c) connect to servers 'all around the world
   (d) None of these
   (e) All of the above
6. Tunk e-mail is also called—
   (a) spoof (b) spam
   (c) sniffer script (d) spool
   (e) None of these
7. What is the most common way to get a virus in your computer's hard disk?
   (a) By installing games from their CD-ROMS
   (b) By uploading pictures from mobile phones to thecomputer
   (c) By sending e-mails
   (d) By opening e-mails
   (e) None of these
8. What is an E-mail attachment?
   (a) A separate document from another program sent alongwith an E-mail message
   (b) A receipt sent by the recipient
   (c) A malicious parasite that feeds off of your messages and destroys the contents
   (d) A list of CC: or BCC: recipients
   (e) None of these
9. Which of the following are all considered advantages ofemail?
   (a) Printable, global and expensive
   (b) Global, convenience and Microsoft owned
   (c) Convenience, speed of delivery, generality and reliability
   (d) Slow delivery, reliable, global and inexpensive
   (e) None of these
10. What is an E-mail attachment?
    (a) A separate document from another program sent alongwith an E-mail message



    (b) A receipt sent by the recipient
    (c) A malicious parasite that feeds off of your messagesand destroys the contents
    (d) A list of CC : or BCC : recipients
    (e) None of these
11. Sending an E-mail is similar to
    (a) drawing a picture
    (b) writing a letter
    (c) talking on the phone
    (d) sending a package
    (e) None of these
12. The ——— also called the Web, contains billions of documents.
    (a) Web Portal
    (b) HTTP
    (c) World Wide Web
    (d) Domain
    (e) None of these
13. Choose the web-browser among the following:
    (a) MSN messenger
    (b) Yahoo messenger
    (c) Rediffbal. Net
    (d) None of these
    (e) Netscape Navigator
14. The———shows all the Web sites and pages that you have visited over a period of time.
    (a) status bar (b) task bar
    (c) tool bar (d) history list
    (e) None of these
15. In the URL http:/www.prenhall.com, the portion labelledhttp is the———
    (a) domain name
    (b) host
    (c) protocol
    (d) top-level domain
    (e) None of these
16. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the internet, is called a(n)———
    (a) version (b) tutorial
    (c) patch (d) FAQ
    (e) None of these
17. A Web site address is a unique name that identifies a specific———on the Web.
    (a) Web browser (b) PDA
    (c) Link (d) Web site
    (e) None of these
18. A word in a web page that, when clicked, opens another document is called ———
    (a) hyperlink (b) anchor
    (c) reference (d) URL
    (e) None of these
19. When sending an e-mail, the———line describes the contents of the message.
    (a) to (b) None of these
    (c) contents (d) CC
    (e) subject
20. Which of the following is an example of connectivity?
    (a) floppy disk (b) Internet
    (c) power cord (d) data
    (e) None of these
21. The process of connecting to the Internet account is
    (a) SIGN IN (b) LOG OUT
    (c) LOG IN (d) SIGN OUT
    (e) None of these
22. A commonly used graphic format for the web is
    (a) Imp (b) bmp
    (c) text (d) GIF
    (e) TIP
23. The HTML code written in a text editor to make webpages,
    (a) HTML coding tags
    (b) source element
    (c) Source code
    (d) Tags
    (e) None of these
24. If you receive an e-mail from someone you don't know, what should you do?
    (a) Delete it without opening it
    (b) Forward it to the police immediately

(c) Open it and respond to them saying you don't know them
(d) Reply and ask them for their personal information
(e) Reply and tell them you want to keep in touch with them

25. ________is collection of web-pages and ________is the very first page that we see on opening of a website.
(a) Home-page, Webpage
(b) Webpage-, Home-page
(c) Web-site, Home-page
(d) Webpage, Web-site
(e) None of these

26. When we run a program in HTML coding, ________is used as backend and ________works as frontend.
(a) Notepad - Msn-messenger
(b) Notepad-Internet Explorer
(c) MS-word - Internet -Explorer
(d) Both (1)and (2)
(e) None of these

27. One advantage of dial-up Internet access is
(a) it utilizes broadband technology
(b) None of these
(c) it uses a router for security
(d) modem speeds are very fast
(e) it utilizes existing telephone service

28. What is the term for unsolicited e-mail?
(a) newsgroup (b) Usenet
(c) backbone (d) spam
(e) flaming

29. The code for a Web page is written using ________
(a) a fifth-generation language
(b) Hypertext Markup Language
(c) Win Zip
(d) Perl
(e) URL

30. Small application programs that run on a Web page and may ensure a form is completed properly or provide animation are known as ________
(a) spiders (b) flash
(c) cookies (d) applets
(e) sparks

31. When the pointer is positioned on a ________, it is shaped likea hand.
(a) hyperlink (b) grammar error
(c) screen tip (d) spelling error
(e) formatting error

32. Internet is
(a) a local computer network
(b) a worldwide network of computers
(c) a worldwide interconnected network of computerswhich use a common protocol to communicate with oneanother
(d) an interconnected network of computers
(e) None of these

33. Which facilities is available in the internet are
(i) electronic mail
(ii) remote login
(iii) file transfer
(iv) Word processing
(a) i,ii (b) ii, iii and iv
(c) i.ii.iv (d) i, ii.iii
(e) None of these

34. Internet requires
(a) an international agreement to connect computers
(b) a commonly agreed set of rules to communicate betweencomputers
(c) a local area network
(d) a World Wide Web
(e) None of these

35. Each computer connected to the internet must
(a) be an IBM PC
(b) be internet compatible
(c) have a unique IP address
(d) have a modem connection
(e) None of these

36. IP address is currently
(a) None of these



(b) Available in plenty
(c) 6 bytes long
(d) not assigned as it is all used up
(e) 4 bytes long

37. IP addresses are converted to
(a) a binary string
(b) a hierarchy of domain names
(c) alphanumeric string
(d) a hexadecimal string
(e) None of these

38. Internet addresses must always
(i) a country name or organization type
(ii) internet service provider's name
(iii) name of organization
(iv) name of individual
(v) type of organization
(a) i,iii (b) ii, iii, iv
(c) i, ii.iii (d) ii, iii, iv, v
(e) None of these

39. Internet uses
(a) Telex switching
(b) Circuit switching
(c) Telephone switching
(d) Packet switching
(e) None of these

40. Internet data is broken up as
(a) fixed length packets
(b) None of these
(c) not packetized
(d) 64 bytes packets
(e) variable length packets

41. Internet packet data structure consists of
(i) source address
(ii) destination address
(iii) serial number of packets
(iv) message bytes
(v) Control bits for error checking
(vi) Path identification bits
(a) i, ii.iii (b) i, ii, iii, iv
(c) i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi (d) i, ii, iii, iv, v
(e) None of these

42. The packets of an internet message
(a) take a predetermined path
(b) go along different paths based on path availability
(c) take a path based on packet priority
(d) take the shortest path from source to destination
(e) None of these

43. By an intranet we mean
(a) a network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol
(b) a Wide Area Network connecting all branches of an organization
(c) a corporate computer net work
(d) a LAN of an organization
(e) None of these

44. By an extranet we mean
(a) an extra fast computer network
(b) an extra network used by an organization for higherreliability
(c) the intranets of two co-operating organizationsinterconnected via a secure leased line
(d) an extra connection to crating organization
(e) None of these

45. World Wide Web
(a) is another name for internet
(b) worldwide connection for computers
(c) a collection of worldwide information
(d) a collection of linked information residing on computersconnected by the internet
(e) None of these

46. Among services available on the World Wide Web are
(i) Encryption (ii) HTTP
(iii) HTML (iv) Firewalls
(a) ii and iii (b) I and ii
(c) iii and iv (d) I and iv
(e) None of these

47. A world wide web contains web pages

(a) presiding in many computers
(b) created using HTML
(c) residing in many computers linked together using HTML
(d) with links to other web pages
(e) None of these

48. A web page is located using a
(a) Uniform Resource Locator
(b) Universal F cord Linking
(c) Universal cord Locator
(d) Uniformly Reachable Links
(e) None of the

49. A URL specifies the following:
(i) protocol used
(ii) domain name of server hosting web page
(iii) name of folder with required information
(iv) name of document formatted using HTML
(v) the name of ISP
(a) i, ii, iii, v (b) ii, iii, iv, v
(c) i, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii, iv
(e) None of these

50. A search engine is a program to search
(a) for information
(b) web pages
(c) web pages for Information using specified search terms
(d) web pages for specified index terms
(e) None of these

51. HTML stands for
(a) Hyper Text Markup Language
(b) Hyper Text Making Links
(c) Higher Textual Marking of Links
(d) Hyper Text Mixer of Links
(e) None of these

52. HTML is similar to a
(a) screen editor
(b) scripting language
(c) search engine
(d) None pf these
(e) word processing language

53. Desirable properties of a website are
(i) a meaningful address
(ii) Help and search facilities
(iii) Links to related sites
(iv) Features to allow users to give feedback
(v) Hosting on a mainframe
(a) i, ii, iii (b) i, ii, iii, iv, v
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii, v
(e) None of these

54. HTML uses
(a) Fixed tags defined by the language
(b) User defined tags
(c) Tags only for linking
(d) Pre-specified tags
(e) None of these

55. HTML tags define
(a) The data types of elements of document
(b) The contents of the document
(c) Presentation of specified elements of a document
(d) The structure of the document
(e) None of these

56. SGML stands for
(a) Standard General Markup Unit
(b) Structured General Markup Language
(c) Standard Graphics Mapping Language
(d) Standard Generalized Markup Language
(e) None of these

57. HTML and XML are markup languages
(a) Specially development for the web
(b) Are versions of SGML
(c) Are based on SGML
(d) Independent of SGML
(e) None of these

58. XML stands for
(a) Extended Markup Language
(b) Excellent Markup Links
(c) Extra Markup Language



(d) Extended Marking Links
(e) None of these

59. XML uses
(a) Both predefined and user defined tags
(b) pre-defined tags
(c) user define tags
(d) Extended tags used in HTML and makes them powerful
(e) None of these

60. In order to interpret XML documents one should
(a) Use standardized tags
(b) Specify tag filename
(c) Define the tags separately
(d) Have a document type definition which defines the tags
(e) None of these

61. The advantages of XML over HTML are
(i) It allows processing of data stored in web pages
(ii) It uses meaningful tags which aids in understanding thenature of a document
(iii) Is simpler than HTML
(iv) It separates presentation and structure of document
(a) (i),(ii)and(iy) (c) (ii),(iii) and (iv)
(d) (i),(iii) and (iv) (e) None of these

62. XSL definition is used along with XML definition to specify
(a) The data types of the contents of XML document
(b) The links with other documents
(c) The presentation of XML document
(d) The juncture of XML document
(e) None of these

63. XLL definition is used along with XML to specify
(a) The data types of the contents of XML document.
(b) The links with other documents
(c) The presentation of XML document
(d) The structure of XML document
(e) None of these

64. DTD definition is used along with XML to specify
(1) The presentation of XML document
(b) The links with other documents
(c) The structure of XML document
(d) The data types of the con-
(e) tents of XML document None of these

## ANSWERS

| 1 | d | 2 | a | 3 | b | 4 | d | 5 | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | b | 7 | d | 8 | a | 9 | c | 10 | a |
| 11 | b | 12 | c | 13 | e | 14 | d | 15 | a |
| 16 | c | 17 | d | 18 | a | 19 | e | 20 | b |
| 21 | c | 22 | d | 23 | c | 24 | a | 25 | c |
| 26 | b | 27 | e | 28 | d | 29 | b | 30 | b |
| 31 | a | 32 | c | 33 | d | 34 | b | 35 | c |
| 36 | e | 37 | b | 38 | a | 39 | d | 40 | e |
| 41 | d | 42 | c | 43 | a | 44 | c | 45 | d |
| 46 | a | 47 | c | 48 | a | 49 | d | 50 | c |
| 51 | a | 52 | e | 53 | c | 54 | a | 55 | c |
| 56 | d | 57 | c | 58 | a | 59 | c | 60 | d |
| 61 | a | 62 | c | 63 | b | 64 | d | | |

# BASIC INTERNET TERMS

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| World Wide Web (WWW) | The www is a collection of linked documents or page, stored on million of computers and distributed across the world. |
| Web Page | A web page is written in a language called HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language), which enables to embed hypertext links in the document. |
| Website | A website is a set of related web pages, published by on individual or an organization. |
| Home Page | A home page (also called index page) is the starting point to the website. It refers to the web page that indentifies a website and contains the hyperlinks to other web pages in the website. |
| Browser | A browser (or web browser) is a special software that enables the users to read/view web pages and jump from one web page to another. |
| Uniform Resource Locator (URL) | Each web page has a unique address called a URL that identifies its location on the Internet. |
| Internet Service Provider (ISP) | An ISP is an organization that connects its subscribers computer using modem to the Internet. |
| Web Server | A server is a computer equipped with server software which provides a specified kind of services to client software running on other computer. |
| Download | It refers to the act of transmitting data from a remote computer on the Internet to lock network, |
| Upload | It refers to the act,of transmitting data from local computer to any other computer on the Internet or network. |
| Search Engine | A search engine is a software system that is designed to search the information on the Internet. |
| Online | It is commonly referred to the state of being connected to the networked computer system or the Internet. |
| Offline | It is just the opposite of online. It refers to the state of not being connected to the remote computer or the Internet. |



# MS- EXCEL

1. Which of the following is not a valid Zoom
   (a) 10 (b) 100
   (c) 300 (d) 500
   (e) None of these
2. The spelling tool Is placed on ____toolbar
   (a) Standard (b) Formatting
   (c) Drawing (d) Reviewing
   (e) None of these
3. If you need a text to show vertically in a cell. How willyou achieve this?
   (a) Choose Vertical on Text alignment In Format Cells dialog box
   (b) Choose 90 Degrees in Orientation of Format Cellsdialog box
   (c) Choose Distributed from the Vertical drop-down list ofFormat Cells dialog box
   (d) Choose Center Across Selection from Horizontal combobox In Format Cells dialog box
   (e) None of these
4. Can you set 0.5 Inch left Indentation for a cell in Excel?
   (a) Excel does not have Indentation feature
   (b) You can specify Indentation only If you turn the rulers on
   (c) Indentation can be set from Format Cells dialog box
   (d) The Indentation can be specified only when printing
   (6) None of these
5. You can automatically adjust the size of text in a cell if they do not fit in width by
   (a) Double clicking on the right border of column header
   (b) From Format choose Columns and then Autofit Selection
   (c) Format Cells dialog box mark Shrink to fit check box
   (d) All of above
   (e) None of these
6. Formatting a cell in Currency, you can specify
   (a) Decimal Places
   (b) Currency Symbol
   (c) Both of above
   (d) None of above
   (e) None of these
7. Formatting a cell in Number format you can't set
   (a) Decimal Places
   (b) Use 1000 separator
   (c) Negative numbers
   (d) Currency Symbol
   (e) None of these
8. What Is entered by the function today ()
   (a) The date value for the day according to system clock
   (b) The time value according to system clock
   (c) Today's date as Text format
   (d) none of above
   (e) None of these
9. Which function will you use to enter current time In aWorksheet cell?
   (a) =today( )
   (b) =now ( )
   (c) =time ( )
   (d) =CurrentTime()
   (e) None of these
10. Special category of Number tab in Format Cells dialog box can be used to apply formats like
    (a) Zip Code
    (b) Phone Number
    (c) Both of above

(d) None of above
(e) None of these

11. Merge cells option can be applied from
(a) Format Cells dialog box Alignment Tab
(b) Formatting toolbar
(c) Both of above
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

12. Pre-made sheet formats like Simple, Classic, Accounting, Colorful etc can be applied from
(a) from Format » Cells
(b) from Format >> Auto format
(c) from Table >> Auto format
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

13. Which of the following format you can decide to apply or not In AutoFormat dialog box?
(a) Number format
(b) Border format
(c) Font format
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

14. How can you remove borders applied in cells?
(a) Choose None on Border tab of Format cells
(b) Open the list on Border tool in Formatting toolbar then choose first tool (no border)
(c) Both of above
(d) Applied according to the situation
(e) None of these

15. Where can you set the shedding color for a range of cells in Excel?
(a) Choose required color form Patterns tab of Format Cells dialog box
(b) Choose required color on Fill Color tool in Formatting toolbar
(c) Choose required color on Fill Color tool in Drawing toolbar
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

16. You can set Page Border in Excel from
(a) From Border tab in Format Cells dialog box
(b) From Border tool in Formatting toolbar
(c) From Line Style tool in Drawing toolbar
(d) You cannot set page border in Excel
(e) None of these

17. When all the numbers between 0 and 100 in a range should be displayed in Red Color, apply t
(a) Use -if () function to format the required numbers red
(b) Apply Conditional Formatting command on Format menu
(c) Select the cells that contain number between 0 and 100 then click Red color on Text Color tool
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

18. You can check the conditions against ___ when applying conditional formatting
(a) Cell value (b) Formula
(c) Both of above (d) writing
(e) None of these

19. Which of the following is not true regarding Conditional Formatting?
(a) You can add more than one condition to check
(b) You can set condition to look for Bold and apply Italics on them.
(c) You can apply Font, border and pattern formats that meets the specified conditions
(d) You can delete any condition from ConditionalFormatting dialog box if it is not required
(e) None of these

20. Which of the following is invalid statement?
(a) Sheet tabs can be colored
(b) Some picture can be applied as a background of asheet



(c) You can set the column width automatically fit theamount of text
(d) The width of a row and be specified manually or fit automatically
(e) None of these

21. Which of the following is not an option in the spellingdialog box?
(a) Edit (b) Ignore
(c) Ignore all (d) Change
(e) None of these

22. You can quickly change the appearance of your work bychoosing Auto Format from the .... Menu
(a) Edit (b) View
(c) Format (d) Tools
(e) None of these

23. To protect a worksheet, you can choose Protection andthe Protect Sheet from the..... menu
(a) Edit (b) Format
(c) Tools (d) Data
(e) None of these

24. You can open the Highlight Changes dialog box bychoosing Track Changes from the .... Menu.
(a) Edit (b) Insert
(c) Format (d) Tools
(e) None of these

25. Which of the following is not a worksheet designcriterion?
(a) Efficiency (b) Auditability
(c) Description (d) Clarity
(e) None of these

26. To copy cell contents using drag and drop, press the
(a) End key (b) Shift key
(c) Esc key (d) All the above
(e) None of these

27. If you press ..... the cell accepts your typing as its contents.
(a) Enter (b) Ctrl + Enter
(c) TAB (d) Insert
(e) None of these

28. The autofill feature
(a) Extends a sequential series of data
(b) Automatically adds a range of cell values
(c) Applies a boarder around selected cells
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

29. What is the keyboard shortcut (button or buttons to be pressed) for creating a chart from the selected cells?
(a) F3 (b) F5
(c) F7 (d) F11
(e) None of these

30. You can use the formula palette to
(a) format cells containing numbers
(b) create and edit formulas containing functions
(c) entered assumptions data
(d) copy a range of cells
(e) None of these

31. What Pivot Table toolbar button updates the data in a PivotTable or Pivot Chart report if the source data has changed
(a) Format Report (b) Pivot Table
(c) Refresh Data (d) Show Detail
(e) None of these

32. What is an expression that tells how the numbers in a determined set of cells are to be calculated?
(a) Formula (b) Field
(c) Data (d) Query
(e) None of these

33. "Qtr 1, Qtr 2, Qtr 3" is an example of a
(a) Formula (b) Function
(c) Series (d) Syntax
(e) None of these

34. You can edit existing Excel data by pressing the
(a) Fl key (b) F2 key
(c) F3 key (d) F4 key
(e) None of these

35. The cell reference for a range of cells that starts in cell BI and goes over to column G and down to row 10 is ....

(a) G1-G10 (b) B1-G10
(c) B1;G10 (d) B1:G10
(e) None of these

36. A user wishes to remove a spreadsheet from a workbook. Which is the correct sequence of events that will do this?
(a) Go to File-Save As - Save As Type - Excel worksheet
(b) Right click on the spreadsheet tab and select DELETE
(c) Right click on the spreadsheet and select Insert – Entire Column
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

37. What feature enables you to adjust or back solve the value in a cell to reach a desired outcome in a formula?
(a) Scenario Summary report
(b) Goal Seek
(c) Forecasting
(d) Trend line
(e) None of these

38. What term describes a background that appears as
a grainy, non smooth surface
(a) gradient (b) pattern
(c) solid (d) texture
(e) None of these

39. Excel is a
(a) Graphic program
(b) None of these
(c) Word processor
(d) A spreadsheet
(e) None of these

40. To create an interactive Pivot Table for the web, you use a Microsoft Office Web component called
(a) HTML
(b) Pivot Table Field List
(c) Pivot Table List
(d) Pivot Table Report
(e) None of these

41. What function displays row data in a column or column data in a row?
(a) Hyperlink (b) Index
(c) Transpose (d) Rows
(e) None of these

42. When you insert an Excel file into a Word document, thedata are
(a) Hyperlinked
(b) Placed in a word table
(c) Linked
(d) Embedded
(e) None of these

43. Except for the ...... function, a formula with a logicalfunction shows the word "TRUE" or "FALSE" as a result
(a) IF (b) AND
(c) OR (d) NOT
(e) None of these

44. Macros are "run" or executed from the..... menu.
(a) Insert (b) Format
(c) Tools (d) Data
(e) None of these

45. You can open the consolidate dialog box byt choosingConsolidate from the..... menu.
(a) Insert (b) Format
(c) Tools (d) Data
(e) None of these

46. Each excel file is called a workbook because
(a) It can contain text and data
(b) It can be modified
(c) It can contain many sheets including worksheets andchart sheets
(d) You have to work hard to create it
(e) None of these

47. Which types of charts can excel produce?
(a) Line graphs and pie charts only
(b) Only line graphs
(c) Bar charts, line graphs and pie charts
(d) Bar charts and line graphs only
(e) None of these



49. What does the VLOOKUP function do?
(a) Looks up text that contain V
(b) Checks whether text is the same in one cell as in thenext
(c) Finds related records
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

50. Gridlines
(a) May be turned off for display but turned on for printing
(b) May be turned on or off for printing
(c) The be turned off for display and printing
(d) a, b and c
(e) None of these

51 You can print only an embedded chart by
(a) Moving the chart to a chart sheet before you print.
(b) Formatting the chart before you print
(c) Selecting the chart before you print
(d) a and c
(e) None of these

52. Which of the following is a correct order of precedence in aformula calculation?
(a) Multiplication and division, exponential positive andnegative value
(b) Multiplication and division, positive and negative values,addition and subtraction
(c) Addition and subtraction, positive and negative values,exponentiation
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

53. A function inside another function is called a.....function.
(a) Nested (b) Round
(c) Sum (d) Text
(e) None of these

54. How should you print a selected area of a worksheet, if you'll want to print a different area next time?
(a) On the file menu, point to print area, and then click setprint area.
(b) On the file menu, click print, and then click selectionunder print what
(c) On the view menu, click custom views, then click add
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

55. Your German supplier still invoices for parts in Deutschemarks. How can you have Excel convert those sums to Euros?
(a) On the Insert menu, click Symbol and from the currencysymbols subset, select the Euro sign,
(b) On the tools menu, click Add-Ins, and select the EuroCurrency Tools check box
(c) Apply a selected background color
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

56. Which function calculates your monthly mortgage payment?
(a) PMT (payments)
(b) NPER (number of periods)
(c) PV (present value)
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

57. If you are working in English (US), Chinese or Japanese, Excel 2002 can speak data as you enter it, to help you verify accuracy. How do you activate this feature?
(a) Point to speech on the tools menu, and then click show text to speech toolbar.
(b) Click validation on the data menu
(c) Point to speech on the tools menu, and then click speech recognition
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

58. Which of the following methods cannot be used to enterdata in a cell?
(a) Pressing an arrow key
(b) Pressing the tab key
(c) Pressing the Esc key
(d) Clicking the enter button to the formula bar

59. Which of the following will not set text in selected cells to italics?
(a) Pressing Ctrl + I on the keyboard
(b) Using the Tools - Wizard -Web Form menu item
(c) Using the Format - Cells - Font menu item
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

60. Which of the following methods cannot be used to edit thecontent of cell?
(a) Pressing the Alt key
(b) Clicking the formula bar
(c) Pressing F2
(d) Double clicking the cell
(e) None of these

61. You can activate a cell by
(a) Pressing the Tab key
(b) Clicking the cell
(c) Pressing an arrow key
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

62. Which of the following setup options cannot be set in thepage setup dialog box?
(a) Printer selection
(b) Vertical or horizontal placement
(c) Orientation
(d) Row and column titles
(e) None of these

63. What term refers to a specific set of values saved with the workbook?
(a) Range
(b) Trend line
(d) What-if analysis
(d) None of these

64. Got functions? No? You need the insert function dialog box.How do you get it?
(a) Right click a cell and then click insert
(b) Click the insert menu and then click function
(c) Type - in a cell
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

65. Which of the following describes how to select all the cellsin a single column?
(a) Right click on column and select Pick from list
(b) Use data - text to columns menu item
(c) Left click on the gray column title button
(d) Pressing Ctrl + A on the keyboard
(e) None of these

66. When you use the fill effects in the format data series dialog box, you can not
(a) rotate text on the chart
(b) select a fore ground color
(c) select a pattern
(d) select a background color
(e) None of these

67. Paper spreadsheets can have all the same advantages as an electronic spreadsheet except which of the following?
(a) Rows and columns
(b) Headings
(c) Speed
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

68. Which of the following is not a basic step in creating a worksheet?
(a) Save the workbook
(b) Modify the worksheet
(c) Enter text and data
(d) Copy the worksheet
(e) None of these

69. What's a quick way to extend these numbers to a longer sequence, for instance 1 through 20?
(a) Select both cells, and then drag the fill handle over therange you- want, for instance 18 more rows
(b) Select the range you want, include both cells, point tofill on the Edit menu, and then click down
(c) Copy the second cell, click in the cell below it, on the standard toolbar click the down arrow on the Paste button, and then click Paste Special
(d) All of above
(e) None of these



70. To insert three columns between columns D and E you would
(a) Select column D
(b) Select column E
(c) Select columns E, F and G
(d) Select columns D, E, and F
(e) None of these

71. To center worksheet titles across a range of cell, you must
(a) Select the cells containing the title text and use the fill handle to center the text across a range of cells
(b) Widen the columns
(c) Select the cells containing the title text and use the fill handle to center the text across a range of cells
(d) Widen the column
(e) None of these

72. When integrating MS-Word and Excel, Word is usually the
(a) Server (b) Source
(c) Client (d) None
(e) None of these

73. Charts tips can
(a) Show the formatting of a data label
(b) Show the name of a data series
(c) Show the value of data point
(d) b and c
(e) None of these

74. The Name box
(a) Shows the location of the previously active cell
(b) Appears at the left of the formula bar
(c) Appears below the status bar
(d) Appears below the menu bar
(e) None of these

75. How do you change column width to fit the contents?
(a) Single-click the boundary to the left to the column heading
(b) Double click the boundary to the right of the column heading
(c) Press Alt and single click anywhere in the column
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

76. When you work with large worksheets, you may need to
(a) size the worksheet to fit on the specific number of pages
(b) add and remove page breaks
(c) specify only certain print areas
(d) all of above
(e) None of these

77. Hyperlinks cannot be
(a) Special shapes like stars and banners
(b) Drawing objects like rectangles ovals
(c) Pictures
(d) All can be hyperlinks
(e) None of these

78. You can use the horizontal and vertical scroll bars to
(a) Split a worksheet into two panes
(b) View different rows and columns
(c) Edit the contents of a cell
(d) View different worksheets
(e) None of these

79. What do we call a computer program that organizes data in rows and columns of cells? You might use this type of program to keep a record of the money you earned movinglawns over the summer.
(a) Spreadsheet program
(b) Database program
(c) Word processor program
(d) Desktop publisher program
(e) None of these

80. You can add an image to a template by clicking the InsertPicture From File button on the .... Toolbar.
(a) Standard (b) Formatting
(c) Drawing (d) Picture
(e) None of these

81. To drag a selected range of data to another worksheet inthe same workbook, use the
    (a) Tab key (b) Alt key
    (c) Shift key (d) Ctrl key
    (e) None of these
82. When creating a vertical page break
    (a) The active cell must be AI
    (b) The active cell can be anywhere in the worksheet
    (c) The active cell must be in row 1
    (d) The active cell must be in column A
    (e) None of these
83. To activate the previous cell in a pre-selected range press
    (a) the Alt key (b) the Tab key
    (c) the Enter key (d) none of above
    (e) None of these
84. When the formula bar is activated, you can see
    (a) The Edit Formula button
    (b) The Cancel button
    (c) The Enter button
    (d) All of above
    (e) None of these
85. In a worksheet you can select
    (a) Entire worksheet
    (b) Rows
    (c) Columns
    (d) a, b, and c
    (e) None of these
86. When you print preview a worksheet
    (a) the entire worksheet is displayed
    (b) the selected range is displayed
    (c) the active portion of the worksheet is displayed
    (d) a, b and c
    (e) None of these
87. You can group noncontiguous worksheets with
    (a) The group button on the standard toolbar
    (b) The shift key and the mouse
    (c) The Ctrl key and mouse
    (d) The Alt+Enter key
    (e) None of these
88. Weight refers to
    (a) The print density of characters
    (b) The height of the printed character
    (c) Upright or Slanted shape
    (d) The sign and appearance f characters
    (e) None of these
89. When you link data maintained in Excel workbook to a Word document
    (a) The Word document cannot be edited
    (b) The Word document contains a reference to the original source application
    (c) The word document must contain a hyperlink
    (d) The word document contains a copy of the actual data
    (e) None of these
90. When you see a cell with a red triangle in the top right corner, what does this signify?
    (a) There is an error in the cell.
    (b) There is a comment associated with the cell
    (c) The font color for text in the cell is red
    (d) A formula cannot be entered into the cell
    (e) None of these
91. To hold row and column titles in places so that they do not scroll when you scroll a worksheet, click the
    (a) Unfreeze panes command on the window menu
    (b) Freeze panes command on the window menu
    (c) Hold titles command on the edit menu
    (d) Split command on the window menu
    (e) None of these



92. Which of these is a quick way to copy formatting from a selected cell to two other cells on the same worksheet?
    (a) Use Ctr! to select all three cells, then click the pastebutton on the standard toolbar
    (b) Copy the selected cell, then elect the other two cells,click style on the Format menu, then click Modify
    (c) Click format painter on the Formatting toolbar twice thenclick in each cell you want to copy the formatting to
    (d) All of above
    (e) None of these
93. To edit data in an embedded Excel worksheet object in a Word document
    (a) Use the Excel menu bar and toolbars inside the wordapplication
    (b) Edit the hyperlink
    (c) Edit the data in an Excel source application
    (d) Use the Word menu bar and toolbars
    (e) None of these
94. Status indicators are located on the
    (a) Vertical scroll bar
    (2). Horizontal scroll bar
    (c) Formula bar
    (4). Formatting toolbar
    (e) None of these
95. You can open the scenario Manager dialog box by choosing scenarios from the ..... menu.
    (a) View (b) Insert
    (c) Format (d) Tools
    (e) None of these
96. You can open the Sort dialog box by choosing Sort from the ..... menu
    (a) View (b) Format
    (c) Tools (d) Data
    (e) None of these
97. When working in the page break preview, you can
    (a) view exactly where each page break occurs
    (b) add or remove page breaks
    (c) change the print area
    (d) all of above
    (e) None of these
98. A data map is helpful
    (a) When you have too much data to chart
    (b) To show a geographic distribution of data
    (c) To compare data points
    (d) To show changes in data over time
    (e) None of these
99. Hounding errors can occur
    (a) When you use multiplication, division or exponentiationin a formula
    (b) When you use addition and subtraction in a formula
    (c) Because Excel uses hidden decimal places incomputation
    (d) When you show the results of formulas with differentdecimal places' than the calculated results
    (e) None of these
100. You can copy data or formulas
    (a) With the copy, paste and cut commands on the editmenu
    (b) With commands on a shortcut menu
    (c) With buttons on the standard toolbar
    (d) All of the above
    (e) None of these
101. You can zoom a worksheet
    (a) With the mouse pointer in Print Preview
    (b) With the zoom button on the Print Preview toolbar
    (c) With the Zoom command on the view menu
    (d) All of the above
    (e) None of these

102. You cannot link Excel worksheet data to a Worddocument
(a) With the right drag method
(b) With a hyperlink
(c) With the copy and paste -special commands
(d) With the copy and paste buttons on the standard toolbar
(e) None of these

103. This type of software is similar to an accountant'sworksheet
(a) Word processing
(b) Database
(c) Spreadsheets
(d) Graphics
(e) None of these

104. Which function will calculate the number of workdaysbetween 6/9/2004 and 8/12/2004?
(a) Workday
(b) Date
(c) Network days
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

105. Data marker on a chart are linked to data points in aworksheet therefore,
(a) You can automatically apply formatting to a data series
(b) You can change the position of a data marker andautomatically change the data point value in the worksheet
(c) You can change a data print value and automatically aredraw the chart
(d) a and b
(e) None of these

106. When you group worksheets
(a) You can enter variable data on multiple worksheets atone time
(b) You can print more than one worksheet at a time
(c) You can enter common data, formats, and formulas onmultiple worksheets at one time
(d) b, and c
(e) None of these

107. You can use the format painter, multiple times before you turn it off by.
(a) You can use the format painter button only one timewhen you click it
(b) Double clicking the format painter button
(c) Pressing the Ctrl key and clicking the format painterbutton
(d) Pressing Alt key and clicking the format painter button
(e) None of these

108. The default header for a worksheet is
(a) Your name
(b) The date and time
(c) None
(d) The sheet tab name

109. Which of the following is an absolute cell reference?
(a) !A!1 (b) SA$1
(c) #a#l (d) AI
(e) None of these

110. What symbol is used before a number to make it a label?
(a) "(quote)
(b) = (equal)
(c) _ (underscore)
(d) ' (apostrophe)
(e) None of these

111. Which symbol must ail formula begin with?
(a) = (b) +
(c) ( (d) e
(e) None of these

112. Which of the following formulas is not entered correctly?
(a) =10+50 (b) =B7*B1
(c) =B7+14 (d) 10+50
(e) None of these

113. Which of the following formulas will Excel Not be able to calculate?
(a) =SUM(Sales)-A3



(b) =SUM(A1:A5)*.5
(c) =SUM(A1:A5)/(10-10)
(d) =SUM(A1:A5)-10
(e) None of these

114. A typical worksheet has .... Number of columns
(a) 128 (b) 256
(c) 512 (d) 1024
(e) None of these

115. How many characters can be typed in a single cell in Excel?
(a) 256 (b) 1024
(c) 32,000 (d) 65,535
(e) None of these

116. A worksheet can have a maximum of.... Number of rows
(a) 256 (b) 1024
(c) 32,000 (d) 65,535
(e) None of these

117. Which of the following is not an example of a value?
(a) 350
(b) May 10,2001
(c) 57%
(d) Serial Number 50771
(e) None of these

118. The chart wizard term data series refers to
(a) A chart legend
(b) A collection of chart data markers
(c) A set of values you plot in a chart
(d) A data label
(e) None of these

119. The Chart wizard term data categories refers to;
(a) A chart plot area
(b) A horizontal axis
(c) The organization of individual values with a chart's dataseries
(d) The data range that supply chart data
(e) None of these

120. A worksheet range is a
(a) A command used for data modeling
(b) A range of values such as from 23 to 234
(c) A group of cells
(d) A group of worksheets

121. Getting data from a cell located in a different sheet is called
(a) Accessing (b) Referencing
(c) Updating (d) Functioning
(e) None of these

122. Tab scrolling button
(a) Allow you to view a different worksheet
(b) Allow you to view additional worksheet rows down
(c) Allow you to view additional worksheet columns to theright
(d) Allow you to view additional sheets tabs
(e) None of these

123. Data can be arranged in a worksheet in an easy to understandmanner using
(a) auto formatting
(b) applying styles
(c) changing fonts
(d) all of above
(e) None of these

124. You can use drag-and-drop to embed excel worksheet data ina word document
(a) By dragging a range of excel data to the word button onthe taskbar while pressing the Ctrl key
(b) By dragging a range of excel data to the word button onthe taskbar while pressing Shift key
(c) By dragging a range of excel data to the word button onthe taskbar while pressing Alt key
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

126. Excel uniquely identifies cells within a worksheet with a cellname
(a) Cell names
(b) Column numbers and row letters
(c) Column letters and row numbers
(d) Cell locator coordinates
(e) None of these

127. To view a cell comment
(a) click the edit comment command on the insert menu
(b) click the display comment command on the windowmenu
(c) position the mouse pointer over the cell
(d) click the comment command on the view menu
(e) None of these

128. When you want to insert a blank imbedded excel object in aword document you can
(a) Click the object command on the insert menu
(b) Click the office links button on the standard toolbar
(c) Click the create worksheet button on the formattingtoolbar
(d) Click the import excel command on the file menu
(e) None of these

129. To save a workbook, you:
(a) Click the save button on the standard toolbar from themenu
(b) Press Ctrl+F5
(c) Click Save on the Windows Start button
(d) Select Edit>Save
(e) None of these

130. You can edit a cell by
(a) Clicking the formula button
(b) Double clicking the cell to edit it in-place
(c) Selecting Edit > Edit Cell from the menu
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

131. You can select a single range of cells by
(a) Clicking the upper-left cell in a group of cells and thenpressing the Shift key while clicking the lower right cell in agroup of cells
(b) Pressing the Ctrl key while dragging over the desiredcells
(c) Pressing the Shift key and an arrow key
(d) Dragging over the desired cells Correct
(e) None of these

132. Which elements of worksheet can be protected fromaccidental modification
(a) Contents
(b) Objects
(c) Scenarios
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

133. You can use the drag and drop method to
(a) Copy cell contents
(b) Move cell contents
(c) Add cell contents
(d) a and b
(e) None of these

134. It is acceptable of let long text flow into adjacent cells on a worksheet when
(a) Data will be entered in the adjacent cells
(b) No data will be entered in the adjacent cells
(c) There is not suitable abbreviation of the text
(d) There is not time to format the next
(e) None of these

135. How can you delete a record?
(a) Delete the column from the worksheet
(b) Select Data > Form from the menu to open the Data Form dialog box, find the record and Click the Delete button
(c) Select Data > Delete Record from the menu
(d) Click the Delete button on the Standard toolbar
(e) None of these

136. Right clicking something in Excel:
(a) Deletes the object
(b) Nothing the right mouse button is there for left-handedpeople



(c) Opens a shortcut menu listing everything you can do tothe object
(d) Selects object
(e) None of these

137. Documentation should include
(a) Destination and users of the output data
(b) Source of input data
(c) Information on the purpose of the workbook
(d) All the above
(e) None of these

138. Files created with Lotus 1-2-3 have an extension
(a) DOC (b) XLS
(c) 123 (d) WK1
(e) None of these

139. To delete an embedded object, first
(a) Double click the object
(b) Select the object by clicking it
(c) Press the Shift + Delete ' keys
(d) Select it and then press the delete key
(e) None of these

140. Comments can be added to cells using
(a) Edit > Comments
(b) Insert > Comments
(c) File > Comments
(d) View > Comments
(e) None of these

141. Which of the following is not a worksheet design criterion?
(a) Efficiency (b) Auditability
(c) Description (d) Clarity
(e) None of these

142. To copy cell contents using drag and drop press the
(a) End key (b) Shift key
(c) Ctrl key (d) Esc key
(e) None of these

143. Which of the following is the latest version of Excel?
(a) Excel 2000 (b) Excel 2002
(c) Excel ME (d) Excel XP
(e) None of these

144. When you copy a formula
(a) Excel erases the original copy of the formula
(b) Excel edits cell references in the newly copied formula
(c) Excel adjusts absolute cell references
(d) Excel doesn't adjust relative cell references
(e) None of these

145. The autofill features
(a) extends a sequential series of data
(b) automatically adds range of cell values
(c) applies a boarder around the selected cells
(d) none of the above j
(e) None of these

146. Which menu option can be used to split windows into two
(a) View > window > split
(b) Format > window
(c) Window > split
(d) View > split
(e) None of these

147. You can use the formula palette to
(a) Format cells containing numbers
(b) Create and edit formulas containing functions
(c) Enter assumptions data
(d) Copy a range of cells
(e) None of these

148. You can convert existing excel worksheet data and charts to an HTML document by using
(a) Internet assistant wizard
(b) FTP wizard
(c) Intranet wizard
(d) Import wizard
(e) None of these

149. A circular reference is
(a) Geometric modeling tool
(b) A cell that points to a drawing object

(c) A formula that either directly or indirectly depends on itself
(d) Always erroneous
(e) None of these

150. Which of following is Not one of Excel's what-if function?
(a) Goal seek
(b) Solver
(c) Scenario manager
(d) Auto Outline
(e) None of these

151. When you insert an excel file into a word document. Thedata are
(a) Hyperlinked placed in a word table
(b) Linked
(c) Embedded
(d) Use the word menu bar and toolbars
(e) None of these

152. Which of the following is not information you can specifyusing the solver?
(a) Input cells
(b) Constraints
(c) Target cell
(d) Changing cells
(e) None of these

153. Each excel file is called a workbook because
(a) It can contain text and data
(b) It can be modified
(c) It can contain many sheets including worksheets andchart sheets
(d) You have to work hard to create it
(e) None of these

154. Excel probably considers the cell entry January 1, 2000to be a
(a) Label (b) Value
(c) Formula (d) Text string
(e) None of these

155. You can enter which types of data into worksheet cells?
(a) Labels, values, and formulas
(b) Labels and values but not formulas
(c) Values and formulas but not labels
(d) Formulas only
(e) None of these

156. All worksheet formula
(a) Manipulate values
(b) Manipulate labels
(c) Return a formula result
(d) Use the addition operator

157. Which of the following format you can decide to apply or not in AutoFormat dialog box?
(a) Number Format
(b) Border Format
(c) Font Format
(d) None of these

158. The Paste Special command lets you copy and paste:
(a) Multiply the selection by a copied value
(b) Cell comments
(c) Formatting options
(d) The resulting values of a formula instead of the actualformula
(e) None of these

159. The numbers in our worksheet look like this: 1000. Youwant them to look like this: $1,000.00. How can youaccomplish this?
(a) Click the Currency Style button on the formatting toolbar
(b) You have to retype everything and manually add thedollar signs, commas, and decimals.
(c) Select Format > Money from the menu
(d) All the above
(e) None of these

160. Which of the following is not a valid data type in excel
(a) Number (b) Character
(c) Label (d) Date/time
(e) None of these

161. Excel worksheet cells work very similarly to what commonelement of the windows graphical user interface



(a) Option buttons
(b) List boxes
(c) Text boxes
(d) Combo boxes
(e) None of these

162. Which of the following options is not located in the PageSetup dialog box?
(a) Page Break Preview.
(b) Page Orientation
(c) Margins
(d) Headers and Footers.
(e) None of these

163. You want to track the progress of the stock market on adaily basis. Which type of chart should you use?
(a) Pie chart (b) Row chart
(c) Line chart (d) Column chart
(e) None of these

164. Without using the mouse or the arrow keys, what is thefastest way of getting to cell AI in a spreadsheet?
(a) Press Ctrl +Home
(b) Press Home
(c) Press Shift + Home
(d) Press Alt + Home
(e) None of these

165. Which of the following methods cannot be used to edit thecontents of a cell?
(a) Press the Alt key
(b) Clicking the formula bar
(c) Pressing the F2 key
(d) Double clicking the cell
(e) None of these

166. If you begin typing an entry into a cell and then realize thatyou don't want your entry placed into a cell, you
(a) Press the Erase key
(b) Press Esc
(c) Press the Enter button
(d) Press the Edit Formula button
(e) None of these

167. Which of the following methods cannot be used to enterdata in a cell
(a) Pressing an arrow key
(b) Pressing the Tab key
(c) Pressing the Esc key
(d) Clicking on the formula bar
(e) None of these

168. Which of the following will not cut information?
(a) Pressing Ctrl + C
(b) Selecting Edit >Cut from the menu
(c) Clicking the Cut button on the standard
(d) Pressing Ctrl + X
(e) None of these

169. Which of the following is not a way to complete a cell entry?
(a) Pressing enter
(b) Pressing any arrow key on the keyboard
(c) Clicking the Enter button on the Formula bar
(d) Pressing spacebar
(e) None of these

170. You can activate a cell by
(a) Pressing the Tab key
(b) Clicking the cell
(c) Pressing an arrow key
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

171. Text formulas:
(a) Replace cell references
(b) Return ASCII values of characters
(c) Concatenate and manipulate text
(d) Show formula error value
(e) None of these

172. How do you insert a row?
(a) Right-click the row heading where you want to insertthe new row and select Insert from the shortcut menu
(b) Select the row heading where you want to insert thenew row and select Edit > Row from the menu
(c) Select the row heading where you want to insert thenew row and click

the Insert Row button on the standardtoolbar
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

173. Which of the following is not a basic step in creating aworksheet?
(a) Save workbook
(b) Modify the worksheet
(c) Enter text and data
(d) Copy the worksheet
(e) None of these

174. How do you select an entire column?
(a) Select Edit > Select > Column from the menu
(b) Click the column heading letter
(c) Hold down the shift key as you click anywhere in thecolumn.
(d) Hold down the Ctrl key as you click anywhere in thecolumn
(e) None of these

175. How can you print three copies of a workbook?
(a) Select File>Properties form the menu and type 3 in theCopies to print text box.
(b) Select File >Print from the menu and type 3 in theNumber of copies text box.
(c) Click the Print button on the standard toolbar to print thedocument then take it to Kinko's and have 2 morecopies made
(d) Press Ctrl+P+3
(e) None of these

176. To create a formula, you first
(a) Select the cell you want to place the formula into
(b) Type the equals sign (-) to tell Excel that you're about toenter a formula
(c) Enter the formula using any input values and theappropriate mathematical operators that make up yourformula
(d) Choose the new command from the file menu
(e) None of these

177. To center 'worksheet titles across a range of cells, youmust
(a) Select the cells containing the title text plus the rangeover which the title text is to be centered
(b) Widen the columns
(c) Select the cells containing the title text plus the rangeover which the title text is to be enfettered
(d) Format the cells with the comma style
(e) None of these

178. How do you delete a column?
(a) Select the column heading you want to delete and selectthe Delete Row button on the standard toolbar
(b) Select the column heading you want to delete and selectInsert Delete from the menu
(c) Select the row heading you want to delete "and selectEdit>Delete from the menu
(d) Right click the column heading you want to delete andselect delete from the shortcut menu
(e) None of these

179. How can you find specific information in a list?
(a) Select Tools > Finder from the menu
(b) Click the Find button on the standard toolbar
(c) Select Insert > Find from the menu
(d) Select Data > Form from the menu to open the DataForm dialog box and click the Criteria button
(e) None of these

180. When integrating word and excel, word is usually the
(a) Server
(b) Destination
(c) Client
(d) Both b and c
(e) None of these

181. When a label is too long to fit within a worksheet cell,you typically must



(a) Shorten the label
(b) Increase the column width
(c) Decrease the column width
(d) Adjust the row height
(e) None of these

182. The name box:
(a) Shows the location of the previously active cell
(b) Appears to the left of the formula bar
(c) Appears below the status bar
(d) Appears below the menu bar
(e) None of these

183. Comments put in cells are called
(a) Smart tip (b) Cell tip
(c) Web tip (d) Soft tip
(e) None of these

184. Which is used to perform what if analysis?
(a) Solver
(b) Goal seek
(c) Scenario Manager
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

185. You can use the horizontal and vertical scroll bars to
(a) Split a, worksheet into two panes
(b) View different rows and columns edit the contents of acell
(c) Edit the contents of a cell
(d) View different worksheets
(e) None of these

186. Hyperlinks can be
(a) Text
(b) Drawing objects
(c) Pictures
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

187. To activate the previous cell in a pre-selected range, press
(a) The Alt key
(b) The Tab key
(c) The Enter key
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

188. Which button do you click to add up a series of numbers?
(a) The autosum button
(b) The Formula button
(c) The quick total button
(d) The total button
(e) None of these

189. When the formula bar is active, you can see
(a) The edit formula button
(b) The cancel button
(c) The enter button
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

190. To copy formatting from one area in a worksheet and applyit to another area you would use:
(a) The Edit>Copy Format and Edit>Paste Format commands form the menu.
(b) The Copy and Apply Formatting dialog box, locatedunder the Format>Copy and Apply menu.
(c) There is no way to copy and apply formatting in Excel -You have to do it manually
(d) The Format Painter button on the standard toolbar
(e) None of these

191. In a worksheet you can select
(a) The entire worksheet
(b) Rows
(c) Columns
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

192. When you link data maintained in an excel workbook to a word document
(a) The word document cannot be edit
(b) The word document contains a reference to the originalsource application
(c) The word document must contain a hyperlink

(d) The word document contains a copy of the actual data
(e) None of these

193. Which area in an excel window allows entering values and formulas
(a) Title bar
(b) Menu bar
(c) Formula bar
(d) Standard toolbar
(e) None of these

194. To hold row and column titles in place so that they do not scroll when you scroll a worksheet click the
(a) Unfreeze panes command on the window menu
(b) Freeze panes command on the window menu
(c) Hold titles command on the edit menu
(d) Split command on the window menu
(e) None of these

195. To edit in an embedded excel worksheet object in a worddocument
(a) Use the excel menu bar and toolbars inside the wordapplication
(b) Edit the hyperlink
(c) Edit the data in a excel source application
(d) Use the word menu bar and toolbars
(e) None of these

196. To create a formula, you can use:
(a) Values but not cell references
(b) Cell references but not values
(c) Values or cell references although not both at the sametime
(d) Value and cell references
(e) None of these

197. Status indicators are located on the
(a) Vertical scroll bar
(b) Horizontal scroll bar
(c) Formula bar
(d) Standard toolbar
(e) None of these

198. Which of the following is the oldest spreadsheet package?
(a) VisiCalc
(b) Lotus 1-2-3
(c) Excel
(d) StarCalc
(e) None of these

199. Pounding errors can occur
(a) When you use multiplication, division, or exponentiationin a formula
(b) When you use addition and subtraction in a formula
(c) Because excel uses hidden decimal places in computation
(d) When you show the results of formulas with differentdecimal places that the calculated results
(e) None of these

200. You can copy data or formulas
(a) With the copy, paste and cut commands on the editmenu
(b) With commands on the shortcut menu
(c) With buttons on the standard toolbars
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

201. You cannot link excel worksheet data to a word document
(a) With the right drag method
(b) With a hyperlink
(c) With the copy and paste special commands
(d) With the copy and paste buttons on the standardtoolbar.
(e) None of these

202. Which of the following is a popular DOS based spreadsheetpackage?
(a) Word (b) Smart cell
(c) Excel (d) Lotus 1-2-3
(e) None of these

203. An excel workbook is a collection of
(a) Workbooks
(b) Worksheets



(c) Charts
(d) Worksheets and charts
(e) None of these

204. Excel files have a default extension of
(a) xls (b) xlw
(c) xkl (d) 123
(e) None of these

205. You can use the format painter multiple times before youturn it off by
(a) You can use the format painter button only one timewhen you click it
(b) Double clicking the format painter button
(c) Pressing the Ctrl key and clicking the format painterbutton
(d) Pressing the Alt key and clicking the format painterbutton
(e) None of these

206. You can use the formula palette to
(a) format cells containing numbers
(b) create and edit formula containing functions
(c) enter assumptions data
(d) copy a range of cells
(e) None of these

207. When a range is selected, how can you activate the previouscell?
(a) Press the Alt key
(b) Press Tab
(c) Press Enter
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

208. Which tool you will use to join some cells and place the content at the middle of joined cell?
(a) From Format Cells dialog box click on Merge Cellscheck box
(b) From Format Cells dialog box select the Centeredalignment
(c) -From Format Cells dialog box choose Merge andCenter check box
(d) Click on Merge and Center tool on formatting toolbar
(e) None of these

209. Tab scroll buttons are place on Excel screen
(a) towards the bottom right corner
(b) towards the bottom left corner
(c) towards the top right corner
(d) towards the top left corner
(e) None of these

210. The Name box on to the left of formula bar
(a) shows the name of workbook currently working on
(b) shows the name of worksheet currently working on
(c) shows the name of cell or range currently working on
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

211. Each excel file is a workbook that contains different sheets.Which of the following cannot be a sheet in workbook?
(a) worksheet (b) chart sheet
(c) module sheet (d) data sheet
(e) None of these

212. Which of the following is not the correct method of editingthe cell content?
(a) Press the Alt key
(b) Press the F2 key
(c) Click the formula bar
(d) Double click the cell
(e) None of these

213. You can merge the main document with data source inExcel. In mail merge operation, Word is usually
(a) server (b) source
(c) client (d) none
(e) None of these

214. How can you update the values of formula cells if AutoCalculate mode of Excel is disabled?
(a) F8 (b) F9
(c) F10 (d) F11
(e) None of these

215. You want to set such that when you type Details and dragthe fill handle. Excel

should produce Name, Age and soon What will you set to effect that?

(a) Fill Across Worksheet
(b) Custom List
(c) Auto Fill Options
(d) Fill Series
(e) None of these

216. Where can you change automatic or manual calculationmode in Excel?

(a) Double CAL indicator on status bar
(b) Go to Tools >> Options >> Calculation and mark thecorresponding radio button
(c) Both of above
(d) Press F7
(e) None of these

217. How can you show or hide the gridlines in ExcelWorksheet?

(a) Go to Tools >> Options >> View tab and mark orremove the check box named Gridline
(b) Click Gridline tool on Forms toolbar
(c) Both of above
(d) Press F7
(e) None of these

218. Which of the following Excel screen components canNOT be turned on or off?

(a) Formula Bar (b) Status Bar
(c) Tool Bar (d) All of above
(e) None of these

219. What happens when you press Ctrl + X after selectingsome cells in Excel?

(a) The cell content of selected cells disappear from cell andstored in clipboard
(b) The cells selected are marked for cutting
(c) The selected cells are deleted and the cells are shifted left
(d) The selected cells are deleted and cells are shifted up
(e) None of these

220. Which of the following option is not available in PasteSpecial dialog box?

(a) Add (b) Subtract
(c) Divide (d) SORT
(e) None of these

221. Which command will you choose to convert a column ofdata into row?

(a) Cut and Paste
(b) Edit » Paste Special » Transpose
(c) Both of above
(d) Press F7
(e) None of these

222. It is acceptable to let long text flow into adjacent cells on a worksheet when

(a) data will be entered in the adjacent cells
(b) no data will be entered in the adjacent cells
(c) there is no suitable abbreviation for the text
(d) there is not time to format the text
(e) None of these

223. Which of the cell pointer indicates you that you can make selection?

(a) Doctor's symbol (Big Plus)
(b) small thin plus icon
(c) Mouse Pointer with anchor at the tip
(d) Press F3 + Ctrl
(e) None of these

224. Which of the cell pointer indicates that you can fill series?

(a) Doctor's symbol (Big Plus)
(b) small thin plus icon
(c) Mouse Pointer with anchor at the tip
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

225. Which of the cell pointer indicate that you can move the content to other cell?

(a) Doctor's symbol (Big Plus)
(b) small thin plus icon
(c) Mouse Pointer with anchor at the tip
(d) All of above
(e) None of these



226. You can auto fit the width of column by

(a) Double clicking on the column name on column header
(b) Double click on the cell pointer in worksheet
(c) Double clicking on column right border on columnheader
(d) Double clicking on the column left border of columnheader
(e) None of these

227. Long text can be broken down into many lines within a cell.You can do this through We have 83

(a) Wrap Text in Format >> Cells guests online
(b) Justify in Edit >> Cells
(c) Text Wrapping in Format » Cells, Layout tab
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

228. When a row of data is to be converted into columns

(a) Copy the cells in row, select the same number of cellsin row and paste
(b) Copy the cells in column then choose Edit >> PasteSpecial, then click Transpose and OK
(c) Copy the cells then go to Format >> Cells then onAlignment tab click Transpose check box and click OK
(d) Select the cells then place the cell pointer on new celland choose Edit » Paste Special, mark Transpose check boxand click OK.
(e) None of these

229. Ctrl +p shortcut key in Excel will

(a) Open the font dialog box
(b) Apply double underline for the active cell
(c) Fill down in the selection
(d) All of above
(e) None of these.

230. The short cut key Ctrl +R is used in Excel to

(a) Right align the content of cell
(b) Remove the cell contents of selected cells
(c) Fill the selection with active t cells to the right
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

231. The command Edit »Fill Across Worksheet is active only when

(a) One sheet is selected
(b) When many sheets are selected
(c) When no sheet is selected
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

232. Which of the following series type is not valid for Fill Series dialog box?

(a) Linear (b) Growth
(c) Autofill (d) Time
(e) None of these

233. Which of the following you can paste selectively using Paste Special command?

(a) Validation (b) Formats
(c) Formulas (d) All of above
(e) None of these

234. Paste Special allows some operation while you paste to new cell. Which of the following operation is valid?

(a) Square (b) Percentage
(c) Goal Seek (d) Divide
(e) None of these

235. L Edit» Delete command

(a) Deletes the content of a cell
(b) Deletes Formats of cell
(c) Deletes the comment of cell
(d) Deletes selected cells
(e) None of these

236. To remove the content of selected cells you must issue _____ command

(a) Edit» Delete
(b) Edit » Clear » Contents
(c) Edit »> Clear» All
(d) Data » Delete
(e) None of these

237. The Delete key of keyboard is assigned to which command in Excel?
(a) Edit » Clear» Contents
(b) Edit» Clear» All
(c) Edit» Delete.
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

238. If you need to remove only the formatting done in a range(numbers and formula typed there should not beremoved), you must
(a) From Edit menu choose Clear and then Formats
(b) From Edit menu choose Delete
(c) Click on Remove Formatting tool on Standard Toolbar
(d) Double click the Format Painter and then press Esc keyin keyboard
(e) None of these

239. By default, Excel provides 3 worksheets. You need only twoof them, how will you delete the third one?
(a) Right click on Sheet Tab of third sheet and choose Deletefrom the context menu
(b) Click on Sheet 3 and from Edit menu choose Delete
(c) Click on Sheet 3 and from Edit menu choose Insert
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

240. Which of the following action removes a sheet fromworkbook?
(a) Select the sheet, then choose Edit >> Delete Sheet
(b) Select the sheet then choose Format » Sheet » Hide
(c) Press Insert
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

241. While Finding and Replacing some data in Excel, whichof the following statement is valid?
(a) You can Find and Replace within the sheet or workbook
(b) Excel does not have option to match case for find
(c) Excel cannot replace
(d) None are valid
(e) None of these

242. Which of the following is not true about Find and Replace inExcel
(a) You can search for bold and replace with italics
(b) You can decide whether to look for the whole word ornot
(c) You can search in formula too
(d) You can search by rows or columns or sheets
(e) None of these

243. You can move a sheet from one workbook into new book by
(a) From Edit menu choose Move or Copy sheet mark theCreate a copy and Click OK
(b) From Edit menu choose Move or Copy then choose(Move to end) and click OK
(c) From Edit menu choose Move or Copy then select (newbook) from To Book list and click OK
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

244. What is the short cut key to replace a data with another in sheet?
(a) Ctrl + R (b) Ctrl + Shift + R
(c) Ctrl + H (d) Ctrl + F
(e) None of these

245. Which of the following is invalid regarding the Protection inExcel?
(a) Protect Sheet
(b) Protect Workbook
(c) Protect Workspace
(d) All of above are valid
(e) None of these

246. The Trace Precedence on Auditing shows
(a) Which cells are used in current formula
(b) In which formula the current cell is used
(c) Which cells are used in this formula and in whichformula this cell is used
(d) None of above
(e) None of these



247. The Trace Dependence in auditing shows
(a) Which cells are used in current formula
(b) In which formula the current cell is used
(c) Which cells are used in this formula and in whichformula this cell is used
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

248. The arrows created by Auditing can be removed by
(a) Click on the arrow and press Delete
(b) Click on Remove All arrows on Formula Auditingtoolbar
(c) Both of above
(d) Press insert
(e) None of these

249. Which of the following options i not available to remove arrows of Formula Auditing?
(a) Remove all precedent arrows
(b) Remove all dependent arrows
(c) Remove all arrows
(d) Remove all arrows for this cell
(e) None of these

250. Excel is a good application for What IF analysis. Which of the following tool help you for this?
(a) Formal Auditing
(b) Research
(c) Track Change
(d) Goal Seek
(e) None of these

251. Which of the following tool you will use in Excel to seewhat must be the value of a cell to get required result?
(a) Formal Auditing
(b) Research
(c) Track Change
(d) Goal Seek
(e) None of these

252. To apply Goal, Seek command your cell pointer must be in
(a) The Changing cell whose value you need to find
(b) The Result Cell where formula is entered
(c) The cell where your targeted value is entered
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

253. Which of the following is not What IF analysis tool in Excel?
(a) Goal Seek (b) Scenarios
(c) Macros (d) All of above
(e) None of these

254. You can set Excel in Automatic or Manual calculation mode. If it is in manual mode which key you will press to updatethe formula values?
(a) F9 (b) F5
(c) F8 (d) F11
(e) None of these

255. By default, the cell pointer moves down when you pressEnter. From where can you change this setting?
(a) Tools >> Options » View tab
(b) Tools » Options » Calculation tab
(c) Tools » Options » Edit tab
(d) Tools » Options » Transition tab
(e) None of these

256. When you start typing the same value as of some cells onsame column, Excel automatically shows that text. This feature is known as
(a) AutoFill (b) AutoCorrect
(c) AutoComplete (d) AutoFormat
(e) None of these

257. The default and maximum number of sheets for a newworkbook in Excel 2003 is
(a) 3 and 255 (b) 3 and 256
(c) 1 and 255 (d) 1 and 256
(e) None of these

258. When you enter Sunday and fill right, Excel fill in withMonday, Tuesday and so on. From where Excel knows whatto fill in next?
(a) Auto Complete
(b) AutoFormat
(c) Custom List
(d) Calculation Automatic
(e) None of these

259. The minimum and maximum value you can set for SaveAutoRecovery Info in Excel are
(a) 1 and 120 minutes
(b) O and 120 minutes
(c) 2 and 60 minutes
(d) 1 and 10 minutes
(e) None of these

260. Which of the following cannot be hidden from Tools >> Options then View tab?
(a) Startup Task Pane
(b) Formula bar
(c) Status bar
(d) Scroll Bar
(e) None of these

261. What happens if you remove the check mark from Row &Column headers on Options dialog box?
(a) This will remove row headings and column headings ofyour data
(b) This will remove the column headings (A, B, C,
(c) This will remove row and column heading of chart
(d) This will remove row and column heading of table
(e) None of these

262. The default font size in Excel worksheet is
(a) 10 points
(b) 12 points
(c) 14 points
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

263. The default font used In Excel is
(a) Arial
(b) Calibri
(c) Times New Roman
(d) Agenda
(e) None of these

264. Comments put in cells are called.....
(a) Smart Tip (b) Cell Tip
(c) Web Tip (d) Soft Tip
(e) None of these

265. Comments can be added to cells using.....
(a) Edit-> Comments
(b) Insert -> Comment
(c) FI l e-> Comments
(d) View-> Comments
(e) None of these

266. Which menu option can be used to split windows into two?
(a) Format > Widow
(b) View > Widow=> Split
(c) Window->Split
(d) View->Split
(e) None of these

267. Getting data from a cell located in a different sheet is called.
(a) Accessing (b) Referencing
(c) Updating (d) Functioning
(e) None of these

268. Which of the following is not a valid data type in Excel?
(a) Number (b) Character
(c) Label (d) Date/Time
(e) None of these

269. Which elements of a worksheet can be protected fromaccidental modification?
(a) Contents
(b) Objects
(c) Scenarios
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these



270. A numeric value can be treated as label value If...... precedesIt.
(a) Apostrophe (')
(b) Exclamation (I)
(c) Hash (#)
(d) Tilde(~)
(e) None of these

271. Concatenation of text can be done using
(a) Apostrophe (')
(b) Exclamation (I)
(c) Hash(#)
(d) Ampersand (&)
(e) None of these

272. You can set Page Border in Excel from:
(a) From Border tab in Format Cells dialog box
(b) From Border tool in Formatting toolbar
(c) From Line Style tool in Drawing toolbar
(d) You cannot set page border in Excel

273. Multiple calculations can be made In a single formulausing....
(a) Standard Formulas
(b) Array Formula
(c) Complex Formulas
(d) Smart Formula

274. An Excel Workbook is a collection of.......
(a) Workbooks
(b) Worksheets
(c) Charts
(d) Worksheets and Charts
(e) None of these

275. What do you mean by a Workspace?
(a) Group of Columns
(b) Group of Worksheets
(c) Group of Rows
(d) Group of Workbooks
(e) None of these

276. MS-EXCEL is based on .-....-?
(a) WINDOWS (b) DOS
(c) UNIX (d) OS/2
(e) None of these

277. In EXCEL, you can sum a large range of data by simplyselecting a tool button called .....?
(a) AutoFill (b) Auto correct
(c) Auto sum (d) Auto format
(e) None of these

278. To select an entire column in MS-EXCEL, press?
(a) CTRL + C
(b) CTRL + Arrow key
(c) CTRL + S
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

279. To return the remainder after a number Is divided by adivisor In EXCEL we use the function?
(a) ROUND ( ) (b) FACT()
(c) MOD() (d) DIV()
(e) None of these

280. Which function is not available In the Consolidate dialogbox?
(a) Pmt (b) Average
(c) Max (d) Sum
(e) None of these

281. Which Is not the function of "Edit, Clear" command?
(a) Delete contents
(b) Delete notes
(c) Delete eel Is
(d) Delete formats
(e) None of these

282. Microsoft Excel is a powerful...........
(a) Word processing package
(b) Spreadsheet package
(c) Communication S/W Package
(d) DBMS package
(e) None of these

283. How do you rearrange the data in ascending or descendingorder?
(a) Data, Sort (b) Data, Form
(c) Data, Table (d) Data Subtotals
(e) None of these

284. Which Chart can be created in Excel?
(a) Area
(b) Line
(c) Pie
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

285. What will be the output If you format the cell containing5436.8 as '#,##0.00'?
(a) 5,430.00 (b) 5,436.80.
(c) 5,436.8 (d) 6.8
(e) None of these

286. How do you display current date and time In MS Excel?
(a) date( ) (b) Today ( )
(c) now( ) (d) time( )
(e) None of these

287. How do you display current date only in MS Excel?
(a) date ( ) (b) Today ( )
(c) now( ) (d) time()
(e) None of these

288. How do you wrap the text in a cell?
(a) Format, cells, font
(b) Format, cells, protection
(c) format, cells, number
(d) Format cells, alignment
(e) None of these

289. What does COUNTA ( ) function do?
(a) counts cells having alphabets
(b) counts empty eel ls
(c) counts cells having number
(d) counts non-empty cells
(e) None of these

290. What is the short cut key to highlight the entire column?
(a) Ctrl+C
(b) Ctrl+Enter
(c) Ctrl+PageUp
(d) Ctrl+SpaceBar
(e) None of: ese

291. In the formula, which symbol specifies the fixed columns orrows?
(a) A.S (b) •
(c) % (d) &
(e) None of these

292. Excel displays the current cell address In the..........
(a) Formula bar (b) Status Bar
(c) Name Box (d) Title Bar
(e) None of these

293. What Is the correct way to refer the cell A10 on sheet3from sheet 1?
(a) sheet3.A10 (b) Sheet1.AlO
(c) Sheets3!A10 (d) A10
(e) None of these

294. Which language is used to create macros in Excel?
(a) Visual Basic 4 (b) C
(c) Visual C++ (d) Java
(e) None of these

295. Which of the following is not a term of MS-Excel?
(a) Cells (b) Rows
(c) Columns (d) Document
(e) None of these

296. How many worksheets can a workbook have?
(a) 3 (b) 8
(c) 255 (d) All of above
(e) None of these

297. Which would you choose to create a bar diagram?
(a) Edit, Chart (b) Insert, Chart
(c) Tools, Chart (d) Format, Chart
(e) None of these

298. Which setting you must modify to print a worksheet using letterhead?
(a) Paper (b) Margin
(c) Layout (d) Orientation
(e) None of these

299. What do you call the chart that shows the proportions of howone or more data elements relate to another data element?
(a) XY Chart (b) Line Chart
(c) Pie Chart (d) Column Chart
(e) None of these

300. The spelling dialog box can be involved by choosingspelling from ___ menu.
(a) insert (b) file
(c) tools (d) view
(e) None of these



301. Which key do you press to check spelling?
(a) F3 (b) F5
(c) F7 (d) F9
(e) None of these

302. To record a sequence of keystrokes and mouse actions toplay back later we use:
(a) Media player
(b) Sound Recorder
(c) Calculator
(d) Macro Recorder
(e) None of these

303. We can save and protect the workbook by
(a) Write Reservation Password
(b) Protection Password
(c) Read-only Recommended
(d) Any of the above
(e) None of these

304. The first cell in EXCEL worksheet is labeled as
(a) A (b) A1
(c) Aa (d) AO
(e) None of these

305. What happens when dollar signs (S) are entered in a cell address?
(a) An absolute eel l address is created.
(b) Cell address will change when it is copied to another cell.
(c) The sheet tab is changed.
(d) The status bar does not display the eel l address.
(e) None of these

306. What are the tabs that appear at the bottom of eachworkbook called?
(a) Reference tabs
(b) Position tabs
(c) Location tabs
(d) Sheet tabs
(e) None of these

307. What is represented by the small, black square in the lower-right comer of an active cell or range?
(a) Copy handle (b) Fill handle
(c) Insert handle (d) Border
(e) In Excel, a Data

308. Series is defined as what?
(a) A type of chart.
(b) A cell reference.
(c) A collection of related data
(d) A division of results
(e) None of these

309. In Excel, the Fill Color button on the Formatting toolbar isused for what?
(a) To insert a background.
(b) To add borders.
(c) To select a distribution of figures.
(d) To add shading or color to a cell range.
(e) None of these

310. In help menu of Excel, which of the following tabs arefound?
(a) Contents tab
(b) Answer Wizard tab
(c) Index tab
(d) all of the above
(e) None of these

311. A ______ is a grid with labeled columns and rows.
(a) Dialog box (b) Worksheet
(c) Clipboard (d) Toolbar
(e) None of these

312. The active cell:
(a) is defined by a bold border around the cell.
(b) Receives the data the user enters.
(c) It is the formula bar.
(d) Only A and B
(e) None of these

313. Which function is used to calculate depreciation, rates ofreturn, future values and loan payment amounts?
(a) Logical
(b) Math & Trigonometry
(c) Statistical
(d) Financial
(e) None of these

314. B7:B9 indicates:
(a) Cells B7 and cell B9 only.
(b) Cells B7 through B9.
(c) Cell B8 only.
(d) None of the above.
(e) None of these

315. The Cancel and Enter buttons appear in the:
(a) Title bar (b) Formula bar
(c) Menu bar (d) Sheet tabs
(e) None of these

316. MS-EXCEL can be used to automate
(a) Financial statements. Business forecasting
(b) Transaction registers, inventory control
(c) Accounts receivable, accounts payable
(d) Any of the above
(e) None of these

317. NOT, AND, OR and XOR are
(a) Logical Operators
(b) Arithmetic operators
(c) Relational operators
(d) None of the above
(e) None of these

318. In a report, you need to show the monthly rainfall inNepal. The best way to do this is to insert a
(a) calendar
(b) photograph of rainfall
(c) chart showing rainfall amounts
(d) data base of rainfall
(e) None of these

319. You want to record experiment information and create a chart that shows the rate of crystal growth over a period oftime. The best application to use would be:
(a) word processing
(b) spreadsheet
(c) database
(d) graphics
(e) None of these

320. You are editing a worksheet that you had previously saved.If you want to save the edited sheet without losing theoriginal one, which Command should you use?
(a) New (b) Save As
(c) Edit (d) Save
(e) None of these

321. If you want to have a blank line after the title in a worksheet,what is the best thing for you to do?
(a) Re-format the spreadsheet
(b) Insert a row
(c) Increase the column width
(d) Use the spacebar
(e) None of these

322. In order to arrange the countries from those with the highestpopulation to those with the lowest, you need to sort on the population field in..............
(a) ascending order
(b) descending order
(c) alphabetical order
(d) random order
(e) None of these

323. In order to perform a calculation in a spreadsheet, you needto use a:
(a) table (b) formula
(c) field (d) variable
(e) None of these

324. The box on the chart that contains the name of eachIndividual record Is called the__.
(a) cell (b) title
(c) axis (d) legend
(e) None of these

325. If you want all of the white cats grouped together in thedatabase, you need to sort by__
(a) Color, then Gender
(b) Pet Type, then Col or
(c) Pet Type, then Gender
(d) Color, then Pet Name
(e) None of these



326. You accidentally erased a record in the sheet, whatcommand can be used to restore It Immediately?
(a) Insert (b) Copy
(c) Undo (d) Replace
(e) None of these

327. Where a row and a column meet, what do you call that?
(a) A cell
(b) A block
(c) A box
(d) None of the above
(e) None of these

328. How do you tell one cell from another?
(a) By numbers (b) By letters
(c) By its address (d) by color
(e) None of these

329. Give me an example of a cell address.
(a) 1125 (b) 911
(c) 41A (d) A21
(e) None of these

330. Which Is an example of a formula?
(a) =A1+A2 (b) =add(Al:A2)
(c) A1+A2 (d) SUM(A1:A2)
(e) None of these

331. Which is an example of a function?
(a) =add(Al:A2) (b) =A1+A2
(c) »SUM(A1:A2) (d) A1+A2
(e) None of these

332. What la the symbol for multiplying?
(a) > (b) /
(c) ! (d) *
(e) None of these

333. What Is the symbol for dividing?
(a) / (2)=%
(c) & (d) fl
(e) None of these

334. All formula In Excel start with
(a) > (b) +
(c) = (d) -
(e) None of these

335. You can use a function to combine text from two cells intoone cell. But you can use an opera-tor to do the same thing.Which operator is that?
(a) & (ampersand)
(b) = (equal sign)
(c) (space)
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

336. Two common wildcard characters that Excel recognizesare
(a) * and? (b) < and >
(c) * and / (d) + and –
(e) None of these

337. The divide symbol is
(a) / (b) D
(c) \ (d) )
(e) None of these

338. The multiplication arithmetic operator Is represented bywhich of the following symbols?
(a) a (b) *
(c) / (d) X
(e) None of these

339. To add two cells (AI and A(2)together you use the followingformula
(a) =A1 + A2
(b) =Add (A1+ A2)
(c) together (A 1: A2)
(d) Al plus A2
(e) None of these

340. To make a number In cell CI 10% smaller than the numberIn C3 you enter
(a) -03*1.10 (b) +C3*110
(c) -C3%10 (d) -C3* 90
(e) None of these

341. On an excel sheet the active cell In Indicated by...
(a) A dark wide boarder
(b) A dotted border
(c) A blinking border
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

342. On an Excel sheet the active cell in indicated by
(a) A dark wide border

(b) A dotted border
(c) A blinking border
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

343. Using the Fl 1 shortcut key to create a chart on chart sheet creates
(a) A default chart
(b) A 2-dimensional column chart
(c) A 2-dimensional bar chart
(d) A 3-dimensional line chart
(e) None of these

344. You can print
(a) A range of cells by range name
(b) An entire worksheet
(c) A single worksheet
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

345. You can create only a horizontal page break by first selecting
(a) A row below the row where you want the page break tooccur
(b) A cell in row 1
(c) A cell in column A
(d) a and c
(e) None of these

346. You can create hyperlinks from the Excel workbook to
(a) A webpage on company internet
(b) A web page on the internet
(c) Other Office 97 application documents
(d) All
(e) None of these

347. The cell reference fro a range of cells that starts in cell B1 and goes over to column G and down to row 10is .....
(a) G1-G10 (b) B1.G10
(c) B1,G10 (d) B1:G10
(e) None of these

348 The advantage of using a spreadsheet is:
(a) calculations can be done automatically
(b) changing data automatically updates calculations
(c) more flexibility
(d) all of the above
(e) None of these

349. The intersection of a row and column is called :
(a) data (b) afield
(c) a cell (d) an equation
(e) None of these

350. There are three types of data found in a spreadsheet.
(a) data, words, numbers
(b) equations, data, numbers
(c) words, numbers, labels
(d) numbers formulas, labels
(e) None of these

351. To select a column the easiest method is to........
(a) Double click any cell in the column
(b) Drag from the top cell in the column to the last cell inthe column
(c) click the column heading
(d) click the column label
(e) None of these

352. If you press...... the cell accepts your typing as its contents.
(a) Enter (b) Ctrl+Enter
(c) Tab (d) Insert
(e) None of these

353. Which of the following special function keys allow the content in cell
(a) esc (b) shift
(c) return (d) Tab
(e) None of these

354. Which is not an advantage of using computerized spread sheets?
(a) flexibility of moving entries
(b) speed of calculation
(c) ability of generate tables
(d) cost of initial setup
(e) None of these

355 To select several cells or ranges that are not touching eachother, you would while selecting
(a) hold down the Ctrl key



(b) hold down the Shift key
(c) hold down the Alt key
(d) hold down Ctrl + Shin key
(e) None of these

356. What is the AutoSummarize feature used for in Word 2000
(a) It creates a 250-word, 500 word or 1000-word summaryof the document
(b) It adds Automatic headers, bold and italic charactersas well as automatic formatting of the document to give thelook of a well summarized document
(c) it summarizes the statistics of the document into areport such as total words, total characters, total pages, totalparagraphs, file size ecs
(d) It identifies the key points in a document for your foshare with others or quickly scan
(e) None of these

357. A certain spreadsheet shows in Page Break Preview that cells in Rows 1-25 have white background. The cells in row 26 that contain data have a dark grey background, when youclick the Print button......
(a) nothing will print because some cells with data havebeen omitted
(b) only the cells with gray back-ground will print
(c) the whole sheet will print
(d) only the cells with white background will print
(e) None of these

358. A constant is another name for this type of data:
(a) number (b) equation
(c) formula (d) description
(e) None of these

359. The view that puts a blue a blue line around each page thatwould be printed is the......
(a) Print Preview
(b) Normal View
(c) Page Break Preview
(d) Split View
(e) None of these

360. Auto Calculate will quickly add selected cells if you.......
(a) right click on the status bar and select Sum
(b) click the AutoCalculate but-ton on the toolbar
(c) use the key combination Ctrl+$
(d) Double click the selection
(e) None of these

361. The cell labeled 23 54 the cell labeled F5 refers to
(a) row F column 5
(b) column F row 5
(c) function available in cells
(d) function key F4
(e) None of these

362. When you are typing an equation into a cell the first thingthat must be entered is
(a) the first cell referenced
(b) parenthesis
(c) quotation marks
(d) an equal sign
(e) None of these

363. Using the AutoSum button will replace in the selectedcell.....
(a) the sum of values in the cell's column.
(2). nothing until you select a range of cells
(c) the sum of the cell's row unless you change the range
(e) None of these

364. In MS Excel Book I is an example of how ...... are numbered and nameddunng each work session
(a) Active cell (b) Formula bar
(c) Menu bar (d) Name box
(e) None of these

365 Which of the following displays the contents of the activecell?
(a) Active cell (b) Formula bar
(c) Menu bar (d) Name box
(e) None of these

366. Graphics objects on a chart are used to
(a) Add emphasis to chart data
(b) Add interest to a chart
(c) Help explain the chart data
(d) a, b, and c
(e) None of these

367. What does SUMIF function do?
(a) Adds up cell values based on a condition
(b) Adds all the numbers in a range of cells
(c) Returns a subtotal in a list or database
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

368. You can insert labels for
(a) All the data markers on a chart
(b) A data series
(c) A selected data marker
(d) All
(e) None of these

369. Tab scrolling buttons
(a) Allow youto view a different worksheet
(b) Allow you to view additional worksheet row down
(c) Allow you to view additional worksheet columns to theright
(d) Allow you to view additional sheet tabs
(e) None of these

370. All macro keyboard shortcuts include the..... key
(a) Alt (b) Ctrl
(c) F11 (d) Shift
(e) None of these

371. To open the Format Cells dialog box, press
(a) Alt* 1 (b) Ctrl + 1
(c) Ctrl + Shift + 1 (d) FI
(e) None of these

372. You can add a hyperlink to your worksheet by pressing
(a) Alt + K (b) Ctrl + H
(c) Ctrl + K (d) Ctrl + Shift + K
(e) None of these

373. To" move to the previous worksheet press
(a) Alt + PgUp (b) Ctrl + PgUp
(c) Ctrl + PgDn (d) Shift + Tab
(e) None of these

374. Hyperlinks can be
(a) Text
(b) Drawing objects
(c) Pictures
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

375. To activate the previous cell in a pre selected range,press
(a) The Alt key
(b) The Tab key
(c) The Enter key
(d) None of the above
(e) None of these

376. Which button do you click to add up a series of numbers?
(a) The autosum button
(b) The Formula button
(c) The quicktotal button
(d) The total button
(e) None of these

377. When the formula bar is active, you can see
(a) The edit formula button
(b) The cancel button
(c) The enter button
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

378. To copy formatting from one area in a worksheet and applyit to another area you would use :
(a) The Edit > Copy Format and Edit>Paste Formatcommands form the menu.
(b) The Copy and Apply Formatting dialog box, locatedunder the Formats Copy and Apply menu.



(c) There is no way to copy and apply formatting in ExcelYou have to do it manually
(d) The Format Painter button on the standard toolbar
(e) None of these

379. In a worksheet you can select
(a) The entire worksheet
(b) Rows
(c) Columns
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

380. When you link data maintained in an excel workbook toa word document
(a) The word document cannot be edit
(b) The word document contains a reference to the originalsource application
(c) The word document must contain a hyperlink
(d) The word document contains a copy of the actual data
(e) None of these

381. In MS Access, a table can have__ primary key /keys.
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
(e) None of these

382. __ cells involve creating a single cell by combining two or more selected cells.
(a) Formatting (b) Merging
(c) Embedding (d) Splitting
(e) None of these

383. The horizontal and vertical lines on a worksheet are called
(a) cells (b) sheets
(c) blocklines (d) gridlines
(e) None of these

384. To delete an incorrect character in a document, __ to erase to the right of the insertion point.
(a) press the left mouse key
(b) double click the right mouse key
(c) press the BACKSPACE key
(d) press DELETE key
(e) None of these

385. Which area in an excel window allows entering values and formulas ?
(a) TITLE BAR
(b) MENU BAR
(c) FORMULA BAR
(d) STANDARD TOOLBAR
(e) None of these

386. Be default, Excel positions text in a cell __
(a) left-aligned (b) right-aligned
(c) centered (d) justified
(e) None of these

387. To centre a paragraph using shortcut keys, press __
(a) CTRL + C (b) CTRL + E
(c) CTRL + L (d) CTRL + R
(e) None of these

388. Which of the following is the latest version of Excel?
(a) Excel 2000 (b) Excel 20.02
(c) Excel ME (d) Excel XP
(e) None of these
(e) None of these

389. Which of the following types of tables constraints will prevent the entry of duplicate rows?
(a) Primary key (b) Unique
(c) Null (d) Foreign key
(e) None of these

390. Each cell in a Microsoft Office Excel document is referred toby its cell address, which is the
(a) cell's column label
(b) cell's column label and worksheet tab name
(c) cell's row label
(d) cell's row and column la-bels
(e) None of these

## ANSWER

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | d | 2 | a | 3 | b | 4 | c | 5 | c |
| 6 | c | 7 | d | 8 | a | 9 | b | 10 | c |
| 11 | a | 12 | b | 13 | d | 14 | c | 15 | d |
| 16 | d | 17 | b | 18 | c | 19 | b | 20 | d |
| 21 | a | 22 | c | 23 | c | 24 | d | 25 | c |
| 26 | e | 27 | a | 28 | a | 29 | d | 30 | b |
| 31 | c | 32 | a | 33 | c | 34 | b | 35 | d |
| 36 | b | 37 | d | 38 | a | 39 | d | 40 | d |
| 41 | c | 42 | b | 43 | a | 44 | c | 45 | d |
| 46 | c | 47 | c | 48 | c | 49 | c | 50 | d |
| 51 | a | 52 | e | 53 | a | 54 | b | 55 | b |
| 56 | a | 57 | a | 58 | c | 59 | b | 60 | a |
| 61 | d | 62 | a | 63 | b | 64 | b | 65 | c |
| 66 | a | 67 | c | 68 | d | 69 | a | 70 | b |
| 71 | a | 72 | c | 73 | d | 74 | b | 75 | b |
| 76 | d | 77 | d | 78 | b | 79 | a | 80 | d |
| 81 | d | 82 | c | 83 | d | 84 | d | 85 | d |
| 86 | d | 87 | c | 88 | a | 89 | b | 90 | b |
| 91 | b | 92 | c | 93 | a | 94 | c | 95 | d |
| 96 | d | 97 | d | 98 | b | 99 | a | 100 | d |
| 101 | d | 102 | d | 103 | c | 104 | d | 105 | b |
| 106 | d | 107 | b | 108 | c | 109 | b | 110 | b |
| 111 | a | 112 | d | 113 | a | 114 | b | 115 | d |
| 116 | d | 117 | d | 118 | b | 119 | b | 120 | c |
| 121 | b | 122 | d | 123 | d | 124 | a | 125 | b |
| 126 | c | 127 | c | 128 | a | 129 | a | 130 | b |
| 131 | d | 132 | d | 133 | d | 134 | b | 135 | b |
| 136 | c | 137 | d | 138 | c | 139 | d | 140 | b |
| 146 | c | 147 | b | 148 | a | 149 | c | 150 | d |
| 151 | b | 152 | a | 153 | c | 154 | b | 155 | a |
| 156 | c | 157 | d | 158 | d | 159 | a | 160 | b |
| 161 | c | 162 | a | 163 | c | 164 | a | 165 | a |
| 166 | b | 167 | c | 168 | a | 169 | d | 170 | d |
| 171 | c | 172 | a | 173 | d | 174 | b | 175 | b |
| 176 | a | 177 | a | 178 | d | 179 | d | 180 | d |
| 181 | b | 182 | b | 183 | b | 184 | d | 185 | b |
| 186 | d | 187 | e | 188 | a | 189 | d | 190 | d |
| 191 | b | 192 | b | 193 | c | 194 | b | 195 | a |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 196 | d | 197 | c | 198 | a | 199 | a | 200 | d |
| 201 | d | 202 | d | 203 | d | 204 | a | 205 | b |
| 206 | b | 207 | d | 208 | d | 209 | b | 210 | c |
| 211 | d | 212 | a | 213 | c | 214 | b | 215 | b |
| 216 | b | 217 | c | 218 | e | 219 | b | 220 | d |
| 221 | b | 222 | b | 223 | a | 224 | b | 225 | c |
| 226 | c | 227 | a | 228 | d | 229 | c | 230 | c |
| 231 | b | 232 | d | 233 | d | 234 | d | 235 | d |
| 236 | b | 237 | a | 238 | a | 239 | a | 240 | a |
| 241 | a | 242 | d | 243 | c | 244 | c | 245 | c |
| 246 | a | 247 | b | 248 | b | 249 | d | 250 | d |
| 251 | d | 252 | b | 253 | c | 254 | a | 255 | c |
| 256 | c | 257 | b | 258 | c | 259 | a | 260 | d |
| 261 | b | 262 | a | 263 | a | 264 | b | 265 | b |
| 266 | c | 267 | b | 268 | b | 269 | d | 270 | a |
| 271 | d | 272 | d | 273 | b | 274 | d | 275 | d |
| 276 | a | 277 | c | 278 | d | 79 | c | 280 | a |
| 281 | c | 282 | b | 283 | a | 284 | d | 285 | b |
| 286 | c | 287 | b | 288 | d | 289 | d | 290 | d |
| 291 | a | 292 | c | 293 | c | 294 | a | 295 | d |
| 296 | d | 297 | b | 298 | b | 299 | c | 300 | c |
| 301 | c | 302 | d | 303 | d | 304 | b | 305 | a |
| 306 | d | 307 | b | 308 | c | 309 | d | 310 | d |
| 311 | b | 312 | d | 313 | d | 314 | b | 315 | b |
| 316 | d | 317 | a | 318 | c | 319 | b | 320 | b |
| 321 | b | 322 | b | 323 | b | 324 | d | 325 | b |
| 326 | c | 327 | a | 328 | c | 329 | d | 330 | a |
| 331 | c | 332 | d | 333 | a | 334 | c | 335 | a |
| 336 | a | 337 | a | 338 | b | 339 | a | 340 | d |
| 341 | a | 342 | a | 343 | b | 344 | d | 345 | d |
| 346 | d | 347 | d | 348 | d | 349 | c | 350 | d |
| 351 | c | 352 | a | 353 | c | 354 | d | 355 | a |
| 356 | a | 357 | d | 358 | a | 359 | c | 360 | b |
| 361 | b | 362 | d | 363 | a | 364 | d | 365 | b |
| 366 | d | 367 | a | 368 | d | 369 | d | 370 | a |
| 371 | b | 372 | c | 373 | d | 374 | d | 375 | d |
| 376 | a | 377 | d | 378 | d | 379 | b | 380 | b |
| 381 | d | 382 | d | 383 | b | 384 | a | 385 | c |
| 386 | a | 387 | d | 388 | b | 389 | a | 390 | b |



## MS EXCEL IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS

| Function | Description |
|---|---|
| DAVERAGE | Returns the average of selected database entries |
| DCOUNT | Count the cells that contain numbers in database |
| DMAX | Returns the maximum value from selected database entries |
| DMIN | Returns the minimum value from selected database entries |
| DPRODUCT | Multiplies the values in a particular field of records that match the criteria in a database |
| DSUM | Adds the number in the field column of records in database the match the criteria |
| DATE | Returns the serial number of a particular date |
| DAY | Converts the serial number to a day of the month |
| HOUR | Converts the serial number to an hour |
| NOW | Returns the serial number of a current date and time |
| TIME | Returns the serial number of particular time |
| TODAY | Returns the serial number of today's date |
| BIN2DEC | Converts a binary number to decimal |
| DEC2BIN | Converts a decimal number to binary |
| DELTA | Tests whether two values are equal |
| HEX2DEC | Converts a hexadecimal number to decimal |
| IMSUM | Return the sum of complex number |
| OCT2DEC | Converts an octal number to decimal |
| DISC | Returns the discount rate for a security |
| EFFECT | Returns the effective annual interest rate |
| FV | Return the future value of an investment |
| PV | Returns the present the value of an investment |
| RATE | Returns the interest rate per period of an annuity |
| CELL | Return information about the formatting Location or contents of a cell |
| ERROR. TYPE | Returns a number corresponding to an error type. |
| ISBLANK | Return TRUE, if the value is blank |
| ISLOGICAL | Returns TRUE, if the value is a logical value |
| INFO | Returns information about the current operating environment |
| AND | Returns TRUE if all of its arguments are TRUE. |
| FALSE | Returns the logical value FALSE |

| | |
|---|---|
| IF | Specifies a logical test to perform |
| NOT | Reverses the logical of its argument |
| OR | Returns TRUE if any argument is TRUE |
| COLUMN | Returns the column number of a reference |
| ROW | Returns the row number of a reference |
| TRANSPOSE | Retune the transpose of an array |
| VLOOKUP | Looks in the first column of an array and move across the row to return a value of a cell |
| ABS | Returns the absolute value of a number |
| COS | Returns the cosine of a number |
| EXP | Returns a raised to the power of a given number |
| FACT | Return the factorial; of a number |
| MOD | Returns the reminder from division |
| POWER | Return the result of a number raised to a power |
| PRODUCT | Multiplies its arguments |
| QUOTIENT | Returns the integer portion of a division |
| SORT | Returns a positive square root |
| SUBTOTAL | Return a subtotal in a list database |
| SUM | Adds its arguments |
| SUMIF | Adds the cells specified by a given criteria |
| AVERAGE | Returns the average of its argument |
| COUNT | Count how many number are in the list of argument |
| MAX | Returns the maximum value in a list of argument |
| MIN | Return the minimum value in a list of argument |
| RANK | Returns the rank of a number |
| CONCATENATE | Joins several text items into one text item |
| LOWER | Converts text to lowercase |
| PROPER | Capitalizes the first letter in each word of a text value |
| REPT | Repeats text for a given number of times |
| SUBSTITUTE | Substitutes new text for old text in a text string |



# IMPORTANT SHORTCUT KEYS OF MS EXCEL

| Shortcut Keys | Description |
|---|---|
| F2 | Edit the selected cell |
| F5 | Go to a specific cell.eg. C6 |
| F7 | Spell check selected text or document |
| F11 | Create chart |
| Ctrl+; | Enter the current date |
| Alt + Shift + F1 | Insert New Worksheet |
| Ctrl + A | Select all contents of the Worksheet |
| Ctrl + B | Bold highlighted selection |
| Ctrl + I | Italic highlighted selection |
| Ctrl + K | Insert Hyperlink |
| Ctrl + U | Underline highlighted selection |
| Ctrl + 5 | Strike through highlighted selection |
| Ctrl + P | Bring up the print dialog box to begin printing |
| Ctrl + Z | Undo last action |
| Ctrl + F6 | Switch between open workbooks or windows |
| Ctrl + Page up | Move between Excel worksheets in the same Excel document, from left-to-left |
| Ctrl + Page Down | Move between Excel worksheets in the same Excel document from right-to-left |
| Ctrl + Tab | Move between two or more open Excel files |
| Alt + = | Create a formula to sum all of the above cells |
| Ctrl + ' | Insert the value of the above cell into cell currently selected |
| Ctrl + Shift + ! | Format number in comma format |
| Ctrl + Shift + $ | Format number in currency format |
| Ctrl + Shift + # | Format number in date format |
| Ctrl + Shift + % | Format number in percentage format |
| Ctrl + Shift + ^ | Format number in scientific format |
| Ctrl + Shift + @ | Format number in time format |
| Shift + F2 | Insert or Edits a cell comment (Insert > Comment) |
| Shift + F3 | Displays the function Arguments dialog box |
| Shift + F5 | Displays the Find and Replace dialog box |
| Shift + F10 | Performs the right click action |

| | |
|---|---|
| Shift + F11 | Inserts a new worksheet |
| Shift + F12 | Displays the Save As dialog box if a new workbook |
| Shift + Enter | Enters the contents of the active cell and moves to the cell above (by default) |
| Shift + Tab | Enter the contents of the active cells and moves one cell to the left |
| Ctrl + Shift + : | Enter the current time into the active cell |
| Ctrl + Shift + Enter | Enters the formula as an Array formula |
| Shift + Insert | Enters the data from the clipboard |

## CHARTS IN MS EXCEL

| Chart Type | Description |
|---|---|
| Column Chart | Shows data changes over a period of time or illustrates comparisons among items |
| Line Chart | Shows trends in data at equal intervals |
| Pje Chart | Shows the size of items that make up a data series, proportional to the sum of the items |
| Bar Chart | Illustrates comparisons among individual items. |
| Area Chart | Emphasizes the magnitude of change over time |
| XY(scatter) Chart | Shows the relationship among the numeric values in several data series |
| Stock chart | Used for stock price data, but can also be used for scientific data (i.e. to indicate temperature changes). |
| Surface Chart | It is useful, when you want to find optimum combinations between two sets of data. |
| Doughnut Chart | Shows the relationship of parts to a whole however, it can contain more than one data series |
| Bubble Chart | Compares sets of three values and can be displayed with a 3-D visual effect |
| Radar Chart | Compares the aggregate values of a number of data series |



# MS- POWERPOINT

1. To prepare a presentation/slide show which application iscommonly used?
   (a) Photoshop
   (b) PowerPoint
   (c) Outlook Express
   (d) Internet Explorer
   (e) All correct
2. Use the __ to choose a slide layout
   (a) Quick Styles gallery
   (b) Format gallery
   (c) Layout gallery
   (d) Layout collection
   (e) None of these
3. Ellipse Motion is a predefined
   (a) Design template
   (b) Color scheme
   (c) Animation scheme
   (d) All of the above
   (e) None of these
4. Block arrows, stars and banners, and callouts are allexamples of
   (a) Different types of children's building blocks
   (b) Auto Shape categories
   (c) Clip art categories located in the Microsoft Clip Gallery
   (d) More technical terms that I don't understand
   (e) None of these
5. We can replace a font on all slides with another font using the.......option
   (a) Edit, Fonts
   (b) Tools, Fonts
   (c) Tools, Replace Fonts
   (d) Format, Replace Fonts
   (e) None of these
6. Special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation arecalled
   (a) Effects
   (b) Custom animations
   (c) Transitions
   (d) Preset animations
   (e) None of these
7. PowerPoint can display data from which of the followingadd in software of MS-Office
   (a) Equation editor
   (b) Organization chart
   (c) Photo album
   (d) All of these
   (e) None of these
8. Which key on the keyboard can be used to view slide show
   (a) F1 (b) F2
   (c) F5 (d) F10
   (e) None of these
9. Which of the following fill effects can you use for the slide background?
   (a) Gradient
   (b) Texture
   (c) Picture
   (d) All of the above
   (e) None of these
10. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (a) Holding down the Shift key while you draw an objectcreates perfect squares, circles and straight lines
   (b) awing shapes,lines, arrows, and more
   (d) Ctrl+ S save the document
   (e) None of these
11. A chart can be put as a part of the presentation using
   (a) Insert-> Chart
   (b) Insert -> Pictures -> Chart
   (c) Edit -> Chart
   (d) View -> Chart
   (e) None of these

Scanned with CamScanner

12. The arrangement of elements such as Title and Subtitle text,pictures, tables etc. is called
    (a) Layout (b) Presentation
    (c) Design (d) Scheme
    (e) None of these
13. Which of the following are types of sound files?
    (a) LOG files (b) DAT flies
    (c) WAV files (d) DRV files
    (e) None of these
14. Which of the following can you use to add times to the slidesin a presentation?
    (a) Microsoft graph
    (b) Microsoft Table
    (c) Microsoft Excel
    (d) Microsoft Word
    (e) None of these
15. Which view in PowerPoint can be used to enter speakercomments?
    (a) Normal
    (b) Slide show
    (c) Slide sorter
    (d) Notes page view
    (e) None of these
16. The best way to insert a new slide in a presentation is to usethe
    (a) Normal view
    (b) Special view
    (c) Slide show view
    (d) Slide sorter view
    (e) None of these
17. Which is the best view for getting your thoughts for apresentation out on the computer?
    (a) Outline view
    (b) Notes page view
    (c) Slide sorter view
    (d) Slide view
    (e) None of these
18. The boxes that are displayed to indicate that the text, picturesor objects are placed in it is called........
    (a) Placeholder (b) Auto text
    (c) Text box (d) Word art
    (e) None of these
19. Which Of the following is not a feature of PowerPoint?
    (a) Printing transparencies
    (b) Printing the speakers notes along with slide images
    (c) Linking a slide transition with a laser pointer
    (d) Drawing with a pen
    (e) None of these
20. Which option can be used to create a new slide show withthe current slides but presented in a different order
    (a) Rehearsal
    (b) Custom slider show
    (c) Slide show setup
    (d) Slide show view
    (e) None of these
21. Which of the following are actions you can assign to an action button or slide object?
    (a) Run a macro (b) Play a sound
    (c) Hyper link (d) All of above
    (e) None of these
22. Which option in PowerPoint allows to any slides from one computer to another?
    (a) Save As (b) Save and Go
    (c) Pack and Go (d) Web and Go
    (e) None of these
23. Which file format can be added to a PowerPoint show?
    (a) .jPg
    (b) .giv
    (c) .wav
    (d) All of the above
    (e) None of these
24. In Microsoft PowerPoint two kind of sound effects files thatcan be added to the presentation are
    (a) .wav files and .mid files
    (b) .wav files and .gif files
    (c) .wav files and jpg files



    (d) jpg files and .gif files
    (e) None of these
25. Material consisting of text and numbers is best presented as
    (a) A table slide
    (b) A bullet slide
    (c) A title slide
    (d) All of the above
    (e) None of these
26. What is a motion path?
    (a) A type of animation entrance effect
    (b) A method of advancing slides
    (c) A method of moving items on a slide
    (d) All of the above
    (e) None of these
27. What is a slide-title master pair?
    (a) The title area and text area of a specific slide
    (b) A slide master and title master merged into a single slide
    (c) A slide master and title master for a specific designtemplate
    (d) All of above
    (e) None of these
28. Which of the following should you use if you want all theslide in the presentation to have the same "look"?
    (a) the slide layout option
    (b) add a slide option
    (c) outline view
    (d) a presentation design template
    (e) None of these
29. In the context of animations, what is a trigger?
    (a) An action button that advances to the next slide
    (b) An item on the slide that performs an action whenclicked
    (c) The name of a motion path
    (d) All of above
    (e) None of these
30. If you have a PowerPoint show you created and want to sendusing email to another teacher you can add the show to youremail message as a (an)
    (a) Inclusion (b) Attachment
    (c) Reply (d) Forward
    (e) None of these
31. In order to edit a chart, you can
    (a) Triple click the chart object
    (b) Click and drag the chart object
    (c) Double click the chart object
    (d) Click the chart object
    (e) None of these
32. To exit the PowerPoint
    (a) click the application minimize button
    (b) click the document close button
    (c) double click the applications control menu icon
    (d) double click the document control menu icon
    (e) None of these
33. To preview a motion path effect using the custom animationtask pane, you should
    (a) click the play button
    (b) click the show effect button
    (c) double click the motion path
    (d) all of above
    (e) None of these
34. You can create a new presentation by completing all of the following except
    (a) Clicking the new button on the standard toolbar
    (b) Clicking file, new
    (c) Clicking file open
    (d) Pressing Ctrl + N
    (e) None of these
35. You can embed a MS-Organization Chart in a slide by
    (a) Clicking the object command on the edit menu
    (b) Clicking the object command on the edit menu
    (c) Clicking the insert new slide button, the standard toolbar,then double

click the organization chart button on theformatting toolbar
(d) Clicking the MS Organization Chart button on thestandard toolbar

36. To select one hyperlink after another during a slidepresentation, what do you press?
(a) Tab (b) Ctrl + K
(c) Ctrl + h (d) All of above
(e) None of these

37. Special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation arecalled
(a) effects
(b) custom animations
(c) transitions
(d) present animations
(e) None of these

38. You can edit an embedded organization chart object by
(a) Clicking edit object
(b) Double clicking the organization chart object
(c) Right clicking the chart object, then clicking editMS Organization Chart object
(d) b and c both
(e) None of these

39. What is the term used when you press and hold the leftmouse key and more the mouse around the slide?
(a) Highlighting (b) Dragging
(c) Selecting (d) Moving
(e) None of these

40. Which of the following toolbars provide different options invarious master views?
(a) Common tasks toolbar
(b) Drawing toolbar
(c) Formatting toolbar
(d) Standard toolbar
(e) None of these

41. How can you create a uniform appearance by adding a background image to all slides?
(a) Create a template
(b) Edit the slide master
(c) Use the autocorrect wizard
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

42. How do you create speaker note pages that show the slides related notes, and your company logo on each page?
(a) Edit the notes master and add your company logy
(b) Edit the slide master and insert your company logo andnotes pane
(c) Edit the handout master to include your company logoand one slide per page with additional note space
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

43. One way to make a PowerPoint slide display animation isto:
(a) Select the slide in normal view; and click FormatAnimation
(b) Click the PowerPoint window and move it aroundvigorously with the mouse for a manual animation effect
(c) Select the slide in slide sorter view, right click andchoose preset animations from the shortcut menu
(d) PowerPoint does not have an animation feature
(e) None of these

44. Which of the following is not a way to cut text?
(a) Select the text and press the delete button
(b) Select the text and select Edit, Cut from the menu
(c) Select the text and click the Cut button on the toolbar
(d) Select the text and press Ctrl + X
(e) None of these

45. Which types of fonts are best suitable for titles and headlines
(a) serif fonts
(b) sans serif fonts
(c) text fonts
(d) picture fonts
(e) None of these



46. Which type of font is best suitable for large amount of text?
(a) serif fonts
(b) sans serif fonts
(c) text fonts
(d) picture fonts
(e) None of these

47. To give a PowerPoint presentation to a large audience, you
(a) Set up your computer in a large auditorium, and clicklarge, auditorium, OK
(b) Click the slide you wish the audience to see in normalview, then click the next slide, and so on.
(c) Choose either view, slide show or slide show, viewshow
(d) Slick slide show, OK
(e) None of these

48. Which of the following can you use to add times to the slidesin a presentation
(a) Slice Show menu
(b) Rehearse timing button
(c) Slide transition button
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

49. Which of the following is not one of PowerPoint's views?
(a) Slide show view
(b) Slide view
(c) Presentation view
(d) Outline view
(e) None of these

50. Which PowerPoint view works best for adding slidetransitions?
(a) Slide show view
(b) Slide sorter view
(c) Slide view
(d) Notes view
(e) None of these

51. Which of the following views is the best view to use whensetting transition effects for all slides in a presentation
(a) Slide sorter view
(b) Notes page view
(c) Slide view
(d) Outline view
(e) None of these

52. Which option can be used to set custom timings for slides ina presentation?
(a) Slider Timings
(b) Slider Timer
(c) Rehearsal
(d) Slide Show Setup
(e) None of these

53. Which of the following will not advance the slides in a slideshow view?
(a) The esc key
(b) The space bar
(c) The enter key
(d) The mouse button
(e) None of these

54. To import text from a word document that uses headings into a PowerPoint presentation:
(a) This cannot be done in PowerPoint
(b) Click Insert, Slides from Outline
(c) Click Import, Word Document Headings
(d) Click File, New, Presentation from Word Headings
(e) None of these

55. Format painter
(a) To paint pretty pictures on your slides
(b) To copy formatting from one object or piece of text and then apply it elsewhere
(c) To change the background color of your slides
(d) To paint pretty pictures on background of slides
(e) None of these

56. Slide show options available to the presenter include all ofthe following except
(a) Transitions command
(b) Speaker notes command

(c) Meeting minder command
(d) Navigation commands
(e) None of these

57. Which of the following is an example for automatic textformatting
(a) Underlining hyperlink
(b) Adjusting extra space
(c) Replacing two -'s with an em hyphens
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

58. Which of the following is not a way to create a newpresentation?
(a) Using the Scan-In Slides feature
(b) From scratch (create a blank presentation
(c) Using a template
(d) Using the auto content wizard
(e) None of these

59. The quickest way to create a PowerPoint presentation is touse the
(a) Word for windows templates
(b) Auto creation wizard
(c) Auto content wizard
(d) Presentation wizard
(e) None of these

60. Which option the following can you format using buttons onthe formatting toolbar?
(a) Your hard drive
(b) Format painting
(c) Font color
(d) Underlining
(e) None of these

61. Which tab is not available on left panel when you open apresentation?
(a) Outline (b) Slides
(c) Notes (d) All of above
(e) None of these

62. Which of the following statements is not true?
(a) You can type text directly into a PowerPoint slide buttyping in text box is more convenient.
(b) From Insert menu choose Picture and then From File toinsert your images into slides.
(c) You can display a PowerPoint presentation in Normal, Slide Sorter or Slide Show view.
(d) You can show or hide task pane from View » Toolbars
(e) None of these

63. To start Microsoft PowerPoint application
(a) Click on Start » Programs » All Programs » MicrosoftPowerPoint
(b) Hit Ctrl + R then type ppoint. exe and Enter
(c) Click Start >> Run then type powerpnt then press Enter
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

64. Which of the following section does not exist in a slide layout?
(a) Titles (b) Lists
(c) Charts (d) Animations
(e) None of these

65. PowerPoint presentations are widely used as
(a) Note outlines for teachers
(b) Project presentations by students
(c) Communication of planning
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

66. __ controls all the main slide control tasks for yourpresentation.
(a) Task Pane (b) Task Bar
(c) Control Panel (d) All of above
(e) None of these

67. Which of the following cannot be toggled from View »Toolbars?
(a) Control Toolbox
(b) Slides
(c) Revisions
(d) Reviewing
(e) None of these

68. Which of the following pane is not available in Task Pane?



(a) Getting Started
(b) Clip Art
(c) Word Art
(d) Search Results
(e) None of these

69. Which of the following pane is NOT available in Task Pane?
(a) Slide Design
(b) Master Slide
(c) Slide Layout
(d) Slide Transition
(e) None of these

70. A new presentation can be created from
(a) Blank Presentation
(b) From Existing Presentation
(c) From Design Template
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

71. In slide layout panel how many layouts are available for textlayout by default?
(a) 4 (b) 7
(c) 12 (d) 18
(e) None of these

72. Which of the following statement is false?
(a) If you choose to select from one of the pre made slidelayouts, you can change the positioning
(b) If you choose to select from the pre-made slide layouts,you cannot delete the objects in the layout.
(c) Blank Slide is at the top of the 'Content Layouts' area inthe Slide Layout panel.
(d) All of above are false statements
(e) None of these

73. What lets you to create new presentation by selecting ready-made font color and graphics effects?
(a) Presentation Template
(b) Master Slide
(c) Design Template
(d) Animation Scheme
(e) None of these

74. Which command will you use in PowerPoint if you need to change the color of different objects without changingcontent?
(a) Design Template
(b) Color Scheme
(c) Font Color
(d) Object Color
(e) None of these

75. What PowerPoint feature will you use to apply motioneffects to different objects of a slide?
(a) Slide Transition
(b) Slide Design
(c) Animation Objects
(d) Animation Scheme
(e) None of these

76. What feature will you use to apply motion effects in between a slide exits and another enters?
(a) Slide Transition
(b) Slide Design
(c) Animation Objects
(d) Animation Scheme
(e) None of these

77. The selected design template can be applied
(a) To current slide only
(b) To all the slides
(c) To all the new presentation you create
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

78. The difference between Slide Design and Auto ContentWizard is
(a) Both are same
(b) AutoContent Wizard is just the wizard version of SlideDesign
(c) Slide Design does not provide sample content but AutoContent Wizard provides sample content too!
(d) Slide Design asks your choice in steps but Auto ContentWizard does not let you make choices
(e) None of these

79. In which menu can you find features like Slide Design, SlideLayout etc.?
(a) Insert Menu
(b) Format Menu
(c) Tools Menu
(d) Slide Show Menu
(e) None of these

80. Which menu provides you options like Animation Scheme,custom Animation, Slide Transition?
(a) Insert Menu
(b) Format Menu
(c) Tools Menu
(d) Slide Show Menu
(e) None of these

81. How many steps are there between Start and Finish inAutoContent Wizard?
(a) 3 (b) •
(c) S (d) 6
(e) None of these

82. Which short cut key inserts a new slide in currentpresentation?
(a) Ctrl+N (b) Ctrl+M
(c) Ctrl+S (d) All of above
(e) None of these

83. What happens if you select first and second slide and thenclick on New Slide button on toolbar?
(a) A new slide is inserted as first slide in presentation
(b) A new slide is inserted as second slide in presentation
(c) A new slide is inserted as third slide in presentation
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

84. Which of the following method can insert a new slide in current presentation?
(a) Right click on the Slide panel and choose New Slide
(b) From Insert menu choose New Slide
(c) Click on New Slide button on toolbar
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

85. Which of the following is not a part of Slide Design?
(a) Design Template
(b) Color Scheme
(c) Animation Scheme
(d) Slide Layout
(e) None of these

86. What is the best way to create another copy of a slide?
(a) Click the slide then press Ctrl+A and paste in new slide
(b) From Insert Menu choose Duplicate Slide
(c) Redo everything on a new slide that you had done onprevious slide
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

87. From which menu you can access Picture, Test Box, Chartetc?
(a) File (b) Edit
(c) Insert (d) View
(e) None of these

88. If you want to insert some slides from other presentation intocurrent one choose
(a) From Insert menu choose Slides from Files
(b) From Insert menu choose Slides from Presentation
(c) From Insert menu choose Slides
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

89. What are the three options available in Insert » Picturemenu?
(a) Clipart, Pictures, Shapes
(b) Clipart, From File, Shapes
(c) Clipart, From Files, Auto Shapes
(d) Clipart, Pictures. Auto Shapes
(e) None of these

90. To insert slide numbers
(a) Insert a text box and select Insert » Page Number



(b) Insert a textbox and select Insert » Number »Page Number
(c) Choose Insert >> Slide Number
(d) Insert n new text box and select Insert >> slide Number
(e) None of these

91. In a PowerPoint presentation
(a) Sound clips can be inserted but not movie clips
(b) Movie clips can be inserted but not sound clips
(c) Both cannot be inserted
(d) Both can be inserted
(e) Tally can be inserted

92. To insert a hyperlink in a slide
(a) Choose Insert » Hyperlink
(b) Press Ctrl + K
(c) Hyperlinks can't be inserted in slides
(d) Both a and b
(e) None of these

93. List Box and Text box
(a) Are some other than that in a list box the bullets areenabled
(b) Are different. List boxes are used to present lists andcan't be created with text boxes.
(c) Both of above
(d) None of above
(e) are not used at all

94. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) You can insert text boxes from drawing toolbar inPowerPoint
(b) You cannot insert text boxes from drawing toolbar inPowerPoint
(c) Text boxes are provides when you choose a layout andcan't be inserted afterwards
(d) Text box is not available
(e) None of these

95. When you delete a text box object from a slide inPowerPoint Presentation
(a) The object is deleted but text box and the text inside isleft on the slide
(b) The text box is deleted and the text is pasted on theslide
(c) The text box and text both are deleted
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

96. Which of the following font effect is not available inPowerPoint Font dialog box?
(a) Underline (b) Shadow
(c) Emboss (d) Strikethrough
(e) None of these

97. What happens if you edited an image inserted inPowerPoint?
(a) The original file that was inserted is not changed
(b) The original file that was inserted is changed
(c) The original file is changed when you save presentation
(d) None of above

98. If you select Insert » Picture » From File
(a) You can insert pictures and clip Arts
(b) You can insert clip Arts only
(c) You can insert pictures only
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

99. The effect applied to display when slides changes in slideshow view is
(a) Slide Animation
(b) Custom Animation
(c) Custom Transition
(d) Slide Transition
(e) None of these

100. To start slide show of a presentation
(a) Hit F5 key
(b) From Slide Show menu choose View Show option
(c) From Slide Show menu choose Rehearse timing
(d) Both a & b
(e) None of these

101. Which option on the custom animation task pane allows youto apply a preset or custom motion path?
(a) Add effect
(b) Emphasis
(c) Animate now
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

102. What is the term used when a clip art image changes the direction of faces?
(a) Group
(b) Flip
(c) Rotate
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

103. The slide that is used to introduce a topic and set the tone for the presentation is called the
(a) table slide (b) graph slide
(c) bullet slide (d) title slide
(e) None of these

104 Which of the following features should you use when typingin the notes text box?
(a) Slide show (b) Insert
(c) Slide maser (d) Zoom
(e) None of these

105. Which option allows you to select line, curve, freeform orscribble tools?
(a) Create effect
(b) Insert motion path
(c) Draw custom path
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

106 Which of the following should be used when you want toadd a slide to an existing presentation?
(a) File, add a new slide
(b) Insert, New slide
(c) File Open
(d) File, New
(e) None of these

107. The size of the organization chart object
(a) Is determined by the presentation design and cannotbe changed
(b) Is determined by the presentation design but can bechanged in PowerPoint
(c) Is dependent on the amount of text within theorganization chart
(d) b and c
(e) None of these

108. Want a PowerPoint photo album slide show to playcontinuously?
(a) Use random slide transitions
(b) Launch an online broadcast
(c) Loop continuously
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

109. What is defined by the handout master?
(a) Slide formatting
(b) Layout of audience handout notes
(c) Handout content formatting for Microsoft word export
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

110. Which of the following tool enables you to add text to a slide without using the standard placeholders?
(a) Text tool box
(b) Line tool
(c) Drawing tool
(d) Auto shapes tool
(e) None of these

111. In notes master view, how do you modify the font size of text for all the notes of a presentation?
(a) Modify the slide design
(b) Modify the notes master layout
(c) Modify the text within the body placeholder
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

112. Want your logo in the same position on every slide,automatically? Insert it on the
(a) Handout master
(b) Notes master
(c) Slide master
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these



113. Which of the following views is the best view to use whensetting transition effects for all slides in a presentation?
(a) Slide sorter view
(b) Notes pages view
(c) Slide view
(d) Outline view
(e) None of these

114. Objects on the slide that hold text are called
(a) Placeholders (b) Object holders
(c) Auto layouts (d) Text holders
(e) None of these

115. Which of the following provides a means of printing outfeature notes with a miniature slide on a printed page?
(a) Slide with animation
(b) Outline view
(c) Notes page
(d) Audience handout
(e) None of these

116. Which command brings you to the first slide in yourpresentation?
(a) Next slide button
(b) Page up
(c) Ctrl +Home
(d) Ctrl + End
(e) None of these

117. In normal view, how can you quickly change to handoutmaster view?
(a) Click the outline tab and select handout master view
(b) Press the shift key and click the handout master viewbutton
(c) On the view menu, click slide sorter, and dick handouts.
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

118. How can you quickly reinstate a deleted footer placeholder in master view?
(a) Create a new slide master
(b) Re-apply the footer Placeholder
(c) Re-apply the slide layout
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

119. Which of the following can you use to add times to the slidesin a presentation?
(a) Slide show menu
(b) Rehearse timings button
(c) Slide transition button
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

120. To select all of the boxes of an organization chart
(a) Clicking and edit and select all
(b) Right click the chart background and then click select all
(c) Press and hold the SHIFT key and click each box
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

121. You can show the shortcut menu during the slide show by
(a) Clicking the shortcut button on the formatting toolbar
(b) Right clicking the current 1 slide
(c) Clicking an icon on the current slide
(d) a and b
(e) None of these

122. Auto clipart is a feature that
(a) Automatically places clipart in your presentation
(b) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in yourwords on each slide
(c) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in WordArts objects
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

123. To edit the text within the boxes of an organization chart,you
(a) Select the box and text, then make changes
(b) Select the box, then make the changes

(c) Highlight the text, them make the changes
(d) A and b both
[illegible] None of these

[illegible]2 [illegible] f the following allow you to select [illegible] neslide in a presentation?
[illegible] lick each slide
[illegible] ift + drag each slide
(c) Shift + Click each slide
(d) Ctrl+ Click each slide
(e) None of these

125. The view that displays the slides on a presentation asminiature representations of the slides is called
(a) Slide show
(b) Slide sorter view
(c) Notes page view
(d) Outline view
(e) None of these

126. The PowerPoint view that displays only text (title andbullets) is
(a) Slide show
(b) Slide sorter view
(c) Notes page view
(d) Outline view
(e) None of these

127. In Microsoft PowerPoint the entry effect as one slidereplaces another in a show is called a (an)
(a) Animation
(b) Slide transition
(c) Custom animation
(d) Preset animation
(e) None of these

128. Which of the following presentation elements can youmodify using the slide master?
(a) Slide comments
(b) Slide transitions
(c) Speaker note font and color
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

129. Which of the following provides a printed copy of yourpresentation?
(a) Outline
(b) Speaker notes
(c) Audience handouts
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

130. Slide show options available to the presenter include all ofthe following except
(a) Transitions command
(b) Speaker notes command
(c) Meeting reminder command
(d) Navigation commands
(e) None of these

131. Presentation designs regulate the formatting and layout forthe slide and are commonly called
(a) Design plates (b) Templates
(c) Placeholders (d) Blueprints
(e) None of these

132. Which of the following bypasses the print dialog box whenprinting individual slides or an entire presentation?
(a) File, print, preview
(b) The print button
(c) File, print
(d) Ctrl + p
(e) None of these

133. To add a header or footer to your handout, you can use
(a) The title master
(b) The slide master
(c) The handout master
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

134. Which of the following will not advance the slides in a slideshow view?
(a) Esc key
(b) The spacebar
(c) The Enter key
(d) The mouse button
(e) None of these

135. What are lines, curve, freeform and scribble?
(a) Emphasis effects that can be applied to animations
(b) Types of custom motion paths
(c) Predefined entrance and exit effects
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these



136. Comments on a presentation can record who wrote them andwhen they were added. What's the automatic way in PowerPoint 2002?
(a) Use online collaboration
(b) Use comments
(c) Use the notes page
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

137. When using PowerPoint to play a PowerPoint show forpreviewing the show, select
(a) View, slide sorter
(b) View, slide
(c) View, slide show
(d) View outline
(e) None of these

138. In Microsoft PowerPoint in order to see all the slides on onescreen use
(a) View, slide sorter
(b) View, slide
(c) View, master
(d) view, slide show
(e) None of these

139. What's the best place to find animated images for you-PowerPoint 2002 presentation?
(a) Microsoft online
(b) Word clipart
(c) PowerPoint tools and ins
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

140. What's the easy way to apply varied animations to teston slides
(a) apply effects in the custom animation text pane.
(b) apply an animation scheme
(c) customize bullets with animated clipart
(d) all of above
(e) None of these

141. Using a custom animation effect, how do you make textappear on a slide by letter
(a) Apply the animation scheme fade in one by one
(b) Apply an entrance effect, and then set it to by letter inthe effect option dialog box
(c) Apply the fly in entrance to the text, and then set itsspeed to very slow.
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

142. To exit the PowerPoint application, you should
(a) Click the application minimize button
(b) Click the document close button
(c) Double click the application control menu icon
(d) Double click the document control menu icon
(e) None of these

143. You can create a new presentation by completing all ofthe following except
(a) Clicking the new button on the standard toolbar
(b) Clicking file, new
(c) Clicking file open
(d) Pressing Ctrl + N
(e) None of these

144. You have customized a design template in one presentationand you want to use it in another presentation. What the bestway to do this?
(a) Use the browse feature in the slide design task pane tofind the file that has your design template and apply it to thecurrent file.
(b) Copy and paste the slide with the design template youwant to include the new presentation; inserted slide willinherit the design

(c) Save the presentation that has the design template witha new name, and then use a new file to your presentation
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

145. Which of the following options in the printer dialog boxwould you select to print slides 5 and 12 in a presentation?
(a) Slides
(b) Custom shows
(c) Current slide
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

146. Which of the following toolbars provides different options invarious master views?
(a) Common tasks toolbar
(b) Drawing toolbar
(c) Formatting toolbar
(d) Standard toolbar
(e) None of these

147. You can tell when an object is active because
(a) The object is highlighted
(b) Eight small sizing handles appear surrounding the text
(c) A box frame appears surrounding the text
(d) b and c
(e) None of these

148. Which of the following is not an option whenprinting handouts?
(a) Six slides per page
(b) Five slides per page
(c). Three slides per page
(d) Two slides per page
(e) None of these

149. What's the best way to design the layout for your slides?
(a) Create layouts for slides, handouts and notes using the Master Layout dialog box in slide master view
(b) For each new slide, select a layout from the Slide Layout task pane
(c) Apply templates from the Slide Design task pane
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

150. Any and every command can be found on the
(a) Drawing toolbar
(b) Formatting toolbar
(c) Standard toolbar
(d) Menu bar
(e) None of these

151. The slide that is used to introduce a topic and set the tone for the presentation is called the
(a) Table slide (b) Graph slide
(c) Bullet slide (d) Title slide
(e) None of these

152. How do you print your slides in a handout that includes linesfor notes?
(a) In the print dialog box, select handout and set thenumber of slides per page to 3
(b) In the print dialog box, select handout and set the numberof slides per page, then select the include comment pageoption
(c) In the print dialog box select note page instead ofhandout
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

153. Which of the following features should you use when typingin him notes text box?
(a) Slide shows (b) Insert
(c) Slide master (d) Zoom
(e) None of these

154. Which of the following should be used when you want toadd a slide to an existing presentation?
(a) File, add a new slide
(b) Insert, new slide
(c) File, open
(d) File, new
(e) None of these



155. Which of the following is the default page setup orientationfor notes pages, outlines and handouts?
(a) Vertical
(b) Landscape
(c) Portrait
(d) None of above
(e) None of these

156. Which of the following is the default page setup orientationfor slides in PowerPoint?
(a) Vertical (b) Landscape
(c) Portrait (d) All of above
(e) None of these

157. How can you get your photo album slide show to playcontinuously?
(a) Use random slide transition
(b) Launch an online broadcast
(c) Loop continuously
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

158. What are symbols used to identify items in a list?
(a) Icons (b) Markers
(c) Bullets (d) Graphics
(e) None of these

159. You have got a bunch of digital holiday photo you want toput into a slide show. What the quickest method?
(a) Apply a multiple-picture layout to several slides, anduse the clipart icon on the slides to import your picture
(b) On the insert menu, point to the picture, click from, file,and select your picture in a group for each slide
(c) On the insert menu, point the picture and click newphoto album
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

160. How would you create the following diagram inPowerPoint?
(a) Use auto shapes and the drawing toolbar to create thediagram and design it
(b) Open the diagram gallery from the drawing toolbar andchoose this diagram type
(c) Use the chart command on the insert menu to importthe diagram
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

161. Which of the following provides a means of printing outfeatures notes with a miniature slide on a printed page?
(a) Slides with animation
(b) Outline view
(c) Notes page
(d) Audience handout
(e) None of these

162. Which command brings you to the first slide in yourpresentation?
(a) Next slide button
(b) Page up
(c) Ctrl + home
(d) Ctrl + end
(e) None of these

163. You were giving your presentation, and you need to click aslide that's few slides back. How do you get there?
(a) Press ESC to get back into a normal view; click the slidethumbnail in normal view; then click the resume slide showbutton
(b) Press backspace until your desired slide
(c) Right click, point to go on the shortcut menu, point to bytitle, and click the slide you want to go to
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

164. Which of the following should you do to bring a bullet backto a previous level?
(a) Press the shift + tab keys
(b) Press the shift key
(c) Press the enter key
(d) Press the tab key
(e) None of these

165. Good design determines
(a) Credibility
(b) Readability
(c) First impression
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

166. To make a selection of slides on our presentation, use adifferent design template from the other slides, what do youdo?
(a) Select the slides thumbnails in that section, and apply adifferent color scheme
(b) Select the slide thumbnails in that section and apply adifferent design template
(c) Select one of the slides in the section you want tochange, customize the fonts and colors, and use the formatpainter tool to apply those styles to the other slides in thesection
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

167. Your presentation is ready to go, but you don't know ifPowerPoint is installed on the computer, you will use topresent with what's the safe way
(a) Save your presentation as a web page
(b) Set up your presentation to be "browse as a kiosk"
(c) Use the Pack and Go wizard
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

168. The view that displays the slides of a presentation asminiature representations of the slides is called
(a) Slide show
(b) Slide sorter view
(c) Notes page view
(d) Outline view
(e) None of these

169. The power point view that displays only text (title andbullets) is:
(a) Slide show
(b) Slide sorter view
(c) Notes page view
(d) Outline view
(e) None of these

170. Which of the following provides a printed copy of yourpresentation?
(a) Outlines
(b) Speaker notes
(c) Audience handouts
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

171. Presentation designs regulate the formatting and layout forthe slide and are commonly called
(a) Design templates
(b) Templates
(c) Placeholders
(d) Blueprints Correct
(e) None of these

172. Which of the following should you use if you want all theslides in the presentation to have the same look?
(a) The slid layout option
(b) The add a slide option
(c) Outline view
(d) A presentation design template
(e) None of these

173. Line spacing refers to
(a) The space between the lines of text
(b) The height of the line
(c) The length of the line
(d) A and c
(e) None of these

174. Which of the following uses the spelling and grammarfeature to indicate an incorrect spelling?
(a) The incorrect word appears in all capital letters
(b) The incorrect word has a wavy red line under it
(c) The incorrect word appears italicized
(d) The incorrect word appears bold
(e) None of these



175. Which of the following bypasses the print dialog box whenprinting individual slides or an entire presentation?
(a) File, Print Preview
(b) The print button
(c) File, print
(d) Ctrl + P
(e) None of these

176. The handout master contains placeholders for all of thefollowing except
(a) Slide number (b) Title
(c) Footer (d) Header
(e) None of these

177. Material consisting of text and numbers is best presented as
(a) A table slide (b) A bullet slide
(c) A title slide (d) All of above
(e) None of these

178. Which of the following displays when an image is selected?
(a) Add clip art only if it relates to your topic
(b) Be sure to place at least one clipart image per slide
(c) Resize the image so it takes up as much space as yourtext
(d) A and b
(e) None of these

179. The Microsoft clip gallery allows you to
(a) Add word art images to a slide
(b) Spell check your presentation
(c) Add clip art images to a slide or slides
(d) Add slides to a presentation
(e) None of these

180. Which command select all object at one time when selecting multiple objects to be deleted?
(a) Alt + a (b) Ctrl + a
(c) Shift + Enter (d) Edit, Select All
(e) None of these

181. Auto clip art is a feature that
(a) Automatically places clip art in your presentation
(b) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling of wordson each slide
(c) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in wordart objects
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

182. To select all the boxes of an organization chart
(a) Click edit, select all
(b) Right click the chart background click select all
(c) Press and hold the shift key and click each box
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

183. To adjust the widthof table columns, you
(a) Click table menu Column width, then make adjustments
(b) Drag the vertical gridline between two columns
(c) Drag the column markers on the table ruler bar
(d) b and c
(e) None of these

184. To add a new row to a table you would
(a) Click the insert rows command on the insert menu
(b) Press the enter key
(c) Click the insert rows button on the standard toolbar
(d) None of the above
(e) None of these

185. After moving a clip art image to a particular location on the slide, you can immediately reverse the action using the
(a) Click the not do move object command on the edit menu
(b) Click on the undo button
(c) Click on redo button
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

186. You can edit an embedded organization chart object by
(a) Clicking the edit object

(b) Double clicking the organization chart object

(c) Right clicking the chart object, then clicking editMS Organization Chart object

(d) Band c

(e) None of these

187. You edit an embedded table object by

(a) Clicking the edit sub command of. the document objectcommand on the edit menu

(b) Double clicking the table object

(c) Right clicking the table object, then clicking editdocument on the edit menu

(d) All of above

(e) None of these

188. You can embed a Microsoft Word tale in a slide by

(a) Clicking the insert new slide button on the standardtoolbar, then double-clicking table

(b) Clicking the insert Microsoft word table button on theformatting toolbar

(c) Clicking the insert Microsoft word table button on thestandard toolbar

(d) A and c

(e) None of these

189. You can embed an organization chart in a slide by

(a) Clicking the object command on the edit menu

(b) Clicking the insert new slide button on the standardtoolbar, then double clicking the organization chart autolayout

(c) Clicking the MS organization chart button on theformatting toolbar

(d) Clicking the MS organization chart button on thestandard toolbar

(e) None of these

190. You can add multiple subordinates to a position by

(a) Clicking the subordinate button as you press and holdshift

(b) Clicking the subordinate button each and every timeYou add a subordinate

(c) Clicking the subordinate button as many times as thedesired boxes

(d) All of above

(e) None of these

191. What is the name of the form used to input chart values?

(a) Datasheet

(b) Microsoft Excel

(c) Microsoft graph

(d) Auto form

(e) None of these

192. Which of the following you must first complete in orderto delete an object?

(a) Double click the Image

(b) Select the image

(c) Resize the image

(d) Move the image to a new location

(e) None of these

193. What is the term used to described the separation of aclip art object into different parts so that it becomes aPowerPoint object?

(a) Embedding

(b) Regrouping

(c) Ungrouping

(d) Grouping Correct

(e) None of these

194. The auto shapes tool provides you with

(a) Fancy text to place on your slide

(b) Commonly found shapes

(c) Any shape you want to add on a slide

(d) Clip art that is related to your presentation

(e) None of these

195. Which of the following should be used when you want to add a slide to an existing presentation?

(a) File, add a new slide

(b) Insert, new slide

(c) File, open



(d) File, new

(e) None of these

196. An organization has a president vice president, managers and supervisors. On what level of an organization chart are thevice presidents?

(a) Fourth level (b) Third level

(c) Second level (d) First level

(e) None of these

197. Which of the following includes special effects that can be applied to drawing objects?

(a) Gradient fills

(b) Line color and style

(c) Rotating

(d) All of above

(e) None of these

198. What is the term used when a clip art image changes the direction it faces?

(a) Group (b) Flip

(c) Rotate (d) a and b

(e) None of these

199. What is the term used when you press and hold the leftmouse key and move the mouse around the slide?

(a) Highlighting (b) Dragging

(c) Selecting (d) b and c

(e) None of these

200. The size of a table object

(a) is dependent on the amount of text within the table

(b) Is determined by the presentation design but can bechanged

(c) Is determined by the presentation design and cannot bechanged

(d) A and c

(e) None of these

201. The size of an organization chart object

(a) Is determined by the presentation design and cannot bechanged

(b) Is determined by the presentation design but can bechanged in PowerPoint

(c) Is dependent on the amount of text within theorganization chart

(d) B and c

(e) None of these

202. Which of the following format options should be used todisplay dollars on an axis?

(a) Normal (b) Percentage

(c) Currency (d) Comma

(e) None of these

203. To maintain the perspective (height and width ratio) ofan object when resizing, you need to

(a) Press and hold the shift key while dragging a cornersizing handle

(b) Press and hold the alt + Ctrl keys while dragging amiddle handle

(c) Drag a corner sizing handle

(d) A and c

(e) None of these

204. Which of the following is/are true about rulers and guides?

(a) Rulers and guides can be turned on or off

(b) Rulers and guides print on the slide

(c) Rulers and guides help place objects on the slide

(d) A and c

(e) None of these

205. To edit the text within the boxes of an organization chart,you

(a) Select the box and text, then make the changes

(b) Select the box, and then make the changes

(c) Highlight the text then make the changes

(d) Highlight the text then make the change

(e) None of these

206. Which of the following best describes serifs?

(a) Serifs on characters help to differentiate between similarlooking letters

(b) Serifs fonts are best for viewing test at a distance

(c) Serifs are fine cross strokes that appear at the bottomand-top of a letter
(d) Serif font is very simple in appearance
(e) None of these

207. Which of the following options changes the fill color of an object back to the default color?
(a) Template (b) Automatic
(c) Patterns (d) Fill colors
(e) None of these

208. Which of the following should you use to add shading toa drawing object on or an auto shape object?
(a) Text box tool (b) Line tool
(c) Fill color (d) B and c
(e) None of these

209. Which of the following tools enable you to add text to aslide without using the standard placeholder??
(a) Text box tool
(b) Line tool;
(c) Fill color
(d) Auto shapes tool
(e) None of these

210. A cell is defined as
(a) The intersection of a column and a row
(b) An input box
(c) A rectangular marker
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

211. Which of the following must be used with the mouse whenyou want to resize an image from the center and keep itproportioned?
(a) The space bar (b) The alt key
(c) The Ctrl key (d) The shift key
(e) None of these

212. Which of the following should be used with the mousewhen you want to draw a perfect shape?
(a) The spacebar (b) The alt key
(c) The Ctrl key (d) The shift key
(e) None of these

213. What will happen if you release the mouse button beforereleasing the shift key when you draw a square?
(a) The square will not be a perfect square
(b) The square will not be at the center of the slide
(c) The square will be smaller
(d) The square will be larger
(e) None of these

214. On which part of the chart are the values entered in adata sheet displayed?
(a) The title area (b) The legend
(c) The y-axis (d) The x-axis
(e) None of these

215. In order to edit a chart, you can
(a) Triple click the chart object
(b) Click and drag the chart object
(c) Double click the chart object
(d) Click the chart objects
(e) None of these

216. When an image is selected, it displays which of thefollowing?
(a) Two corner handles
(b) Six middle. handles
(c) Eight sizing handles
(d) Six boxes
(e) None of these

217. The maximum zoom percentage in Microsoft PowerPoint is
(a) 100% (b) 200%
(c) 400% (d) 500%
(e) None of these

218. PowerPoint 2000 has ....... Number of views
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6
(e) None of these

219. Press animation effects allows you to
(a) Add clip art images to your slides
(b) Create a custom transition to the next slide
(c) Show bullet items as they are discussed



(d) None of above
(e) None of these

220. Which of the following features allows you to view slides ina slide show without manually advancing each slide?
(a) Adding build effects
(b) Setting slide times
(c) Adding transitions
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

221. Animation schemes can be applied to..... in the presentation
(a) All slides
(b) Select slides
(c) Current slide
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

222. Which of the following feature allows you to select more than one slide in slide sorter view?
(a) Alt + Click each slide
(b) Shift + drag each slide
(c) Shift + Click each slide
(d) Ctrl + Click each slide
(e) None of these

223. One thing the common tasks button allows you to do is
(a) Apply a design template to a slide
(b) Insert a new slide
(c) Choose a new layout for a slide
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

224. A file which contains readymade styles that can be used for presentations is called
(a) Auto style (b) Template
(c) Wizard (d) Pre-formatting
(e) None of these

225. Which key deletes text before, or the left of, the insertion point?
(a) Backspace (b) Page up
(c) Delete (d) Page down
(e) None of these

226. Which of the following is not a transition effect?
(a) Blinks diagonal
(b) Dissolve
(c) Fade through black
(d) Blinds vertical
(e) None of these

227. To create a PowerPoint presentation from a template
(a) Click File, New, select the presentations tab andchoose a template
(b) Click File, New Template and choose a template
(c) Import a presentation template from Power Point'stemplate wizard
(d) Click Create Template from scratch,

228. To save a presentation you
(a) Click saves on the windows start button
(b) press Ctrl + F5
(c) Select File, Save from the menu
(d) Click the saver button on the formatting toolbar
(e) None of these

229. To change font size of a selected slide title, you?
(a) Click the toolbars font dropdown arrow and choose thefont you prefer
(b) Click format, title and choose a font from the font tab
(c) Click the toolbar's increase font size button
(d) Click title, new font,
(e) None of these

230. To change font size of a selected slide title, you:
(a) Click the toolbars Font dropdown arrow and choose thefont you prefer
(b) Click Format, Title and choose a font from the font tab
(c) Click the toolbar's Increase Font Size button

(d) Click Title, New Font
(e) None of these

231. You can show the shortcut menu during the slide show by
(a) Clicking the shortcut button in the formatting toolbar
(b) Right clicking the current slide
(c) Clicking an icon on the current slide
(d) A and b
(e) None of these

232. To insert a new slide in the current presentation, we canchoose
(a) Ctrl + M (b) Ctrl + N
(c) Ctrl + 0 (d) Ctrl + F
(e) None of these

233 Microsoft PowerPoint is a
(a) Database program
(b) Spreadsheet program
(c) Presentation program
(d) Word processing program
(e) None of these

234. What is the name of the form used to input chart values?
(a) Datasheet
(b) Microsoft Excel
(c) Microsoft graph
(d) Auto form
(e) None of these

235. Right clicking something in PowerPoint
(a) Deletes the object
(b) Selects the object
(c) Opens a shortcut menu listing for the object
(d) Nothing he right mouse button for operation
(e) None of these

236. After choosing a predefine template...... option has to be
Chosen to change a background color
(a) Design template
(b) Color scheme
(c) Animation scheme
(d) Color effects
(e) None of these

237. Ellipse Motion is a predefined....
(a) Design template
(b) Color scheme
(c) Animation scheme
(d) None of these
(e) None of these

238. Block arrows, stars and banners, and callouts are allexamples of
(a) Different types of children's building blocks
(b) Auto Shape categories
(c) Clip art categories located in the Microsoft Clip Gallery
(d) More technical terms that I don't understand
(e) None of these

239. We can replace a font on all slides with another fontusing the ....option
(a) Tools, Replace Fonts
(b) Tools, Fonts
(c) Format, Replace Fonts
(d) Edit, Fonts
(e) None of these

240. Special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation arecalled
(a) Effects
(b) Custom animations
(c) Transitions
(d) Preset animations
(e) None of these

241. PowerPoint can display data from which of the followingadd-in software of MS-Office
(a) Equation editor
(b) Organization chart
(c) Photo album
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

242. Which key on the keyboard can be used to view slide show
(a) Fl (b) F2
(c) F5 (d) F10
(e) None of these



243. Which of the following fill effects can you use for the slidebackground?
(a) Gradient
(b) Texture
(c) Picture
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

244. Which of the following statements is not true?
(a) Holding down the Shift key while you draw an objectcreates perfect squares, circles and straight lines
(b) The text in a text box can't be formatted
(c) The drawing toolbar contains tools for drawing shapes,lines, arrows, and more
(d) Ctrl+ S saves the document
(e) None of these

245. A chart can be put as a part of the presentation using
(a) Insert -> Pictures -> Chart
(b) Insert -> Chart
(c) Edit-> Chart
(d) View -> Chart
(e) None of these

246. The arrangement of elements such as Title and Subtitle text,pictures, tables etc. is called
(a) Layout (b) Presentation
(c) Design (d) Scheme
(e) None of these

247. Which of the following are types of sound files?
(a) LOG files (b) DAT files
(c) WAV files (d) DRV files
(e) None of these

248. Which of the following can you use to add times to the slidesin a presentation?
(a) Microsoft graph
(b) Microsoft Table
(c) Microsoft Excel
(d) Microsoft Word
(e) None of these

249. Which view in PowerPoint can be used to enter speakercomments?
(a) Normal
(b) Slide show
(c) Slide sorter
(d) Notes page view
(e) None of these

250. The best way to insert a new slide in a presentation is touse the
(a) Normal view
(b) Special view
(c) Slide show view
(d) Slide sorter view
(e) None of these

251. Which is the best view for getting your thoughts for apresentation out on the computer?
(a) Outline view
(b) Notes page view
(c) Slide sorter view
(d) Slide view
(e) None of these

252. The boxes that are displayed to indicate that the text, picturesor objects are placed in it is called....
(a) Placeholder (b) Auto text
(c) Text box (d) Word art
(e) None of these

253. Which of the following is not a feature of PowerPoint?
(a) Printing transparencies
(b) Printing the speaker's notes along with slide images
(c) Linking a slide transition with a laser pointer
(d) Drawing with a pen
(e) None of these

254. Which option can be used to create a new slide show with the current slides but presented in a different order
(a) Rehearsal
(b) Custom slider show
(c) Slide show setup
(d) Slide show view
(e) None of these

255. Which of the following are actions you can assign to anaction button or slide object?
(a) Run a macro (b) Play a sound
(c) Hyper link (d) All of above
(e) None of these

256. Which option in PowerPoint allows to carry slides from onecomputer to another?
(a) Save As (b) Save and Go
(c) Pack and Go (d) Web and Go
(e) None of these

257. Power Point presentation is a collection of
(a) Slides and Handouts
(b) Speaker's notes
(c) Outlines
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

258. How can the slide show be repeated continuously?
(a) loop continuously until 'Esc'
(b) repeat continuously
(c) loop more
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

259. From where can we set the timing for each object?
(a) slide show, custom transition
(b) Slide show, Slide transition
(c) slide show, custom animation
(d) view, slide sorter
(e) None of these

260. The arrangement of elements such as Title and subtitle text,pictures, tables etc. is called :
(a) Layout (b) Presentation
(c) Design (d) Scheme
(e) None of these

261. A rile which contains ready-made styles that can be used for a presentation is called:
(a) AutoStyle (b) Template
(c) Wizard (d) Preformatting
(e) None of these

262. After choosing a predefined template which option has to bechosen to change the background color?
(a) Design Template
(b) Color Scheme
(c) Animation Scheme
(d) Color Effects
(e) None of these

263. Ellipse Motion is a predefined___
(a) Design Template
(b) Col or Scheme
(c) Animation Scheme
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

264. Animation Schemes can be applied to ___ in thepresentation.
(a) All slides
(b) Select slides
(c) Current Slide
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

265. To insert new slide in the current Presentation, we canchoose:
(a) Ctrl+ M (b) Ctrl+ N
(c) Ctrl-HD (d) Ctrl+ F
(e) None of these

266. To open the existing presentation, press
(a) Ctrl + L (b) Ctrl + N
(c) Ctrl+ A (d) Ctrl + 0
(e) None of these

267. Slides can have
(a) Title, text graphs
(b) Drawn objects, shapes
(c) Clipart, drawn art, visual
(d) any of the above

268. A Chart can be put as a part of the presentation using
(a) Insert -> Pictures ->Chart
(b) Insert->Chart (c) Edit->Chart
(d) View->Chart (e) None of these

269. We can replace a font on all slides with another font using the option
(a) Edit-> Fonts



(b) Tools -> Fonts
(c) Tools -> Replace Fonts
(d) Format -> Replace Fonts
(e) None of these

270. Which key on the keyboard can be used to view Slide show?
(a) F1 (b) F2
(c) F5 (d) F10
(e) None of these

271. Which option in PowerPoint allows you to create a packageof your presentation for showing to another computer?
(a) Save As (b) Save and Go
(c) Pack and Go (d) Web and Go
(e) None of these

272. Which view in Power Point can be used to enter SpeakerComments?
(a) Normal
(b) Slide Show
(c) Slide Sorter
(d) Notes Page view
(e) None of these

273. Which option can be used to set custom timings for slides Ina presentation?
(a) Slider Timings
(b) Slider Timer
(c) Rehearsal
(d) Slide Show Setup
(e) None of these

274. Which option can be used to create a new slide show with the current slides but presented in a different order?
(a) Rehearsal
(b) Custom Slide show
(c) Slide Show Setup
(d) Slide Show View
(e) None of these

275. Which of the following is an example for Automatic Textformatting?
(a) Underlining Hyperlink
(b) Adjusting extra space
(c) Replacing two-s with a hyphen
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

276. Power Point can display data from which of the followingadd-In software of MS Office?
(a) Equation Editor
(b) Organization Chart
(c) Photo Album
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

277. The spelling dialog box can be involved by choosingspelling from ___ menu.
(a) Insert (b) File
(c) Tools (d) view
(e) None of these

278. Which key do you press to check spelling?
(a) F3 (b) F5
(c) F7 (d) F9
(e) None of these

279 Which PowerPoint feature allows the user to create a simplepresentation without having to spend too much timeon It?
(a) AutoContent Wizard
(b) Animation
(c) Col or Schemes
(d) Chart Wizard
(e) None of these

280. Which PowerPoint feature adds special effects to modify theappearance of the slides and the timing between each slide?
(a) Color Schemes
(b) Animation
(c) Transition Settings
(d) Handouts
(e) None of these

281. Slide sorter of PowerPoint is available on menu.
(a) Insert (b) File
(c) View (d) Edit
(e) None of these

282. To print the PowerPoint presentation, press

(a) Ctrl+ T (b) Ctrl + E
(c) Ctrl + S (d) Ctrl + P
(e) None of these

283. What is a slide transition?
(a) Overheads
(b) Letters
(c) A special effect used to introduce a slide in a slide show
(d) The way one slide looks
(e) None of these

284. What does "apply design template" do?
(a) Changes the content of the slide
(b) Adds functionality to the slide
(c) Changes the look of the slide without changing the content
(d) None of the above

285. How can you stop a slide show?
(a) Press the right arrow
(b) Press Escape
(c) Press the left arrow
(d) Press the down arrow
(e) None of these

286. What do you do to start the slide show?
(a) Click on Go
(b) Turn on transition
(c) Click on the Slide Show icon
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

## ANSWERS

| 1 | b | 2 | b | 3 | c | 4 | b | 5 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | d | 8 | c | 9 | d | 10 | b |
| 11 | b | 12 | a | 13 | c | 14 | a | 15 | d |
| 16 | d | 17 | a | 18 | a | 19 | c | 20 | b |
| 21 | d | 22 | c | 23 | d | 24 | a | 25 | a |
| 26 | c | 27 | c | 28 | d | 29 | b | 30 | b |
| 31 | c | 32 | c | 33 | a | 34 | c | 35 | b |
| 36 | a | 37 | c | 38 | d | 39 | b | 40 | a |
| 41 | b | 42 | a | 43 | c | 44 | a | 45 | b |
| 46 | a | 47 | c | 48 | b | 49 | c | 50 | b |
| 51 | a | 52 | c | 53 | a | 54 | b | 55 | b |
| 56 | a | 57 | d | 58 | a | 59 | c | 60 | d |
| 61 | c | 62 | a | 63 | c | 64 | d | 65 | d |
| 66 | a | 67 | b | 68 | c | 69 | b | 70 | d |
| 71 | a | 72 | b | 73 | c | 74 | b | 75 | d |
| 76 | a | 77 | d | 78 | c | 79 | b | 80 | d |
| 81 | a | 82 | b | 83 | c | 84 | d | 85 | d |
| 86 | b | 87 | c | 88 | a | 89 | c | 90 | d |
| 91 | d | 92 | d | 93 | a | 94 | a | 95 | c |
| 96 | d | 97 | a | 98 | c | 99 | d | 100 | d |
| 101 | a | 102 | c | 103 | d | 104 | d | 105 | c |
| 106 | b | 107 | d | 108 | a | 109 | b | 110 | a |
| 111 | c | 112 | c | 113 | a | 114 | a | 115 | d |
| 116 | c | 117 | b | 118 | b | 119 | b | 120 | d |
| 121 | b | 122 | d | 123 | a | 124 | c | 125 | b |
| 126 | d | 127 | b | 128 | b | 129 | c | 130 | a |
| 131 | b | 132 | b | 133 | c | 134 | a | 135 | b |
| 136 | b | 137 | c | 138 | a | 139 | b | 140 | b |
| 141 | b | 142 | c | 143 | c | 144 | a | 145 | a |
| 146 | a | 147 | a | 148 | b | 149 |  | 150 |  |
| 151 |  | 152 |  | 153 | d | 154 | b | 155 | c |
| 156 | b | 157 | c | 158 | c | 159 | c | 160 | b |
| 161 | d | 162 | c | 163 | c | 164 | a | 165 | d |
| 166 | b | 167 | c | 168 | b | 169 | d | 170 | c |
| 171 | b | 172 | d | 173 | a | 174 | b | 175 | b |
| 176 | b | 177 | a | 178 | d | 179 | c | 180 | d |
| 181 | d | 162 | d | 183 | d | 184 | d | 185 | b |
| 186 | d | 187 | d | 188 | d | 189 | b | 190 | d |
| 191 | a | 192 | b | 193 | c | 194 | b | 195 | b |
| 196 | c | 197 | d | 198 | d | 199 | d | 200 | b |
| 201 | d | 202 | c | 203 | a | 204 | d | 205 | a |
| 206 | c | 207 | b | 208 | d | 209 | a | 210 | a |
| 211 | c | 212 | d | 213 | a | 214 | c | 215 | c |
| 216 | c | 217 |  | 218 |  | 219 |  | 220 |  |
| 221 | d | 222 | c | 223 | d | 224 | b | 225 | a |
| 226 | a | 227 | a | 228 | c | 229 | c | 230 | c |
| 231 | b | 232 | a | 233 | c | 234 | a | 235 | c |
| 236 | b | 237 | c | 238 | b | 239 | c | 240 | c |
| 241 | d | 242 | c | 243 | d | 244 | b | 245 | a |
| 246 | a | 247 | c | 248 | a | 249 | d | 250 | d |
| 251 | a | 252 | a | 253 | c | 254 | b | 255 | d |
| 256 | c | 257 | d | 258 | a | 259 | c | 260 | a |
| 261 | b | 262 | b | 263 | c | 264 | d | 265 | a |
| 266 | d | 267 | d | 268 | a | 269 | d | 270 | c |
| 271 | c | 272 | d | 273 | c | 274 | b | 275 | d |
| 276 | d | 277 | c | 278 | c | 279 | a | 280 | c |
| 281 | c | 282 | d | 283 | c | 284 | c | 285 | b |
| 286 | c |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



# IMPORTANT SHORTCUT KEYS OF POWERPOINT

| Key | Function |
|---|---|
| F5 | Start the Microsoft PowerPoint presentation from the beginning |
| N, Enter, Page Down, Right Arrow, Down Arrow or Spacebar | Perform the next animation or advance to the next slide |
| P, Page Up, Left Arrow, Up Arrow or Backspace | Perform the previous animation or return to the previous Microsoft PowerPoint slide |
| Number + Enter | Go to slide number in slide show |
| B | Display a blank black slide, or return to the presentation from a blank black slide in slide show |
| W | Display a blank white slide, or return to the presentation from a blank white slide in slide |
| S | Stop or restart an automatic presentation |
| Esc or Hyphen | End a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation |
| E | Erase on screen annotations. |
| H | Go to the next Microsoft PowerPoint slide, if the next slide is hidden in slide show. |
| T | Set new timing while rehearsing |
| O | Use original timing while rehearsing |
| M | Use a mouse click to advance while rehearsing |
| Ctrl + P | Open the print dialog box |
| Ctrl + A | Select all items on the page |
| Ctrl + H | Open the replace dialog box |
| Ctrl + U | Applies underlining to the selected data |
| Shift + F10 | Display the Microsoft PowerPoint shortcut menu. |
| Enter while a hyperlink is selected | Perform the mouse click behaviour of the selected hyperlink |
| Tab | Move forward through the hyperlink in a Microsoft PowerPoint Web presentation: the Address bar and the Links bar |
| Enter | Perform the mouse click behaviour of the selected hyperlink |
| Spacebar | Go to the next slide |

| Backspace | Go to the previous slide |
|---|---|
| Alt + F4 | Quit PowerPoint |
| Ctrl + Y | Redo or repeat an action |
| Ctrl + T | Opens the Font dialog box |
| Ctrl + M | Insert a new slide |
| Ctrl + W | Close presentation |
| Ctrl + F6 | Go to next presentation window |

**MS POWERPOINT STANDARD RIBBON**

| Tabs | Function | Commands |
|---|---|---|
| Home | • Take a new slide<br>• Cut, copy, paste operations<br>• Adjust the layout of slides, reset and set default slides | • Copy, Paste, Cut, New slide, Font, Slides, Paragraph Drawing, Editing |
| Insert | • Where you go to add In object to a slide as well as edit any object you add | • Tables Images, ClipArt, Shapes, WordArt, Video clip, Audio clip |
| Design | • Where you go to control how your entire presentation will look | • Theme, Color, Font, Style, Theme effects, Background, Style |
| Animation | • Where you go to add animation to any object as well as add transition effects to slide | • Preview, Custom Animation, Transition to this slide |
| Slide show | • Where you go, when your want to test how your presentation will run. | • Start slide show, Setup, Monitors |
| Review | • Where you go, when your presentation is about finished | • Spelling, Research, Comments, Protect |
| View | • Where you go, when you want to switch between PowerPoint's view | • Normal, Slide Master, Handout Master, Notes, Master, Color, Macros |



# MS- WORD

1. Pressing F8 key for three times select
   (a) A word
   (b) A sentence
   (c) A paragraph
   (d) Entire document
   (e) None of these
2. What happens if you press Ctrl + Shift + F8?
   (a) It activates extended selection
   (b) It activates the rectangular selection
   (c) It selects the paragraph on which the insertion line is.
   (d) Insert picture
   (e) None of these
3. How can you disable extended selection mode?
   (a) Press F8 again to disable
   (b) Press Del to disable
   (c) Press Esc to disable
   (d) Press Enter to disable
   (e) None of these
4. What does EXT indicator on status bar of MS Wordindicate?
   (a) It indicates whether the external text is pasted ondocument or not
   (b) It indicates whether extended add-ons are installed onMS Word or not
   (c) It indicates whether Extended Selection mode is turnedon or off
   (d) Jobs in printing
   (e) None of these
5. What is the maximum number of lines you can set for a dropcap?
   (a) 3 (b) 10
   (c) 15 (d) 20
   (e) None of these
6. What is the default number of lines to drop for drop cap?
   (a) 3 (b) 10
   (c) 15 (d) 20
   (e) None of these
7. What is the shortcut key you can press to create a copyrightsymbol?
   (a) Alt+Ctrl+C (b) Alt + C
   (c) Ctrl + C (d) Ctrl + Shift + C
   (e) None of these
8. How many columns can you insert in a word document in maximum?
   (a) 35 (b) 45
   (c) 55 (d) 65
   (e) None of these
9. What is the smallest and largest font size available in FontSize tool on formatting toolbar?
   (a) 8 and 72 (b) 8 and 64
   (c) 12 and 72 (d) 12&16
   (e) None of these
10. What is the maximum font size you can apply for any character?
    (a) 163 (b) 1638
    (c) 16038 (d) 16388
    (e) None of these
11. Which of the following is graphics solution for WordProcessors?
    (a) Clipart (b) WordArt
    (c) Drop Cap (d) All of above
    (e) None of these
12. The keystrokes Ctrl + I is " used to
    (a) Increase font size
    (b) Inserts a line break
    (c) Indicate the text should be bold
    (d) Applies italic format to selected text
    (e) None of these
13. A character that is raised and smaller above the baselineis known as
    (a) Outlined (b) Raised
    (c) Superscript (d) Subscript
    (e) None of these
14. What is the purpose of inserting header and footer indocument?

(a) To enhance the overall appearance of the document
(b) To mark the starting and ending of page
(c) To make large document more readable
(d) To allow pageheaders and footers appear on document when printed
(e) None of these

15. Which of the following function key activates the speller?
(a) F5 (b) F7
(a) F9 (d) Shift +F7
(e) None of these

16. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS Word document is
(a) 1and1 (b) 2 and 1
(c) 2 and 2 (d) 3 and 3
(e) None of these

17. Thesaurus tool in MS Word is used for
(a) Spelling suggestions
(b) Grammar options
(c) Synonyms and Antonyms words
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

18. Why Drop Caps are used in document?
(a) To drop all the capital letters
(b) To automatically begin each paragraph withcapital letter
(c) To begin a paragraph with a large dropped initialcapital letter
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

19. A bookmark is an item or location in document that youidentify as a name for future reference. Which of thefollowing task is accomplished by using bookmarks?
(a) To add anchors in web page
(b) To mark the ending of a paragraph of document
(c) To quickly jump to specific location in document
(d) To add hyperlinks in webpage
(e) None of these

20. A word processor would most likely be used to do
(a) Keep an account of money spent
(b) Do a computer search in media center
(c) Maintain an inventory
(d) Type a biography
(e) None of these

21. What happens when you click on Insert >> Picture >>Clip Art
(a) It inserts a clipart picture into document
(b) It lets you choose clipart to insert into document
(c) It opens Clip Art taskbar
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

22. Which option is not available in Insert Table Autofitbehavior?
(a) Fixed Column Width
(b) AutoFit to Contents
(c) Autofit to Window
(d) Autofit to Column
(e) None of these

23. To autofit the width of column
(a) Double click the right border of column
(b) Double click the left border of column
(c) Double click the column header
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

24. From which menu you can insert Header and Footer?
(a) Insert Menu (b) View Menu
(c) Format menu (d) Tools Menu
(e) None of these

25. After typing header text, how can you quickly enter footertext?
(a) Press PageDown key and type the text for footer
(b) Click on Switch between Header & Footer then type thetext
(c) Both of above



(d) By pressing F8
(e) None of these

26. Which of the following statement is false?
(a) You can set different header footer for even and oddpages
(b) You can set different page number formats for differentsections
(c) You can set different header footer for first page of asection
(d) You can set different header and footer for lastpage of a section
(e) None of these

27. Where can you change the vertical alignment?
(a) Formatting toolbar
(b) Paragraph dialog box
(c) Page Setup dialog box
(d) Standard toolbar
(e) None of these

28. To get to the 'Symbol' dialog box, click on the __ menuand choose 'Symbol',
(a) Insert (b) Format
(c) Tools (d) Table
(e) None of these

29. Which of the following symbol sets would be most likely tocontain a mathematical symbol such as a degree sign, greater than or equal to, or a Greek letter?
(a) Wingdings (b) Wingdings 3
(c) Webdings (d) Symbol
(e) None of these

30. When assigning a shortcut key to a symbol, you should always try to select a key or key combination that is:
(a) unassigned
(b) Located on the ten-key pad section of your keyboard.
(c) Assigned to another task.
(d) From the same font family as the symbol.
(e) None of these

31. Suppose you wanted to create an AutoCorrect entry thatwould type the words 'We regret to inform you that yoursubmission has been declined' Of the following choices,which would be the best name you could assign to thisentry?
(a) Regret
(b) Subdual
(c) We regret to inform you that your submission has beendeclined
(d) Import
(e) None of these

32. If you want to convert a symbol or several lines of text intoan AutoCorrect entry, you should:
(a) Insert the symbol or type the text in a Word documentfirst. Then, select the text or symbol and go to theAutoCorrect dialog box.
(b) Click the Tools menu and choose AutoCorrect Options. Then, click the Insert menu and choose Symbol (or click theFormat menu and choose Paragraph) to add the symbol orparagraph to AutoCorrect.
(c) AutoCorrect can only accommodate one line of text. Itis not possible to convert a symbol or multiple lines of textinto an Auto Correct entry.
(d) Insert the symbol or type the text in a Word documentfirst. Then, select the text or symbol and click the Edit menufollowed by Paste Special. Select New AutoCorrect Entryand then click OK.
(e) None of these

33. AutoCorrect was originally designed to replace __ wordsas you type.
(a) Short, repetitive
(b) Grammatically incorrect
(c) Misspelled
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

34. Which of the following is the second step in creating a macro?
(a) Start recording
(b) Using your mouse or keyboard, perform the task youwant to automate

(c) Assign a keyboard shortcut to the macro
(d) Give the macro a name
(e) None of these

35. If you will be displaying or printing your document onanother computer, you'll want to make sure and select the ______ option under the 'Save' tab.
(a) Embed Fonts
(b) Embed True Type Fonts
(c) Save True Type Fonts
(d) Save Fonts
(e) None of these

36. In Word, the mailing list is known as the
(a) Datasheet (b) Source
(c) Data source (d) Sheet
(e) None of these

37. Which of the following is not one of the three 'Mail Merge Helper' steps?
(a) Merge the two files
(b) Create the main document
(c) Set the mailing list parameters
(d) Create the data source
(e) None of these

38. Which of the following button will allow you to add,delete, or change records in your Data Source?
(a) 'Data Source' button
(b) 'Edit' button
(c) 'Edit Data Source' button
(d) 'Data editing' button
(e) None of these

39. It is possible to __
(a) Create (b) Modify
(c) Sort (d) All of above
(e) None of these

40. What is the default font size of a new Word documentbased on Normal template?
(a) 10pt (b) 12 pt
(c) 14 pt (d) All of above
(e) None of these

41. What is the default font used in MS Word document?
(a) Times New Roman
(b) Arial
(c) Algerian
(d) Agenda
(e) None of these

42. Which tab in Font dialog box contains options to apply fonteffects?
(a) Font tab
(b) Character Spacing
(c) Text Effects
(d) Standard Toolbar
(e) None of these

43. If you need to double underline a word, how will you dothat?
(a) Go to Format menu and then Font option. OpenUnderline Style and choose Double Underline
(b) From Format menu choose Font option and then fromFont tab open Underline Style and select Double Underline
(c) Select the text then choose Format >> Font and on Fonttab open Underline Style and choose Double Underline
(d) Click double underline tool on formatting toolbar
(e) None of these

44. Drop Cap means
(a) All Caps (b) Small Caps
(c) Title case (d) All of above
(e) None of these

45. What is the short cut key to open Font dialog box?
(a) Ctrl + F (b) Alt + Ctrl + F
(c) Ctrl+D (d) Ctrl + Shift + D
(e) None of these

46. How can you access the font size tool on formattingtoolbar?
(a) Ctrl S (b) Ctrl + Shift + S
(c) Ctrl + P (d) Ctrl + Shift + P
(e) None of these

47. How can you make the selected character superscripted?
(a) 'Ctrl + -



Ctrl + Shift + =
(b) Alt -•- Ctrl -t- Shift + =
(c) All of above
(d) None of these
(e) What does Ctrl + - key effect?

48. (a) Superscript (b) Subscript
(c) All Caps (d) Shadow
(e) None of these

50. How can you increase the font size of selected text by one point every time?
(a) By pressing Ctrl+ ]
(b) By pressing Ctrl + [
(c) By pressing Ctrl + }
(d) By pressing Ctrl + {
(e) None of these

51. Which of the following line spacing is invalid?
(a) Single (b) Double
(c) Triple (d) Multiple
(e) None of these

54. On which toolbar can you find Format Painter tool?
(a) Standard toolbar
(b) Formatting toolbar
(c) Drawing Toolbar
(d) Picture Toolbar
(e) None of these

55. Which indent marker controls all the lines except firstline?
(a) First Line Indent Marker
(b) Left Indent Marker
(c) Hanging Indent Marker
(d) Right Indent Marker
(e) None of these

56. How can you remove tab stop markers from ruler?
(a) Double click the tab marker and choose Clear All
(b) Drag the tab stop marker out of the ruler
(c) Right click the tab stop marker and choose remove
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

57. Which operation you will perform if you need to move a block of text?
(a) Copy and Paste
(b) Cut and Paste
(c) Paste and Delete
(d) Paste and Cut
(e) None of these

58. What is the extension of Word files?
(a) RL (b) DOT
(c) DOC (c) TXT
(e) None of these

59. Which of the following option is not available in Insert»Picture?
(a) Chart (b) Word Art
(c) Clip Art (d) Graph
(e) None of these

60. To insert a drop cap in one of the paragraphs you shouldaccess
(a) Insert Menu (b) Format
(c) Tools (d) All of above
(e) None of these

61. How many different positions can you set for drop cap?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 6
(e) None of these

62. What is the maximum number of lines you can set for lines to drop box?
(a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) 15
(e) None of these

63. Which of the following can NOT be used to create parallelstyle column?
(a) Format Tabs
(b) Table Insert Table
(c) Insert Textbox
(d) Format Columns
(e) None of these

64. Which of the following is used to create newspaper stylecolumns?
(a) Format Tabs
(b) Table Insert Table
(c) Insert Textbox

(d) Format Columns
(e) None of these

65. Columns dialog box can be opened from
(a) Format menu Columns submenu
(b) Double click on column space in ruler
(c) Press Alt+ O + C
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

66. You can jump to the next column by
(a) Clicking with your mouse on the next column
(b) Press Alt + Down-arrow
(c) Both of above
(d) Press Alt + Right Arrow
(e) None of these

67. How can you break the current column and start a newcolumn immediately?
(a) Press Ctrl + Shift + Enter
(b) Press Alt + Enter
(c) Press Ctrl + Enter
(d) Press Alt + Shift + Enter
(e) None of these

68. What is the smallest width of a column?
(a) 0" (b) 0.5"
(c) 0.5" (d) 1.5"
(e) None of these

69. If the number of columns is selected 1 and the line betweencheck box is marked, where is the line drawn?
(a) in the left margin
(b) in the right margin
(c) both in left and right margin
(d) None of Above

70. The other Col# are inactive when you've select 3 columns. How will you activate those boxes?
(a) double click on spacing box
(b) double click on inactive Col#
(c) Remove mark from Line between checkbox
(d) Remove mark from Equal Column Width check box
(e) None of these

71. How much space in minimum must be provided betweencolumns?
(a) 0" (b) 0.5"
(c) 1" (d) 1.5"
(e) None of these

72. To open Columns dialog box quickly
(a) double click on the left margin area of ruler
(b) double click the space between area on ruler
(c) double click the right margin in ruler
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

73. Which of the following command is not available in Toolsmenu?
(a) Auto text
(b) Autocorrect
(c) Auto summarize
(d) Macro
(e) None of these

74. To move the cursor page to page of document
(a) Ctrl+PgDn
(b) Ctrl+PgUp
(c) Both of above
(d) Ctrl + RightKey
(e) None of these

75. Text boundary can be displayed or hidden from
(a) Auto text option from Insert menu
(b) Options from Tools menu
(c) Customize from Tools menu
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

76. Which of the following are word processing software?
(a) WordPerfect (b) Easy Word
(c) MS Word (d) All of above
(e) None of these

77. MS Office provides help in many ways, which of these isone of them?
(a) What is this?
(b) Office Assistant
(c) Help menu



(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

78. You wished to justify text over the height of paper, whichoption will you choose
(a) Page Setup from File menu
(b) Paragraph from Format menu
(c) From formatting toolbar
(d) Font from Format menu
(e) None of these

79. Which of the following is not of the merge process?
(a) Sort the data source records
(b) Format a main document
(c) Edit a data source
(d) Merge the two files to print or create a new document
(e) None of these

80. There can be many ways to insert page number in adocument. Which of the following lets you insert pagenumber
(a) Page number from Insert menu
(b) Page Setup from file menu
(c) Footnote from Insert menu
(d) Both a & c
(e) None of these

81. Which is not a data source component?
(a) mail merge toolbar
(b) header row
(c) data fields
(d) data records
(e) None of these

82. Which of the following is not the part of standard officesuite?
(a) Word Processor
(b) Database
(c) Image Editor
(d) File manager
(e) None of these

83. Where can you find the Draw Table tool button?
(a) Standard toolbar
(b) Formatting toolbar
(c) Drawing toolbar
(d) Tables and Formatting toolbar
(e) None of these

84. Which of the following option in File pull down menu isused to close a MS Word document?
(a) Quit (b) Close
(c) Exit (d) New
(e) None of these

85. You need to jump to the next column breaking currentcolumn right at the cursor position. How can you breakcolumn?
(a) Pressing Ctrl + Enter
(b) Pressing Alt + Shift + Enter
(c) Break command from Insert menu
(d) Both 2 and 3
(e) None of these

86. Superscript, subscript, outline, emboss, engrave areknown as
(a) font style (b) font effects
(c) word art (d) text effects
(e) None of these

87. Shimmer, Sparkle text, Blinking Background etc. are knownas
(a) font styles (b) font effects
(c) word art (d) text effects
(e) None of these

88. The feature of Word that automatically adjusts the amount ofspace between certain combination of characters so that anentire word looks more evenly spaced. What is that feature called?
(a) Spacing (b) Scaling
(c) Kerning (d) Positioning
(e) None of these

89. Which of the following is not available in Font Spacing?
(a) Normal (b) Loosely
(c) Condensed (d) Expanded
(e) None of these

90. Which of the following position is not available for fontson MS Word?
(a) Normal (b) Raised
(c) Lowered (d) Centered
(e) None of these

91. What is the maximum scale percentage available in Scale drop down box?
(a) 500 (b) 200
(c) 100 (d) 90
(e) None of these

92. Bold, Italic, Regular are known as
(a) font styles (b) font effects
(c) word art (d) text effects
(e) None of these

93. Uppercase on Change Case dialog box and All Caps onFonts dialog box both converts selected text into CapitalLetters. What's the difference between the two?
(a) Both are same. They are only two different ways ofcapitalize text. "
(b) It is faster to convert from Change Case than from Fontdialog box
(c) Change Case makes conversion permanent but AllCaps on Font can always be reverted
(d) All Caps on Font dialog box makes the change permanent where Change Case can be always reverted
(e) None of these

94. If you need to hide some paragraphs, how can you do it?
(a) From Paragraph dialog box
(b) From Font dialog box
(c) From Options Dialog box
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

95. Changing the appearance of a document is called
(a) Proofing (b) Editing
(c) Formatting (d) All of above

96. In a document what is the maximum number of columnsthat can be inserted in MS Word Table?
(a) 35 (b) 15
(c) 63 (c) 65
(e) None of these

97. You can detect spelling and grammar errors by
(a) Press Shift + F7
(b) Press Ctrl+ F7
(c) Press Alt+ F7
(d) Press F7
(e) None of these

98. A screen element of MS Word that is usually located belowthe title bar that provides categorized options is
(a) Menu mar (b) Tool Bar
(c) Status Bar (d) All of above
(e) None of these

99. Which of the following is not valid version of MS Office?
(a) Office XP (b) Office Vista
(c) Office 2007 (d) Office Classic
(e) None of these

100. You cannot close MS Word application by
(a) Choosing File menu then Exit submenu
(b) Press Alt+F4
(c) Click X button on title bar
(d) From File menu choose Close submenu
(e) None of these

101. The key F12 opens a
(a) Save As dialog box
(b) Open dialog box
(c) Save dialog box
(d) Close dialog box
(e) None of these

102. What is the short cut key to open the Open dialog box?
(a) F12 (b) Shift F12
(c) Alt + F12 (d) Ctrl + F12
(e) None of these

103. A feature of MS Word that saves the documentautomatically after certain interval is available on
(a) Save tab on Options dialog box
(b) Save As dialog box
(c) Both of above
(d) Save immediately
(e) None of these



104. Where can you find the horizontal split bar on MSWord screen?
(a) On the left of horizontal scroll bar
(b) On the right of horizontal scroll bar
(c) On the top of vertical scroll bar
(d) On the bottom of vertical scroll bar
(e) None of these

105. Which of the following is not available on the Ruler of MSWord screen?
(a) Tab stop box (b) Left Indent
(c) Right Indent (d) Center Indent
(e) All of them are available on ruler

106. What is place to the left of horizontal scroll bar?
(a) Tab stop buttons
(b) View buttons
(c) Split buttons
(d) Indicators
(e) None of above

107. Which file starts MS Word?
(a) Winword.exe (b) Word.exe
(c) Msword.exe (d) Word2003.exe
(e) None of these

108. How many ways you can save a document?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(3). 5 (d) 6
(e) None of these

109. If you want to keep track of different editions of a documentwhich features will you use?
(a) Editions (b) Versions
(c) Track Change (d) All of above
(e) None of these

110. Background color or effects applied on a document is not visible in
(a) Web layout view
(b) Print Layout view
(c) Reading View
(d) Print Preview View
(e) None of these

111. What is a portion of a document in which you set certainpage formatting options?
(a) Page (b) Document
(c) Section (d) Page Setup
(e) None of these

112. Borders can be applied to
(a) Cells (b) Paragraph
(c) Text (d) All of above
(e) None of these

113. Which of the following is not a type of page margin?
(a) Left (b) Right
(c) Center (d) Top
(e) None of these

114. What is the default left margin in Word 2003 document?
(a) 1" (b) 1.25"
(c) 1.5" (d) 2"
(e) None of these

115. What is gutter margin?
(a) Margin that is added to the left margin when printing
(b) Margin that is added to right margin when printing
(c) Margin that is added to the binding side of page whenprinting
(d) Margin that is added to the outside of the page whenprinting
(e) None of these

116. Portrait and Landscape are
(a) Page Orientation
(b) Paper Size
(c) Page Layout
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

117. If you need to change the typeface of a document, which menu will you choose?
(a) Edit (b) View
(c) Format (d) Tools
(e) None of these

118. Which of the following is not a font style?
(a) Bold (b) Italics
(c) Regular (d) Superscript
(e) None of these

119. Single spacing in MS-WORD document causes ——point line spacing?
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 16
(e) None of these

120. Which would you choose to display the statistics about a document?
(a) tools, word count
(b) insert, statistics
(c) tools, spelling and grammar
(d) tools, statistics
(e) None of these

121. Which feature do you use to create a newspaper like document?
(a) Bullets & numbering
(b) Tables
(c) Columns
(d) Tab stops
(e) None of these

122. Which would you choose to list Synonyms & Antonyms of a selected word?
(a) Tools, Spellings Grammar
(b) Tools, Language
(c) Tools, Options
(d) Insert, Cross-reference
(e) None of these

123. Which language does MS-Word use to create Macros?
(a) Visual C++ (b) Visual Basic
(c) FoxPro (d) Access
(e) None of these

124. What do you call 'a collection of character and paragraph formatting commands'?
(a) the defaults (b) a template
(c) a style (d) a boiler plate
(e) None of these

125. In MS Word, Ctrl+S is for.....
(a) Scenarios
(b) Size
(c) Save
(d) Spelling Check
(e) None of these

126. Which key is used to increase left indent?
(a) Ctrl+L (b) Ctrl+M
(c) Alt+L (d) F10
(e) None of these

127. Which key is used to select all the text in the document?
(a) Ctrl+T (b) Ctr+A
(c) Ctrl+F (d) Ctrl+N
(e) None of these

128. To undo the last work, press.....
(a) Ctrl+U (b) Ctrl+Y
(c) Ctrl+Z (d) Ctrl+W
(e) None of these

129. Which enables us to send the same letter to different persons?
(a) macros (b) template
(c) mail merge (d) indent
(e) None of these

130. Which key deletes the character to the left of the cursor?
(a) End (b) Backspace
(c) Home (d) Delete
(e) None of these

131. Which key deletes the character to the right of the cursor?
(a) End
(b) Backspace
(c) Home
(d) Delete None of these

132. Which would you choose to save a document with a newname?
(a) Press Ctrl+S
(b) Click File, Save
(c) ClickTools, Options, Save
(d) Click File, SaveAs
(e) None of these

133. Which would you choose to move selected text from one place to another?
(a) Move and Paste
(b) Copy and Paste
(c) Cut and Paste
(d) Delete and Paste
(e) None of these



134. How do you magnify your document?
(a) View, Zoom
(b) Format, Font
(c) Tools, Options
(d) Tools, Customize
(e) None of these

135. Which enables you to move directly to specific location in a document?
(a) Subdocuments
(b) Bookmarks
(c) Cross-references
(d) Outlines
(e) None of these

136. What are inserted as cross-reference in Word?
(a) Placeholders (b) Bookmarks
(c) Objects (d) Word fields
(e) None of these

137. Which keystroke is used for updating a field?
(a) F6 (b) F9
(c) F11 (d) F12
(e) None of these

138. A master document contains.......... each of which contains a pointer to a file on a disk?
(a) Placeholders
(b) subdocuments
(c) bookmarks
(d) references

139. When typing in a word field manually, what must youpress to insert the code's braces?
(a) Ctrl + F6 (b) Ctrl + F9
(c) Alt + F11 (d) Shift+F12
(e) None of these

140. A word field may consist of an optional field Instructioncalled a(n)
(a) subdocument (b) symbol
(c) signal (d) switch
(e) None of these

141. Footnotes, endnotes, and Indexes are all Inserted as
(a) bookmarks
(b) cross-references
(c) hyperlinks
(d) word fields
(e) None of these

142. Before creating a master document, you must switchto........
(a) Normal View
(b) Outline View
(c) Web Layout View
(d) Print Layout View
(e) None of these

143. Before moving a subdocument to another location within a master document, you must switch to,
(a) Normal View
(b) Outline View
(c) Web Layout View
(d) Print Layout View
(e) None of these

144. Which of the following can be used to navigate documents?
(a) frames (b) hyperlinks
(c) web toolbar (d) all of above
(e) None of these

145. Which of the following can be used to divide a web page into areas?
(a) frames
(b) theme
(c) table of contents
(d) none of the above
(e) None of these

146. By default, Word automatically formats each heading in a table of contents as...
(a) bookmarks
(b) cross-references
(c) hyperlinks
(d) word-fields
(e) None of these

147. The ability to combine name and addresses with a standard document is called
(a) document formatting
(b) data base management
(c) mail merge

(d) form letters
(e) None of these

148. Which feature is used for monitoring all document changes?
(a) Edit Document
(b) Monitor Change
(c) Track Change
(d) Track all
(e) None of these

149. When typing in a word field manually, what must you pressto insert the code's braces?
(a) Ctrl + F6 (b) Ctrl + F9
(c) Alt + F11 (d) Shift+F12
(e) None of these

150. A word field may consist of an optional field Instructioncalled a(n)A.
(a) subdocument (b) symbol'
(c) signal (d) switch
(e) None of these

151. Footnotes, endnotes, and Indexes are all inserted as
(a) bookmarks
(b) cross-references
(c) hyperlinks
(d) word fields
(e) None of these

152. Before creating a master document, you must switch to.......
(a) Normal View
(b) Outline View
(c) Web Layout View
(d) Print Layout View
(e) None of these

53. Before moving a subdocument to another location within a master document, you must switch to,
(a) Normal View
(b) Outline View
(c) Web Layout View
(d) Print Layout View
(e) None of these

154. Which of the following can be used to navigate documents?
(a) frames (b) hyperlinks
(c) web toolbar (d) all of above
(e) None of these

155. Which of the following can be used to divide a web page into areas?
(a) frames
(b) theme
(c) table of contents
(d) Space
(e) None of these

156. By default, Word automatically formats each heading in a table of contents as:
(a) bookmarks
(b) cross-references
(c) hyperlinks
(d) word-fields
(e) None of these

157. The ability to combine name and addresses with a standard document is called
(a) document formatting
(b) data base management mail merge
(d) form letters
(e) None of these

158. Which feature is used for I monitoring all documentchanges?
(a) Edit Document
(b) Monitor Change
(d) Track Change
(d) Track all
(e) None of these

159. When sharing data in Office, the .........document is the document in which the data was first entered.
(a) source (b) destination
(c) original (d) primary
(e) None of these

160. Which command Is used to establish a link between a source document and a destination document?
(a) Tools, Link, Documents
(b) Tools, Link
(c) Edit, Link
(d) Edit, Paste Special
(e) None of these



161. Which option enables automatic updates in destinationdocuments?
(a) embedding (b) objects
(c) links (d) relationships
(e) None of these

162. Which is an Office feature that makes It easy to editembedded objects?
(a) pasting
(b) visual editing
(c) tools, update, links
(d) edit, links
(e) None of this

163. Which Is true when you Insert an excel worksheet into a word document? /
(a) word Is the destination document
(b) excel is the destination document
(c) the worksheet is the destination document
(d) the document is the source document
(e) None of these

164. What would you do when you want to update the data in anembedded worksheet range?
(a) double click the worksheet range object
(b) right click worksheet range objects choose formatobject
(c) edit the data in the destination document
(d) edit the data in the source document.
(e) None of these

165. Which can be used for quick access to commonly used commands and tools?
(a) Status bar (b) Tool bar
(c) Menu bar (d) Title bar
(e) None of these

166. With which view can you see how text and graphics willappear on the printed page?
(a) Normal (b) Print Layout
(c) Outline (d) Web Layout
(e) None of these

167. Which simplifies the process of formatting text if the same formatting is required in more than one location?
(a) Auto Text
(b) Format Painter
(c) Font dialog box
(d) None of the above
(e) None of these

168. Which of the following Is best for quick copy operation?
(a) Copy and Paste
(b) Windows Clipboard
(c) Drag and Drop
(d) Auto Text
(e) None of these

169. Which simplifies the process of formatting text if the same formatting is required in more than one location"
(a) Auto Text
(b) Format Painter
(c) Font dialog box
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

170. Which of the following is best for quick copy operation?
(a) Copy and Paste
(b) Windows Clipboard
(c) Drag and Drop
(d) Auto Text
(e) None of these

171. Which of the following operations moves text fromclipboard?
(a) Copy
(b) Paste
(c) Drag and Drop
(d) Cut
(e) None of these

172. Which of the following provides a list of synonyms?
(a) Find command
(b) Replace Command
(c) Thesaurus
(d) Spelling and Grammar
(e) None of these

173. Which of the following helps to reduce spelling error in the document?
(a) Auto Format (b) Auto Correct
(c) Smart Tags (d) Auto Text
(e) None of these

174. Auto text and Auto correct are____ tools.
(a) styling (b) editing
(c) designing (d) none of above
(e) None of these

175. Which of the following enables you to make multiple changes in a document at once?
(a) find command
(b) Replace command
(c) Drag and Drop
(d) copy command
(e) None of these

176. Which of the following commands should you always use before submitting a document to others?
(a) find command
(b) Replace command
(c) Spelling and Grammar
(d) Thesaurus
(e) None of these

177. Which of the following enables you to paste data multiple times?
(a) windows clipboard
(b) office clipboard
(c) both A and B
(d) Scroll
(e) None of these

178. Which of the following do you use to change margins?
(a) formatting tool bar
(b) page setup dialog box
(c) Standard toolbar
(d) paragraph dialog box
(e) None of these

179. Which do you press to force a page break?
(a) CTRL+ALT (b) CTRL+break
(c) CTRL+ Enter (d) Alt + Shift
(e) None of these

180. Which do you choose to create footer? (in MS Office 2003)
(a) format, header and footer
(b) view, footer
(c) insert, header and footer
(d) view, header and footer
(e) None of these

181. Which do you choose to create header? (in MS Office 2003)
(a) format, header and footer
(b) view, header
(c) insert, header and footer
(d) view, header and footer
(e) None of these

182. Which do you choose to shade words and paragraph?
(a) format, borders and shading
(b) insert, borders and shading
(c) view, shading
(d) none of the above
(e) None of these

183. To view headers and footers, you must switch to
(a) normal view
(b) print layout view
(c) print preview mode
(d) both B and C
(e) None of these

184. Which of the following can you change using the page setupdialog box?
(a) margins
(b) page orientation
(c) vertical alignment
(d) all of the above
(e) None of these

185. By default, your document prints with:
(a) 1 inch top and bottom margins
(b) a portrait orientation
(c) 1.25 inches left and right margins
(d) all of the above
(e) None of these

186. Switching between portrait and landscape modes involvesthe:



(a) header and footer toolbar
(b) print layout view
(c) page setup dialog box
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

187. What happens when you Insert an AutoShape by simplyclicking in the document?
(a) it appears near the insertion point
(b) It is inserted in its default size
(c) is selected
(d) all of the above
(e) None of these

188. What must be used to control the layering of objects?
(a) formatting tool bar
(b) picture tool bar
(c) drawing tool bar
(d) image tool bar
(e) None of these

189. What is the shortcut key to "Center Alien" the selected text?
(a) Ctrl + C (b) Ctrl + E
(c) Ctrl + F (d) Shift+Alt
(e) None of these

190. What is the shortcut key to "Undo" the last action ina document?
(a) Ctrl + X (b) Ctrl+Y
(c) Ctrl+ 2 (d) Ctrl + T
(e) None of these

191. What is the shortcut key to "Insert Hyperlink" in a document?
(a) Ctrl + H (b) Ctrl + L
(c) Ctrl + K (d) Ctrl + P
(e) None of these

192. What is the shortcut key for "Find and Replace" dialog box?
(a) Ctrl + F (b) Ctrl + R
(c) Ctrl + H (d) Ctrl+Shift + F
(e) None of these

193. What is the shortcut key for Spelling Check in document?
(a) F7 (b) Shift+F7
(c) Ctrl + F7 (d) Alt + F7
(e) None of these

194. What is the shortcut key to Update Formula in a table?
(a) F9 (b) Alt+F8
(c) Ctrl + F9 (d) Shift+ F9
(e) None of these

195. What is the shortcut key to Close Active Document in Microsoft Word?
(a) Ctrl + F4 (b) Shift + F
(c) Ctrl+Shift + F4 (d) Ctrl + D
(e) None of these

196. What is the shortcut key for "Font" dialog box?
(a) Ctrl + F (b) Ctrl + D
(c) Ctrl + G (d) Ctrl + F3
(e) None of these

197. What is the shortcut key for "Superscript" the selected text?
(a) Ctrl + = (b) Ctrl + -
(c) Ctrl+Shift + = (d) Ctrl+Shift + -
(e) None of these

198. What Is the shortcut key for "Subscript" the selected text?
(a) Ctrl + = (b) Ctrl+-
(c) Ctrl + Shift + = (d) Ctrl + Shift + -
(e) None of these

### ANSWERS

| 1 | b | 2 | b | 3 | c | 4 | c | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | a | 7 | a | 8 | b | 9 | a | 10 | b |
| 11 | a | 12 | d | 13 | c | 14 | d | 15 | b |
| 16 | a | 17 | c | 18 | c | 19 | c | 20 | d |
| 21 | c | 22 | d | 23 | a | 24 | b | 25 | b |
| 26 | d | 27 | c | 28 | a | 29 | d | 30 | a |
| 31 | b | 32 | a | 33 | c | 34 | c | 35 | b |
| 36 | c | 37 | c | 38 | c | 39 | d | 40 | b |
| 41 | a | 42 | a | 43 | c | 44 | d | 45 | c |
| 46 | d | 47 | b | 48 | b | 49 | b | 50 | a |
| 51 | c | 52 | c | 53 | b | 54 | a | 55 | b |
| 56 | b | 57 | b | 58 | c | 59 | d | 60 | b |
| 61 | b | 62 | c | 63 | d | 64 | d | 65 | d |
| 66 | c | 67 | a | 68 | b | 69 | d | 70 | d |
| 71 | a | 72 | b | 73 | a | 74 | c | 75 | b |
| 76 | d | 77 | d | 78 | a | 79 | a | 80 | a |
| 81 | a | 82 | d | 83 | d | 84 | b | 85 | c |

| 86 | b | 87 | d | 88 | c | 89 | b | 90 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | b | 92 | a | 93 | c | 94 | b | 95 | c |
| 96 | c | 97 | d | 98 | a | 99 | b | 100 | d |
| 101 | a | 102 | d | 103 | a | 104 | c | 105 | d |
| 106 | b | 107 | a | 108 | a | 109 | b | 110 | d |
| 111 | c | 112 | d | 113 | c | 114 | b | 115 | c |
| 116 | a | 117 | c | 118 | d | 119 | b | 120 | a |
| 121 | c | 122 | b | 123 | b | 124 | c | 125 | c |
| 126 | b | 127 | b | 128 | c | 129 | c | 130 | b |
| 131 | d | 132 | c | 133 | c | 134 | a | 135 | b |
| 136 | d | 137 | b | 138 | b | 139 | b | 140 | d |
| 141 | d | 142 | b | 143 | b | 144 | b | 145 | a |
| 146 | c | 147 | c | 148 | c | 149 | b | 150 | d |
| 151 | d | 152 | b | 153 | b | 154 | b | 155 | a |
| 156 | c | 157 | c | 158 | c | 159 | A | 160 | d |
| 161 | c | 162 | b | 163 | a | 164 | a | 165 | b |
| 166 | b | 167 | b | 168 | c | 169 | b | 170 | c |
| 171 | b | 172 | c | 173 | b | 174 | b | 175 | b |
| 176 | c | 177 | c | 178 | b | 179 | c | 180 | d |
| 181 | d | 182 | a | 183 | d | 184 | d | 185 | d |
| 186 | c | 187 | d | 188 | c | 189 | b | 190 | c |
| 191 | c | 192 | c | 193 | a | 194 | a | 195 | a |
| 196 | b | 197 | c | 198 | a | | | | |

## Keyboard Shortcuts for Microsoft Word 2016 for Windows Frequently Used Shortcuts

This list shows the most frequentlyused shortcuts inMicro soft Word.

Go to "Tell me what you want to do": **Alt+Q**

Open: **Ctrl+O**

Save: **Ctrl+S**

Close:**Ctrl+W**

Cut **Ctrl+X**

Copy: **Ctrl+C**

Paste: **Ctrl+V**

Select all: **Ctrl+A**

Bold: **Ctrl+B**

Italic: **Ctrl+I**

Underline: **Ctrl+U**

Decrease font size 1 point: **Ctrl+[**

Increase font size 1 point: **Ctrl+]**

Center text: **Ctrl+E**

Left align text: **Ctrl+L**

Right align text: **Ctrl+R**

Cancel: **Esc**

Undo: **Ctrl+Z**

Re-do: **Ctrl+Y**

Zoom: **Alt+W, Q,** then **tab** in Zoom dialog box to the value you want.

**Keyboard Shortcuts in Microsoft Word**

Create a new document. **Ctrl+N**

Open a document. **Ctrl+O**

Close a document. **Ctrl+W**

Split the document window. **Alt+Ctrl+S**

Remove the document window split.

**Alt+Shift+C or Alt+Ctrl+S**

Save a document. **Ctrl+S**

*Work with Web content*

Insert a hyperlink. **Ctrl+K**

Go back one page. **Alt+Left Arrow**

Go forward one page. **Alt+Right Arrow**

Refresh. **F9**

*Print and preview documents*

Print a document. **Ctrl+P**



Switch to print preview. **Alt+Ctrl+I**

Move around the preview page when zoomed in. **Arrow keys**

Move by one preview page when zoomed out. **Page Up or Page Down**

Move to the first preview page when zoomed out **Ctrl+Home**

Move to the last preview page when zoomed out. **Ctrl+End**

*Check spelling and review changes in a document*

Insert a comment (in the Revision task pane).**Alt+R, C**

Turn change tracking on or off. **Ctrl+Shift+E**

Close the Reviewing Pane if it is open. **Alt+Shift+C**

Select Review tab on ribbon. **Alt+R**, then **Down Arrow** to move to commands on this tab.

Select Spelling & Grammar **Alt+R, S**

*Find, replace, and go to specific items in the document*

Open the search box in the Navigation task pane. **Ctrl+F**

Replace text, specific formatting, and special items. **Ctrl+H**

Go to a page, bookmark, footnote, table, comment, graphic, or other location. **Ctrl+G**

Switch between the last four places that you have edited. **Alt+Ctrl+Z**

*Move around in a document using the keyboard*

One character to the left. **Left Arrow**

One character to the right. **Right Arrow**

One word to the left. **Ctrl+Left Arrow**

One word to the right. **Ctrl+Right Arrow**

One paragraph up. **Ctrl+Up Arrow**

One paragraph down. **Ctrl+Down Arrow**

One cell to the left (in a table) **Shift+Tab**

One cell to the right (in a table) **Tab**

Up one line **Up Arrow**

Down one line **Down Arrow**

To the end of a line **End**

To the beginning of a line **Home**

To the top of the window **Alt+Ctrl+Page Up**

To the end of the window **Alt+Ctrl+Page Down**

Up one screen (scrolling) **Page Up**

Down one screen (scrolling) **Page Down**

To the top of the next page **Ctrl+Page Down**

To the top of the previous page **Ctrl+Page Up**

To the end of a document **Ctrl+End**

To the beginning of a document **Ctrl+Home**

To a previous revision **Shift+F5**

After opening a document, to the location you were working in when the document was last closed **Shift+F5**

*Insert or mark table of contents, footnotes, and citations*

Mark a table of contents entry. **Alt+Shift+O**

Mark a table of authorities entry (citation). **Alt+Shift+I**

Mark an index entry. **Alt+Shift+X**

Insert a footnote. **Alt+Ctrl+F**

Insert an endnote. **Alt+Ctrl+D**

Go to next footnote (in Word 2016). **Alt+Shift+>**

Go to previous footnote (in Word 2016) **Alt+Shift+<**

Go to "Tell me what you want to do" and Smart Lookup (in Word 2016). **Alt+Q**

**Work with Documents in Different Views**

*Switch to another view of the document*

Switch to Read Mode view **Alt+W, F**

Switch to Print Layout view. **Alt+Ctrl+P**

Switch to Out line view. **Alt+Ctrl+O**

Switch to Draft view. **Alt+Ctrl+N**

*Work with headings in Outline view*

These shortcuts only apply if a document is in Outline view

Promote a paragraph. **Alt+Shift+Left Arrow**

Demote a paragraph. **Alt+Shift+Right Arrow**

Demote to body text. **Ctrl+Shift+N**

Move selected paragraphs up. **Alt+Shift+UpArrow**

Move selected paragraphs down. **Alt+Shift+Down Arrow**

Expand text under a heading. **Alt+Shift+PlusSign**

Collapse text under a heading. **Alt+Shift+MinusSign**

Expand or collapse all text or headings. **Alt+Shift+A**

Hide or display character formatting. **The slash (/) key on the numeric keypad**

Show the first line of text or all text. **Alt+Shift+L**

Show all headings with the Heading 1 style. **Alt+Shift+1**

Show all headings up to Heading n. **Alt+Shift+n**

Insert a tab character. **Ctrl+Tab**

*Navigate in Read Mode view*

Go to beginning of document. **Home**

Go to end of document. **End**

Go to page n. n (n is the page number you want to go to). **Enter**

Exit Read mode. **Esc**

*Extend a selection*

Turn extend mode on. **F8**

Select the nearest character. **F8**, and then press **Left Arrow or Right Arrow**

Increase the size of a selection. **F8** (press once to select a word, twice to select a sentence, and so on)

Reduce the size of a selection. **Shift+F8**

Turn extend mode off. **Esc**

Extend a selection one character to the right. **Shift+Right Arrow**

Extend a selection one character to the left. **Shift+Left Arrow**

Extend a selection to the end of a word. **Ctrl+Shift+Right Arrow**

Extend a selection to the beginning of a word. **Ctrl+Shift+Left Arrow**

Extend a selection to the end of a line. **Shift+End**

Extend a selection to the beginning of a line. **Shift+Home**

Extend a selection one line down. **Shift+Down Arrow**

Extend a selection one line up. **Shift+Up Arrow**

Extend a selection to the end of a paragraph. **Ctrl+Shift+Down Arrow**

Extend a selection to the beginning of a paragraph. **Ctrl+Shift+Up Arrow**

Extend a selection one screen down. **Shift+Page Down**

Extend a selection one screen up. **Shift+Page Up**

Extend a selection to the beginning of a document. **Ctrl+Shift+Home**

Extend a selection to the end of a document. **Ctrl+Shift+End**

Extend a selection to the end of a window. **Alt+Ctrl+Shift+Page Down**

Extend a selection to include the entire document. **Ctrl+A**

Select a vertical block of text. **Ctrl+Shift+F8**, and then use the arrow keys; press **Esc** to cancel selection mode

Extend a selection to a specific location in a document. **F8+arrow keys; press Esc to cancel selection mode**

*Delete text and graphics*

Delete one character to the left. **Backspace**



Delete one word to the left. **Ctrl+Backspace**

Delete one character to the right. **Delete**

Delete one word to the right. **Ctrl+Delete**

Cut selected text to the Office Clipboard. **Ctrl+X**

Undo the last action. **Ctrl+Z**

Cut to the Spike. (Spike is a feature that allows you to collect groups of text from different locations and paste them in another location).

**Ctrl+F3**

*Copy and move text and graphics*

Open the Office Clipboard Press **Alt+H** to move to the Home tab, and then press **F,O**.

Copy selected text or graphics to the Office Clipboard. **Ctrl+C**

Cut selected text or graphics to the Office Clipboard. **Ctrl+X**

Paste the most recent addition or pasted item from the Office Clipboard. **Ctrl+V**

Move text or graphics once. **F2** (then move the cursor and press **Enter**)

Copy text or graphics once. **Shift+F2** (then move the cursor and press **Enter**)

When text or an object is selected, open the Create New Building Block dialog box. **Alt+F3**

When the building block — for example, a SmartArt graphic — is selected, display the shortcut menu that is associated with it. **Shift+F10**

Cut to the Spike. **Ctrl+F3**

Paste the Spike contents. **Ctrl+Shift+F3**

Copy the header or footer used in the previous section of the document. **Alt+Shift+R**

*Edit and Navigate Tables*

Select text and graphics in a table

Select the next cell's contents. **Tab**

Select the preceding cell's contents. **Shift+Tab**

Extend a selection to adjacent cells. Hold down **Shift** and press an **arrow key** repeatedly

Select a column. Use the arrow keys to move to the column's top or bottom cell, and then do one of the following:

- **Press Shift+Alt+Page Down** to select the column from top to bottom.
- **Press Shift+Alt+Page Up** to select the column from bottom to top.

Select an entire row Use arrow keys to move to end of the row, either the first cell (leftmost) in the row or to the last cell (rightmost) in the row.

- From the first cell in the row, press **Shift+Alt+End** to select the row from left to right.
- From the last cell in the row, press **Shift+Alt+Home** to select the row from right to left.

Extend a selection (or block). **Ctrl+Shift+F8**, and then use the arrow keys; press **Esc** to cancel selection mode

Select an entire table. **Alt+5** on the numeric keypad (with Num Lock off)

*Move around in a table*

To the next cell in a row. **Tab**

To the previous cell in a row. **Shift+Tab**

To the first cell in a row. **Alt+Home**

To the last cell in a row. **Alt+End**

To the first cell in a column. **Alt+Page Up**

To the last cell in a column. **Alt+Page Down**

To the previous row. **Up Arrow**

To the next row. **Down Arrow**

Row up. **Alt+Shift+Up Arrow**

Row down. **Alt+Shift+Down Arrow**

*Insert paragraphs and tab characters in a table*

New paragraphs in a cell. **Enter**

Tab characters in a cell. **Ctrl+Tab**

*Format Characters and Paragraphs*

Open the Font dialog box to change the formatting of characters.

**Ctrl+D**

Change the case of letters. **Shift+F3**

Format all letters as capitals. **Ctrl+Shift+A**

Apply bold formatting. **Ctrl+B**

Apply an underline. **Ctrl+U**

Underline words but not spaces. **Ctrl+Shift+W**

Double-underline text. **Ctrl+Shift+D**

Apply hidden text formatting. **Ctrl+Shift+H**

Apply italic formatting. **Ctrl+I**

Format letters as small capitals. **Ctrl+Shift+K**

Apply subscript formatting (automatic spacing). **Ctrl+Equal Sign**

Apply superscript formatting (automatic spacing). **Ctrl+Shift+Plus Sign**

Remove manual character formatting. **Ctrl+Spacebar**

Change the selection to the Symbol font. **Ctrl+Shift+Q**

*Change or re-size the font*

Open the Font dialog box to change the font. **Ctrl+Shift+F**

Increase the font size. **Ctrl+Shift+>**

Decrease the font size. **Ctrl+Shift+<**

Increase the font size by 1 point. **Ctrl+]**

Decrease the font size by 1 point. **Ctrl+[**

*Copy formatting*

Copy formatting from text. **Ctrl+Shift+C**

Apply copied formatting to text. **Ctrl+Shift+V**

*Change paragraph alignment*

Switch a paragraph between centered and left-aligned. **Ctrl+E**

Switch a paragraph between justified and left-aligned. **Ctrl+J**

Switch a paragraph between right-aligned and left-aligned. **Ctrl+R**

Left align a paragraph. **Ctrl+L**

Indent a paragraph from the left. **Ctrl+M**

Remove a paragraph indent from the left. **Ctrl+Shift+M**

Create a hanging indent. **Ctrl+T**

Reduce a hanging indent. **Ctrl+Shift+T**

Remove paragraph formatting. **Ctrl+Q**

*Copy and review text formats*

Display nonprinting characters. **Ctrl+Shift+*** (asterisk on numeric keypad does not work)

Review text formatting. **Shift+F1** (then click the text with the formatting you want to review)

Copy formats. **Ctrl+Shift+C**

Paste formats. **Ctrl+Shift+V**

*Set line spacing*

Single-space lines. **Ctrl+1**

Double-space lines. **Ctrl+2**

Set 1.5-line spacing. **Ctrl+5**

Add or remove one line space preceding a paragraph. **Ctrl+0** (zero)

Apply Styles to paragraphs

Open Apply Styles task pane. **Ctrl+Shift+S**

Open Styles task pane. **Alt+Ctrl+Shift+S**

Start AutoFormat. **Alt+Ctrl+K**

Apply the Normal style. **Ctrl+Shift+N**

Apply the Heading 1 style. **Alt+Ctrl+1**

Apply the Heading 2 style. **Alt+Ctrl+2**



Apply the Heading 3 style. **Alt+Ctrl+3**

*To close the Styles task pane*

If the Styles task pane is not selected, press **F6** to select it.

Press **Ctrl+Spacebar**.

Use the arrow keys to select Close, and then press Enter.

*Insert special characters*

A field. **Ctrl+F9**

A line break. **Shift+Enter**

A page break. **Ctrl+Enter**

A column break. **Ctrl+Shift+Enter**

An em dash. **Alt+Ctrl+Minus Sign** (on the numeric keypad)

An en dash. **Ctrl+Minus Sign** (on the numeric keypad)

An optional hyphen. **Ctrl+Hyphen**

A nonbreaking hyphen. **Ctrl+Shift+Hyphen**

A nonbreaking space. **Ctrl+Shift+Spacebar**

The copyright symbol. **Alt+Ctrl+C**

The registered trademark symbol. **Alt+Ctrl+R**

The trademark symbol. **Alt+Ctrl+T**

An ellipsis. **Alt+Ctrl+Period**

A single opening quotation mark.

**Ctrl+`** (single quotation mark), ` (single quotation mark)

A single closing quotation mark.

**Ctrl+'** (single quotation mark), ' (single quotation mark).

Double opening quotation marks.

**Ctrl+`** (single quotation mark),

**Shift+'** (single quotation mark)

Double closing quotation marks.

**Ctrl+'** (single quotation mark),

**Shift+'** (single quotation mark)

An AutoText entry. Enter (after you type the first few characters of the AutoText entry name and when the ScreenTip appears)

*Perform a mail merge*

Preview a mail merge. **Alt+Shift+K**

Merge a document. **Alt+Shift+N**

Print the merged document. **Alt+Shift+M**

Edit a mail-merge data document. **Alt+Shift+E**

Insert a merge field. **Alt+Shift+F**

*Work with fields*

Insert a DATE field. **Alt+Shift+D**

Insert a LISTNUM field. **Alt+Ctrl+L**

Insert a Page field. **Alt+Shift+P**

Insert a TIME field. **Alt+Shift+T**

Insert an empty field. **Ctrl+F9**

Update linked information in a Microsoft Word source document.

**Ctrl+Shift+F7**

Update selected fields. **F9**

Unlink a field. **Ctrl+Shift+F9**

Switch between a selected field code and its result. **Shift+F9**

Switch between all field codes and their results. **Alt+F9**

Run GOTOBUTTON or MACROBUTTON from the field that displays the field results. **Alt+Shift+F9**

Go to the next field. **F11**

Go to the previous field. **Shift+F11**

Lock a field. **Ctrl+F11**

Unlock a field. **Ctrl+Shift+F11**

*Function Keys in Word*

Get Help or visit Office.com. **F1**

Move text or graphics. **F2**

Repeat the last action. **F4**

Choose the Go To command (Home tab). **F5**

Go to the next pane or frame. **F6**

Choose the Spelling command (Review tab). **F7**

Extend a selection. **F8**

Update the selected fields. **F9**

Show KeyTips. **F10**

Go to the next field. **F11**

Choose the Save As command. **F12**

*Shift+Function keys*

Start context-sensitive Help or reveal formatting. **Shift+F1**

Copy text. **Shift+F2**

Change the case of letters. **Shift+F3**

Repeat a Find or Go To action. **Shift+F4**

Move to the last change. **Shift+F5**

Go to the previous pane or frame (after pressing F6). **Shift+F6**

Choose the Thesaurus command (Review tab, Proofing group). **Shift+F7**

Reduce the size of a selection. **Shift+F8**

Switch between a field code and its result. **Shift+F9**

Display a shortcut menu. **Shift+F10**

Go to the previous field. **Shift+F11**

Choose the Save command. **Shift+F12**

*Ctrl+Function keys*

Expand or collapse the ribbon. **Ctrl+F1**

Choose the Print Preview command. **Ctrl+F2**

Cut to the Spike. **Ctrl+F3**

Close the window. **Ctrl+F4**

Go to the next window. **Ctrl+F6**

Insert an empty field. **Ctrl+F9**

Maximize the document window. **Ctrl+F10**

Lock a field. **Ctrl+F11**

Choose the Open command. **Ctrl+F12**

*Ctrl+Shift+Function keys*

Insert the contents of the Spike. **Ctrl+Shift+F3**

Edit a bookmark. **Ctrl+Shift+F5**

Go to the previous window. **Ctrl+Shift+F6**

Update linked information in a Word source document. **Ctrl+Shift+F7**

Extend a selection or block. **Ctrl+Shift+F8**, and then press an arrow key

Unlink a field. **Ctrl+Shift+F9**

Unlock a field. **Ctrl+Shift+F11**

Choose the Print command **Ctrl+Shift+F12**

*Alt+Function keys*

Go to the next field. **Alt+F1**

Create a new Building Block. **Alt+F3**

Exit Word. **Alt+F4**

Restore the program window size. **Alt+F5**

Move from an open dialog box back to the document, for dialog boxes that support this behavior. **Alt+F6**

Find the next misspelling or grammatical error. **Alt+F7**

Run a macro. **Alt+F8**

Switch between all field codes and their results. **Alt+F9**

Display the Selection task pane. **Alt+F10**

Display Microsoft Visual Basic code. **Alt+F11**

*Alt+Shift+Function keys*

Go to the previous field. **Alt+Shift+F1**

Choose the Save command **Alt+Shift+F2**

Run GOTOBUTTON or MACROBUTTON from the field that displays the field results. **Alt+Shift+F9**

Display a menu or message for an available action. **Alt+Shift+F10**

Choose Table of Contents button in the Table of Contents container when the container is active. **Alt+Shift+F12**

*Ctrl+Alt+Function keys*

Display Microsoft System Information. **Ctrl+Alt+F1**

Choose the Open command. **Ctrl+Alt+F2**



# MS- ACCESS

1. When a picture or other graphic image is placed in the report header section it will appear____
   (a) Once in the beginning of the report
   (b) At the top of every page
   (c) Every after-record break
   (d) On the 1st and last pages of the report
2. Cascade delete option
   (a) is used to delete all the records of all tables in a database
   (b) will repeat the recent delete operation to all the records of current table
   (c) is available in Edit relationship dialog box which makes sure that all the related records will be deleted automatically when the record from parent table is deleted
   (d) None of above
3. This data type allows alphanumeric characters and special symbols.
   (a) text
   (b) memo
   (c) auto number
   (d) None of the above
4. Query design window has two parts. The upper part shows
   (a) Name of fields, field type and size
   (b) Tables with fields and relationships between tables
   (c) Criteria
   (d) Sorting check boxes
5. In a database table, the category of information is called ________
   (a) tuple (b) field
   (c) record (d) All of above
6. To create a new table, in which method you don't need to specify the field type and size?
   (a) Create table in Design View
   (b) Create Table using wizard
   (c) Create Table by Entering data
   (d) All of above
7. Which of the following is not a database object?
   (a) Tables (b) Queries
   (c) Relationships (d) Reports
8. In one-to-many relationship the table in 'one' side is called ______ and on 'many' side is called ______
   (a) Child, Parent (b) Parent, Child
   (c) Brother, Sister (d) Father, Son
9. The third stage in designing a database is when we analyze our tables more closely and create a ________ between tables
   (a) relationship (b) Join
   (c) Query (d) None of these
10. Two tables can be linked with relationship so that the data integrity can be enforced. Where can you find Relationship Command?
    (a) Home Tab
    (b) Create Tab
    (c) External Data Tab
    (d) Database Tab
11. This is the stage in database design where one gathers and lists all the necessary fields for the database project.
    (a) data definition
    (b) data refinement
    (c) establishing relationship
    (d) none of the above
12. The two form layout types will display multiple records at one time are tabular and___
    (a) columnar (b) justified
    (c) date sheet (d) pivot table
13. The size of a field with Number data type can not be
    (a) 2 (b) 4
    (c) 8 (d) 16

14. A small button with three dots usually displayed at the right of field properties box
    (a) Make button
    (b) Expression button
    (c) Build button
    (d) None of above
15. The size of Yes No field is always
    (a) 1 bit (b) 1 byte
    (c) 1 character (d) 1 GB
16. This key uniquely identifies each record
    (a) primary key. (b) key record
    (c) unique key (d) field name
17. The command center of access file that appears when you create or open the MS Access database file.
    (a) Database Window
    (b) Query Window
    (c) Design View Window
    (d) Switchboard
18. A database language concerned with the definition of the whole database structure and schema is ________
    (a) DCL (b) DML
    (c) DDL (d) All of above
19. When creating a new table which method can be used to choose fields from standard databases and tables
    (a) Create table in Design View
    (b) Create Table using wizard
    (c) Create Table by Entering data
    (d) None of above
20. What happens when you release mouse pointer after you drop the primary key of a table into foreign key of another table?
    (a) A relationship is created
    (b) Edit relationship dialog box appears
    (c) Error occurs
    (d) Nothing happens
21. How can you define a field so that when entering data for that field it will display instead of actual typed text
    (a) Input mask
    (b) Validation Rule
    (c) Indexed
    (d) IME Mode
22. To sort records in a table
    (a) Open table, click on the field on which the sorting is to be done, then click Sort button on database toolbar
    (b) Open table, click Sort button on database toolbar, choose field based on which to sort, click OK
    (c) Click the field heading to sort it ascending or descending
    (d) All of above
23. To create relationship between two tables
    (a) drag the primary key of a table into foreign key of another table
    (b) drag the foreign key of a table into the primary key of another table
    (c) drag any field from parent table and drop on child table
    (d) Any of above can be done to create relationship
24. After entering all fields required for a table, if you realize that the third field is not needed, how will you remove?
    (a) You need to delete the whole table. There is no method to remove a particular field only.
    (b) Delete all the fields from third downwards and reenter the required fields again.
    (c) Select the third column in datasheet view then delete
    (d) Select the third row in table design view then delete
25. To duplicate a controls formatting you can use___
    (a) Manager (b) Wizard
    (c) Painter (d) Control
26. Which field type will you select when creating a new table if you require to enter long text in that field?
    (a) Text (b) Memo
    (c) Currency (d) Hyperlink



27. In table design view what are the first column of buttons used for
    (a) Indicate Primary Key
    (b) Indicate Current Row
    (c) Both of above
    (d) None of above
28. What does the show check box in query design window indicate
    (a) It indicates whether the field is to be used or not
    (b) It indicates whether the field is to be displayed in query result or not
    (c) It indicates whether the field names to be displayed in query result or not
    (d) None of above
29. Which of the following is not a type of relationship that can be applied in Access database
    (a) One to One
    (b) One to Many
    (c) Many to Many
    (d) All of above can be applied
30. This option allows you to build a new table by entering data directly into the datasheet.
    (a) datasheet view
    (b) design view
    (c) link table
    (d) None of the above
31. To create queries in Access
    (a) You can drag and drop fields on query builders
    (b) you can type the SQL command in SQL view
    (c) You can use query wizard or design view
    (d) All of above
32. Following is not a database model
    (a) network database model
    (b) relational database model
    (c) Object Oriented database model
    (d) None
33. In table design view, which key can be used to switch between the field names and properties panels?
    (a) F3 (b) F4
    (c) F5 (d) F6
34. Which of the following is NOT a type of Microsoft Access database object?
    (a) Table (b) Form
    (c) Worksheets (d) Modules
35. Which of the field has width 8 bytes?
    (a) Memo (b) Number
    (c) Date/Time (d) Hyperlink
36. Which is not a view to display a table in Access?
    (a) Datasheet View
    (b) Design View
    (c) Pivot Table & Pivot Chart View
    (d) None of above
37. Which of the following database object hold data?
    (a) Forms (b) Reports
    (c) Queries (d) Tables
38. The__ button on the tool box display data from a related table
    (a) Sub form sub report
    (b) Relationships
    (c) Select objects
    (d) More controls
39. The expression builder is an access tool that controls an expression___ for entering an expression
    (a) Table (b) Box
    (c) Cell (d) Palette
40. A ________ enables you to view data from a table based on a specific criterion
    (a) Form (b) Query
    (c) Macro (d) Report
41. Which of the following database object produces the final result to present?
    (a) Forms (b) Reports
    (c) Queries (d) Tables
42. The default and maximum size of text field in Access
    (a) 50 and 255 Characters
    (b) 8 and 1 GB
    (c) 266 characters & 64000 characters
    (d) None of above

43. Cascade update option
(a) means do not change the value in the primary key field if that record has related records in another table
(b) means change all the related records in child tables if the record in parent table is changed
(c) Both of above
(d) None of above

44. You can set a controls border type to make the border invisible.
(a) Transparent (b) Invisible
(c) Do not display (d) No border

45. The database language that allows you to access or maintain data in a database
(a) DCL (b) DML
(c) DDL (d) None of above

46. Referential integrity means
(a) Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table
(b) Do not enter a value in the primary key field of child table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the parent table
(c) Do not enter a value in the foreign key field of a parent table if that value does not exist in the primary key of the child table
(d) All of above

47. A __ name must be unique within a database
(a) Table (b) Field
(c) Record (d) Character

48. It is an association established between common fields of two tables.
(a) line (b) relationship
(c) primary key (d) records

49. Which of the following is not a field type in Access
(a) Memo (b) Hyperlink
(c) OLE Object (d) Lookup Wizard

50. When entering field name, how many characters you can type in maximum?
(a) 60
(b) 64
(c) 68
(d) Any number of character

51. It is a database object to view, change and analyze data in different ways
(a) query (b) form
(c) report (d) None of above

52. Which of the following creates a drop down list of values to choose from a list?
(a) OLE Object (b) Hyperlink
(c) Memo (d) Lookup Wizard

53. To achieve AND effect when you are entering criteria in a query design window
(a) write criteria values vertically one in a row
(b) write criteria values horizontally
(c) Write criteria values in same field separated with AND
(d) Write criteria values in same field separated with AND

54. A search value can be an exact value or it can be
(a) Logical Operator
(b) Relationship
(c) Wild card character
(d) Comparison operation

55. What are the columns in a Microsoft Access table called?
(a) Rows
(b) Records
(c) Fields
(d) Columns

56. What is a form in MS Access
(a) It is a printed page where users will write their data to fill it up
(b) It is an input screen designed to make the viewing and entering data easier
(c) This is an important part of database used by analysts to draw conclusions
(d) All of above



57. You can automatically include all of the field in a table in a query by___ a strike that appear list box in query design view
(a) Clicking
(b) Right clicking
(c) Double clicking
(d) None of the above

58. It is a sign or symbol that specifies, operator, and values that produce a result
(a) operator (b) query
(c) expression (d) None of above

59. We can remove a relationship defined between two tables by
(a) From Edit menu choose Delete Relationship
(b) Select the relationship line and press Delete
(c) Choose Delete option from Relationship menu
(d) All of above

60. Unlike text data type, this can store up to maximum of 65, 535 characters.
(a) memo (b) data/time
(c) number (d) All of above

61. The___ operator will cause a record to be selected only if two or more conditions are satisfied
(a) Or (b) If or
(c) Range (d) And

62. Which field type can store photos?
(a) Hyperlink
(b) OLE
(c) Both of these can be used
(d) Access tables can't store photos

63. Queries in Access can be used as
(a) view, change and analyze data in different ways
(b) a source of records for forms and reports
(c) Only a
(d) Both a and b

64. While creating relationship, when you drag a field of a field to drop into another table the mouse pointer changes into
(a) a doctor's sign
(b) thin + sign
(c) outline rectangle
(d) None of above

65. Which of the following is a method to create a new table in MS Access?
(a) Create table in Design View
(b) Create Table using wizard
(c) Create Table by Entering data
(d) All of above

66. It is most common type of query. It retrieves records from one or more tables and then displays the
(a) Parameter (b) Select
(c) crosstab (d) All of above

67. What is the difference between 'Open' and 'Open Exclusively'?
(a) Open statement opens access database files and Open Exclusively opens database files of other program like Oracle
(b) Open Exclusive locks whole database so that no one can access it whereas Open locks only the record that is being accessed
(c) Both Open and Open Exclusively are same
(d) Open Exclusive command does not exist in MS Access

68. Which of the following statement is true
(a) Reports can be used to retrieve data from tables and calculate
(b) Queries can be printed in well formatted manner and presented as the information
(c) Queries can include calculated fields that do not exist in table
(d) Reports and forms are similar but forms are use to print but reports to display on screen only

69. It is a query that when run displays its own dialog box prompting you for information, such as
(a) Select (b) crosstab
(c) Parameter (d) Append

70. It is used to calculate and restructure data for easier analysis of your data. It calculates the sum,
 (a) Parameter (b) Select
 (c) crosstab (d) Append

71. What is the maximum length a text field can be?
 (a) 120 (b) 255
 (c) 265 (d) 75

72. Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) Foreign key fields don't allow duplicate values
 (b) In primary key field you can enter duplicate value
 (c) In an indexed field you may or may not enter duplicate value depending upon setting
 (d) All statements are true

73. Microsoft Access is a
 (a) RDBMS
 (b) OODBMS
 (c) ORDBMS
 (d) Network database model
 (d) Subjective questions and answers

74. If you need to edit a relationship
 (a) Right click the relationship line and choose Edit Relationship
 (b) Double click the relationship line
 (c) Both of above
 (d) None of above

75. DCL provides commands to perform actions like
 (a) Change the structure of tables
 (b) insert, update or delete records and data values
 (c) authorizing access and other control over database
 (d) None of above

76. Which of the following store command to retrieve data from database?
 (a) Forms (b) Reports
 (c) Queries (d) Tables

77. Both conditions display on the same row in the design grid when ___operator is in use
 (a) OR (b) IN
 (c) AND (d) LIKE

78. If you write criteria values vertically (one in a row) it will mean
 (a) OR conditions
 (b) AND conditions
 (c) NOT condition
 (d) None of above

79. The key uniquely identifies each record in a table.
 (a) primary key (b) key word
 (c) filed name (d) All of above

80. What do you mean by one to many relationship between Student and Class table?
 (a) One student can have many classes
 (b) One class may have many student
 (c) Many classes may have many students
 (d) Many students may have many classes

81. A part of database that stores only one type of data is
 (a) Report (b) Field
 (c) Query (d) Record

82. Which of the following may not be a database?
 (a) Data presented in table in MS Word document
 (b) Data entered in Excel spreadsheet
 (c) A presentation created in PowerPoint
 (d) A telephone diary

83. A database can be best described as
 (a) Organized collection of data
 (b) Useful presentation of data
 (c) Graphical representation of data
 (d) All of above

84. Which of the following term is least related to database?
 (a) Attributes (b) Tuples
 (c) Relationship (d) Columns

85. Collection of related records in a database is known as
 (a) File (b) Bench
 (c) Table (d) Relationship



86. The task of arranging data in order is called
 (a) Searching (b) Sorting
 (c) Ordering (d) Shorting

87. Each record is constituted by a number of individual data items which are called
 (a) Fields (b) Data Types
 (c) Relations (d) Tables

88. Which of the following is not a database object in MS Access?
 (a) Tables (b) Query
 (c) Report (d) Relationship

89. A database object in MS Access that stores a question about the data in database?
 (a) Table (b) Form
 (c) Query (d) Report

90. The complete information about an entity in a database is called
 (a) Data (b) Information
 (c) Field (d) Record

91. Database Management Systems are featured with:
 (a) The facility to easy editing, spelling check, auto pagination, lay out and printing reports
 (b) The ability to store large amount of data to facilitate easy update, sort and retrieval
 (c) The ability to calculate efficiently with the help of built-in functions and analyze
 (d) All of above

92. Which of the following can be an example of a database?
 (a) Address book of all the suppliers of a company
 (b) Salary sheet of all the employees of a company
 (c) Records of daily sales transactions of a company
 (d) All of above

93. An Access database object that is used to enter, view or edit records
 (a) Table (b) Form
 (c) Query (d) Report

94. Which of the following expresses correct order?
 (a) Characters, Fields, Records, Tables, Files Databases
 (b) Characters, Fields, Records, Tables Database, Files
 (c) Databases, Tables, Files, Records, Field, Character
 (d) Files, Databases, Tables, Records, Fields, Characters

95. Every table in relational database contain a field or combination of fields that can uniquely identify each records, it is called
 (a) Foreign key (b) Native key
 (c) Composite key (d) Primary key

96. If someone create 'Student' field in 'Fees' table to store 'student_id' of 'Students' table, then this 'Student' field in 'Fees' table is called
 (a) Foreign key (b) Native key
 (c) Composite key (d) Primary key

97. A composite key is
 (a) Required when a table does not have any unique fields in it
 (b) The primary key with AutoNumber as the field type
 (c) Made up of two or more fields to uniquely identify records
 (d) Is a foreign key that uniquely identifies records

98. A primary key in any table has the properties
 (a) Not Null
 (b) No Duplicates
 (c) Both of above
 (d) None of above

99. To create primary key for a table when in design view
 (a) Type PRIMARY in field type box when creating required field
 (b) Mark the Primary check box in field name of required field

(c) Click the Primary Key button in Design ribbon when the cursor is in required field

(d) None of the above

100. How can you link a table with another so that a field in current table will display values in drop down box from another table while entering data:

(a) Query Wizard

(b) Look up Wizard

(c) Form Wizard

(d) Report Wizard

## ANSWERS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | a | 2 | c | 3 | a | 4 | b | 5 | b |
| 6 | c | 7 | c | 8 | b | 9 | a | 10 | d |
| 11 | a | 12 | b | 13 | d | 14 | c | 15 | a |
| 16 | a | 17 | a | 18 | c | 19 | b | 20 | b |
| 21 | a | 22 | a | 23 | a | 24 | d | 25 | c |
| 26 | b | 27 | c | 28 | b | 29 | d | 30 | a |
| 31 | d | 32 | d | 33 | d | 34 | c | 35 | c |
| 36 | d | 37 | d | 38 | a | 39 | b | 40 | b |
| 41 | b | 42 | a | 43 | c | 44 | c | 45 | b |
| 46 | a | 47 | a | 48 | b | 49 | d | 50 | b |
| 51 | a | 52 | d | 53 | b | 54 | c | 55 | c |
| 56 | b | 57 | c | 58 | a | 59 | b | 60 | a |
| 61 | d | 62 | b | 63 | d | 64 | c | 65 | d |
| 66 | b | 67 | b | 68 | c | 69 | c | 70 | c |
| 71 | b | 72 | c | 73 | a | 74 | c | 75 | c |
| 76 | c | 77 | c | 78 | a | 79 | a | 80 | a |
| 81 | b | 82 | c | 83 | a | 84 | d | 85 | c |
| 86 | b | 87 | a | 88 | d | 89 | c | 90 | d |
| 91 | b | 92 | d | 93 | b | 94 | a | 95 | d |
| 96 | a | 97 | c | 98 | c | 99 | c | 100 | b |



# MS-ACCESS 2016: THE RIBBON

| Command Tab | Features |
|---|---|
| Home | • **Views** option consists of design view and datasheet view, etc<br>• **Clipboard** option consists of cut, copy, paste, command and format painter<br>• **Sort & Filter** option consists of filter command, selection command etc<br>• **Records** option consists of spelling, save, delete commands etc<br>• **Findoption** consists of find and replace command etc<br>• **Text Formatting** option consists of font size, type, style etc |
| Create | • **Templates** options consists of different templates etc.<br>• **Tables** option consists of table design, templates etc.<br>• **Forms** option consists of pivot chart, form design, split form etc<br>• **Reports** option consists of blank reports, report wizard, report design etc<br>• **Other** option consists of query wizards, query design, macro etc |
| External Data | • **Import**option consists of text file, xml file, SharePoint list etc<br>• **Export** option consists of saves export, word file etc<br>• **Collect Data** option consists of create e-mail, manage replies commands<br>• **Share Point:**option consists of make ACCDE, add-ins, encrypt with password commands etc. |
| Database Tools | • **Macro** option consists of visual basic, run macro etc.<br>• **Show/Hide** option relationship, object dependencies command, etc.<br>• **Analyze** option consist of analyze table, database documenter etc.<br>• **Database Tool** option consist of SQL server, access database commands etc.<br>• **Database Tools** option consists of make ACCDE, add-ins, encrypt with password commands etc. |
| FIELDS | • View option consists of datesheet and design view.<br>• **Add & Delete**<br>• **Data Type & Formating** option consists of data type, format, is required command etc.<br>• **Field Validation** |

**Field Length in MS-Access 2016**

| Data Type | Field length of Field size |
|---|---|
| **Text** | 0 – 255 characters |
| **Memo** | 0 – 65,535 characters |
| **Number** | Upto 16 bytes |
| **Date/Time** | 8 bytes |
| **Currency** | 8 bytes |

| AutoNumber | 4 bytes |
|---|---|
| Yes/No | 1 bit (0 or 1) |
| OLE Object | Upto 2 GB |
| Hyperlink | Each part contains 2048 characters |

## Field Properties in MS-Access

| Field Property | Description | Supported by |
|---|---|---|
| **Field size** | It limits the number of characters that can be typed into a field. | AutoNumber, Text, Number |
| **Format** | It customizes the way that text or numbers are displayed and printed | Text, Memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, Auto/Number, Yes/No, Hyperlink |
| **Input mask** | It sets up the field to receive data in a particular format. | Text/Number, Date/Time, Currency |
| **Caption** | It adds a label to the field to assist the use. | All data types |
| **Default Value** | Sets a value to appear in the field before you enter any data | Text, memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, Yes/No, Hyperlink |
| **Validation rule** | A condition that must be met before the data is accepted into the database | Text, Memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, Yes/No, Hyperlink |
| **Validation text** | This appears if a validation rule is not satisfied | Same as Validation rule. |
| **Required** | Makes data entry compulsory, so the field cannot be left blank | Text, Memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, OLE object, Hyperlink, Attachment |
| **Indexed** | Specifies whether the field has an index | Text, Memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, AutoNumber, Yes/No, Hyperlink |
| **Smart tags** | Attaches a smart tax of the field | Text, Memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, AutoNumber, Hyperlink |
| **Text Align** | Specifies the default alignment of text within a control. | Text, Memo, Number, Date/Time, Currency, AutoNumber, Yes/No, OLE object, Hyperlink |



# MS ACCESS-ONE LINER

1. Latest version of MS Access——Access 2016
2. Microsoft Access Is A—— RDBMS (Relational Database Management System)
3. The file extension for an Access 2003 database is——MDB(Microsoft Access Data Base)
4. The file extension for an Access 2007/10 database is—ACCDB(AccessDataBase)
5. Microsoft Access stores information in what is called a database
6. Saving a database in Access is done—At the beginning of the database
7. The raw facts and figures are—— Data
8. An organized collection of logically related data is known as——— Database
9. A database is a tool for collecting and organizing information
10. A computerized database is a container of objects
11. One database can contain more than one table
12. The Parts of MS Access—Tables, Forms, Reports, Queries, Macros, Modules
13. A database table is Object in which data is stored in rows and columns
14. Rows——Records
15. Columns——Fields
16. When Entering Field Name, How Many Characters You Can Type In Maximum——64
17. The Default And Maximum Size Of Text Field In Access——50 And 255 Characters
18. A collection of related records in database is known as a—File
19. A file containing relatively permanent data is—— Master file
20. A subset of characters within a data field is known as—— Data string
21. table is where data is stored
22. Without a database there can be no table.
23. Which database object is created first before any other created—Table
24. Forms are forms is used for referred to as "data entry screens
25. Forms is used for— viewing, entering, and editing data in the tables
26. Reports —which is used to summarize and present data in the tables
27. Query— retrieve specific data from the tables
28. The feature that database allows to access only certain records in database is——*Queries*
29. The result of a query is displayed in a—Query Datasheet
30. Macros— Macros in Access can be thought of as a simplified programming language which you can
31. use to add functionality to your database
32. Modules— objects you can use to add functionality to your database.

33. form in MS Access—It is an input screen designed to make the viewing and entering data easier
34. This form displays multiple records, one per row, in the Form window—DataSheet
35. This option allows you to build a new table by entering data directly into the datasheet— datasheet view
36. In Access, this view is used to create and modify the structure of a form —Form Design
37. In Access, this displays the results of a calculation in a query— Calculated field
38. In Access, this operation copies a backup file from the storage medium back onto the computer—Restore
39. Which Field Type Will You Select When Creating A New Table If You Require To Enter Long Text In That Field—Memo
40. Which Field Type Can Store Photos—OLE(object linking and embedding)
41. The Command Center of Access File That Appears When You Create Or Open The MS Access Database File——Database Window
42. In access, the best types of queries to use for data analysis are—Select Queries
43. The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called—Sorting
44. It Is an Association Established Between Common—— Relationship
45. To create relationship between two tables— drag the primary key of a table into foreign key of another table
46. Types of relationships in MS Access—one to one, one to many, many to many
47. What do you mean by one to many relationship between Student and Class table— One student can have many classes
48. In one-to-many relationship the table in 'one' side is called —parent
49. and on 'many' side is called—child
50. Cascade delete option— is available in Edit relationship dialog box which makes sure that all the related records will be deleted automatically whn the record from parent table is deleted
51. This Key Uniquely Identifies Each Record——Primary Key
52. What do you call a primary key field included in another table—Foreign key
53. Which Enables You To View Data From A Table Based On A Specific Criterion—Query
54. Which Of The Following Database Object Hold Data—Tables
55. Which Following Database Object Produces The Final Result To Present—-Report
56. Which editor was provided for use with Access Basic—Notepad
57. This object is used to automate the database—A Macro
58. A spreadsheet style object that allows data to be stored and retrieved at a later date—Table
59. This object is used to return subsets of data—A Query
60. This object changes its contents depending on the object that has the focus. Tools to create other objects can be found here—A Ribbon
61. The Ribbon was first introduced in Access 2007, replacing old style dropdown menus This object can be used to input data. Data can also be



filtered and sorted. It can contain controls such as textboxes, labels and buttons—A Form
62. The process of rearranging the fields and tables of a relational database to reduce data redundancy and dependency. —Normalization
63. Some rules are set in databases to check and permit only correct values. What is this feature called— DataValidation
64. Database access levels are specified so as to define who can access what in a database. It is identified through—UserId
65. What it is called to present information in a particular order based on numeric or alphabetical value— Sorting
66. Which type of field is incremented automatically—AutoNumber
67. This type of query summarizes large amounts of data in easy-to-read, row-and-column format—CrossTab
68. To set a password for the database, select which in the Microsoft Access Open window—— Open Exclusive
69. In MS-Access short cut for Open an existing database—Control + O
70. In MS-Access to open new database press— CTRL+N
71. Which filter method lets you filter the records that match the selected field——*Filter by selection*
72. This Is The Stage In Database Design Where One Gathers And List All The Necessary Fields For The Database Project— Data Definition
73. A Database Language Concerned With The Definition Of The Whole Database Structure And Schema Is——DDL(Data Definition Language)
74. DML(Data Manipulation Language)—SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT
75. DDL( Data Definition Language)—CREATE, ALTER, DROP
76. DCL(Data Control Language)— GRANT, REVOKE
77. TCL(Transactional Control Language)—COMMIT, ROLLBACK

# PRACTICE QUESTIONS SET I

1. One megabyte equals approximately
   (a) 1,000 bits (b) 1,000 bytes
   (c) 1 million bytes (d) 1 million bits
   (e) 2,000 bytes
2. Data going into the computer is called?
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3. Which of the following refers to the memory in your computer?
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   (e) CPU
4. When you are working on a document on PC, where is the Document temporarily stored?
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   (c) The CPU (d) Flash memory
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   (c) Bays (d) Buses
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   (c) Storage
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   (a) None
   (b) One
   (c) Two
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10. .....is collection of web pages and .....is the very first page that we see on opening of a web-site
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    (c) Web-page, Home-page
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12. The _____ of a system includes the programs or instructions.
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    (e) None of these
13. 'www' stands for _____
    (a) World Word Web
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    (c) World White Web
    (d) World Work Web
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14. What menu is selected to cut, copy, and paste?
    (a) File (b) Tools
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    (e) None
15. You can use the tab key to
    (a) Move a cursor across the screen
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23. Changing an existing document is called _____ the document.
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    (e) None of these
24. Computers use the _____ number system to store data and perform calculations.
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25. Which of the following is the largest unit of storage?
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43. The code for a Web page is written using _____
    (a) A fifth generation language
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    (c) Peripherals
    (d) Hypertext Markup Language
    (e) URL
44. What is the process of copying software programs fromsecondary storage media to the hard disk called?
    (a) Configuration (b) Download
    (c) Storage (d) Upload
    (e) Installation
45. Small application programs that run on a web page and mayensure a form is completed properly or provide animationare known as _____
    (a) Flash (b) Spiders
    (c) Cookies (d) Applets
    (e) Sparks
46. The first computers were programmed using _____
    (a) Assembly language
    (b) Machine language
    (c) Source code
    (d) Object code
    (e) Spaghetti code
47. Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer and operating are connected properly?
    (a) Booting (b) Processing
    (c) Saving (d) Editing
    (e) None of these
48. In a relational database, this is a data structure that organizes the information about a single topic into rows and columns
    (a) Block (b) Record
    (c) Tuple (d) Table
    (e) Command line interface
49. How can the user determine what programs are available on a computer?
    (a) Checking the hard disk properties
    (b) Viewing the installed programs during the booting process
    (c) Checking the operating system for a list of installedprograms.
    (d) Checking the existing files saved on the disk
    (e) None of these
50. When we run a program in HTML coding _____ is used as backend and _____ works as front-end.
    (a) Notepad - Internet-Explorer
    (b) Notepad - Msn-messenger
    (c) MS-Word - Internet Explorer
    (d) Both(a)and (b)
    (e) None of these

**ANSWERS**

| 1 | c | 2 | c | 3 | a | 4 | a | 5 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | c | 8 | e | 9 | c | 10 | b |
| 11 | b | 12 | d | 13 | b | 14 | d | 15 | b |
| 16 | c | 17 | a | 18 | a | 19 | b | 20 | a |
| 21 | b | 22 | d | 23 | b | 24 | d | 25 | d |
| 26 | c | 27 | d | 28 | a | 29 | b | 30 | c |
| 31 | b | 32 | c | 33 | a | 34 | b | 35 | b |
| 36 | c | 37 | b | 38 | e | 39 | a | 40 | b |
| 41 | d | 42 | d | 43 | d | 44 | e | 45 | d |
| 46 | b | 47 | a | 48 | d | 49 | d | 50 | a |

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(e) URL

44. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called?
(a) Configuration (b) Download
(c) Storage (d) Upload
(e) Installation

45. Small application programs that run on a web page and mayensure a form is completed properly or provide animationare known as _____
(a) Flash (b) Spiders
(c) Cookies (d) Applets
(e) Sparks

46. The first computers were programmed using _____
(a) Assembly language
(b) Machine language
(c) Source code
(d) Object code
(e) Spaghetti code

47. Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer and operating are connected properly?
(a) Booting (b) Processing
(c) Saving (d) Editing
(e) None of these

48. In a relational database, this is a data structure that organizesthe information about a single topic into rows and columns.
(a) Block (b) Record
(c) Tuple (d) Table
(e) Command line interface

49. How can the user determine what programs are available on a computer?
(a) Checking the hard disk properties
(b) Viewing the installed programs during the booting process
(c) Checking the operating system for a list of installedprograms.
(d) Checking the existing files saved on the disk
(e) None of these

50. When we run a program in HTML coding _____ is used as backend and _____ works as front-end.
(a) Notepad - Internet-Explorer
(b) Notepad - Msn-messenger
(c) MS-Word - Internet Explorer
(d) Both(a)and (b)
(e) None of these

**ANSWERS**

| 1 | a | 2 | c | 3 | a | 4 | a | 5 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | c | 8 | e | 9 | c | 10 | b |
| 11 | b | 12 | d | 13 | b | 14 | d | 15 | b |
| 16 | c | 17 | a | 18 | a | 19 | b | 20 | a |
| 21 | b | 22 | d | 23 | b | 24 | d | 25 | d |
| 26 | c | 27 | d | 28 | a | 29 | b | 30 | c |
| 31 | b | 32 | c | 33 | a | 34 | b | 35 | b |
| 36 | c | 37 | b | 38 | e | 39 | a | 40 | b |
| 41 | d | 42 | d | 43 | d | 44 | e | 45 | d |
| 46 | b | 47 | a | 48 | d | 49 | d | 50 | a |

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS SET II

1. What is the ultimate purpose of Defragmentation?
(a) Make the PC faster
(b) Create More Free Space

(c) Delete temporary files
(d) Reduce Power consumption
(e) All of the above

2. Computers process data into information by workingexclusively with:
(a) multimedia (b) words
(c) characters (d) numbers
(e) None of these

3. You must install a (n) ........ on a network if you want toshare a broadband Internet connection
(a) router (b) modem
(c) node (d) cable
(e) None of these

4. The purpose of the primary key in a database is to :
(a) unlock the database
(b) provide a map of the data
(c) uniquely identify a record
(d) establish constraints on database operations
(e) None of these

5. The design of the network is called the network
(a) architecture (b) server
(c) transmission (d) type
(e) None of these

6. The most frequently used instructions of a computer program are likely to be fetched from:
(a) the hard disk
(b) cache memory
(c) RAM
(d) registers
(e) None of these

7. Personal logs or journal entries posted on the Web are known as :
(a) list servs
(b) Webcasts
(c) blogs
(d) subject directories
(e) None of these

8. Which of the following is NOT a type of broad band internet connection?
(a) Cable (b) DSL
(c) Dial-up (d) Satellite
(e) None of these

9. Linux is a(n) ........ operating system
(a) open-source (b) Microsoft
(c) Windows (d) Mac
(e) None of these

10. Which of the following places the common data elementsin order from smallest to largest
(a) character, file, record, field, database
(b) character, record, field, database, file
(c) character, field, record, file, database
(d) Bit, byte, character, record, field, file, database
(e) None of these

11. The internet is ..........
(a) a large network of networks
(b) an internal communication system for a business
(c) a communications system for the government
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

12. Which of the following statements is FALSE concerning file names?
(a) Files may share the same name or the same extensionbut not both
(b) Every file in the same folder must have a unique, name
(c) File extension is another name for file type
(d) The file extension comes before the dot (.) followed by the file name
(e) None of these

13. Which of the following would most likely NOT be a symptom of a virus?
(a) Existing program files, and Icons disappear
(b) The CD-ROM stops functioning
(c) The Web browser opens to an unusual home page



(d) Odd messages or images are displayed on the screen
(e) None of these

14. What is a backup?
(a) Restoring the information backup
(b) An exact copy of a system's information
(c) The ability to get a system up and running in the event of asystem crash or failure
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

15. ............ are lists of commands that appear on the screen
(a) GUIs (b) Icons
(c) Menus (d) Windows
(e) None of these

16. What is the correct association between a hardware component and a computer function?
(a) Monitor > input
(b) Mouse > input
(c) CPU > storage
(d) Hard disk > processing
(e) None of these

17. What is the function of Drop Cap?
(a) It does not allow capital letters to be used in thedocuments
(b) It makes first letter of each word capital letter in thedocuments
(c) It lets you begin a paragraph with a large dropped initialcapital letter
(d) In automatically starts all paragraphs and sentences withcapital letters
(e) None of these

18. The errors that can be pointed out by the compiler are :
(a) Syntax error (b) Semantic error
(c) Logical error (d) Internal error
(e) None of these

19. The move to the bottom of a document, press ........
(a) Auto summarize
(b) Home key
(c) Ctrl + Home key
(d) End key
(e) Ctrl + End key

20. By default, your documents print in ... mode
(a) Landscape (b) Portrait
(c) Page setup (d) Print preview
(e) None of these

21. Select the odd one out.
(a) Interpreter
(b) Operating system
(c) Compiler
(d) Assembler
(e) Programmer

22. For viewing video CDs, you would use ......
(a) CD Player
(b) Windows Media Player
(c) Windows Video Player
(d) Windows Movie Player
(e) None of these

23. What's the name for the program or service that lets you view e-mail messages?
(a) Web browser (b) E-mail clients
(c) E-mail ID (d) Internet
(e) None of these

24. What does the SMTP in an SMTP server stand for?
(a) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
(b) Serve Message Text Process
(c) Short Messaging Text Process
(d) Short Messaging Transfer Protocol
(e) None of these

25. What's considered the 'backbone' of the World Wide Web?
(a) Uniform resource locator (URL)
(b) Hypertext mark-up language (HTML)
(c) Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)
(d) File transfer protocol (FTP)
(e) None of these

26. We access the World Wide Web using :

(a) Browsers
(b) Instant messaging applications
(c) High bandwidth
(d) Search engine
(e) None of these

27. The Internet began with the development of
(a) USENET (b) ARPANET
(c) Ethernet (d) Intranet
(e) None of these

28. A wireless network uses .......... waves to transmit signals
(a) mechanical (b) radio
(c) sound (d) magnetic
(e) None of these

29. What device includes an adapter that decodes data sent in radio signals?
(a) modem
(b) digital translator
(c) router
(d) switch
(e) None of these

30. Network components are connected to the same cable in the .......... topology
(a) star (b) ring
(c) bus (d) mesh
(e) None of these

31. Small application programs that run on a Web page and may ensure a form is completed properly or provide animation are known as ......
(a) flash (b) spiders
(c) cookies (d) applets
(e) None of these

32. Which of the following is Not a characteristic of a computer?
(a) Intelligence (b) Speed
(c) Versatility (d) Automation
(e) None of these

33. The WWW standard allows programs on many different computer platforms to show the information on a server. Such programs are called:
(a) ISP (b) Web Browsers
(c) Web Servers (d) Web Modules
(e) None of these

34. Outlook Express is a
(a) E-mail client (b) Scheduler
(c) Address book (d) All of above
(e) None of these

35. Which of the following is not a network?
(a) Local Area Network
(b) Wide Area Network
(c) Optical Fibre
(d) All are networks
(e) None of these

36. Which of the following is Not a characteristic of E-mail?
(a) Low cost
(b) Record maintenance in database
(c) High speed
(d) Waste reduction
(e) None of these

37. .......... is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do
(a) nanoscience
(b) Nanotechnology
(c) Simulation
(d) Artificial intelligence
(e) None of these

38. Who designed the first electronic computer - ENIAC?
(a) Van Neuman
(b) Joseph M Jacquard
(c) J Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly
(d) Both a and b
(e) None of these

39. ........... is a collection of web - pages and .......... is the veryfirst page that we see on opening of a website
(a) Home page, Web page
(b) Website, Home page
(c) Web page, Home page
(d) Web page, Website
(e) None of these



40. When we run program in HTML coding, .......... is used asback-end and .......... works as front-end
(a) Notepad, Internet Explorer
(b) Notepad, MSN messenger
(c) MS Word, Internet Explorer
(d) Both a and c
(e) None of these

41. The server on the internet is also known as :
(a) Repeater (b) Host
(c) Gateway (d) AND Gate
(e) None of these

42. Website is a collection of :
(a) HTML documents
(b) Graphic files
(c) Audio and Video files
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

43. .......... is a method in which multiple communication devices are connected to one another efficiently
(a) Switching (b) Redundancy
(c) Capacity (d) Detecting
(e) None of these

44. One computer that is into considered a portable computer is ......
(a) Mini Computer
(b) A Laptop
(c) Micro Computer
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

45. The sharing of a medium and its path by 2 or more devices iscalled ..........
(a) Modulation (b) Encoding
(c) Line discipline (d) Multiplexing
(e) None of these

46. Device drivers are:
(a) time power cords for external storage devices
(b) experts who know to maximise the performance of device
(c) small, special purpose programs
(d) the innermost part of the operating system
(e) None of these

47. Array is ..........
(a) linear data structure
(b) non-linear data structure
(c) complex data structure
(d) simple data structure
(e) None of these

48. A stored link to a webpage, in order to have a quick andeasy access to it later, it called
(a) Bookmark (b) WP-link
(c) Favourite (d) Both a and c
(e) None of these

49. Which input device cannot be used to work in MS Office?
(a) Scanner (b) Mouse
(c) Keyboard (d) Joy stick
(e) Light pen

50. .......... is an animated character that gives help in MSOffice?
(a) Office worker
(b) Comic assistant
(c) Office assistant
(d) All of the above
(e) None of these

## ANSWERS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | b | 2 | d | 3 | a | 4 | b | 5 | a |
| 6 | b | 7 | c | 8 | c | 9 | a | 10 | c |
| 11 | a | 12 | d | 13 | b | 14 | d | 15 | c |
| 16 | b | 17 | c | 18 | a | 19 | e | 20 | b |
| 21 | b | 22 | b | 23 | b | 24 | a | 25 | c |
| 26 | a | 27 | b | 28 | b | 29 | c | 30 | a |
| 31 | a | 32 | a | 33 | b | 34 | d | 35 | c |
| 36 | b | 37 | d | 38 | a | 39 | b | 40 | a |
| 41 | b | 42 | d | 43 | a | 44 | a | 45 | d |
| 46 | c | 47 | a | 48 | d | 49 | d | 50 | c |

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS SET III

1. Programs from the same developer, sold bundled together, that provide better integration and share common features, toolbars and menus are known as?
   (a) software suites
   (b) integrated software
   (c) software processing
   (d) personal information
   (e) none of these
2. A data warehouse is which of the following?
   (a) Can be updated by the users
   (b) Contains numerous conventions and formats
   (c) Organized around subject areas
   (d) Contains only current data
   (e) None of these
3. _____ servers store and manages files for network users.
   (a) Authentication (b) Main
   (c) Web (d) File
   (e) None of these
4. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks except?
   (a) hackers (b) spam
   (c) viruses (d) identify theft
   (e) None of these
5. Loading Operating System onto RAM is called?
   (a) Printing (b) Saving
   (c) Booting (d) Staring
   (e) None of these
6. In MICR, C stands for?
   (a) Code (b) Colour
   (c) Computer (d) Character
   (e) None of these
7. System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and ____ software to work together?
   (a) management (b) processing
   (c) utility (d) application
   (e) None of these
8. ___ are specially designed computer chips reside inside other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat?
   (a) Servers
   (b) Embedded computers
   (c) Robotic computers
   (d) Mainframes
   (e) None of these
9. The following are all computing devices, except?
   (a) notebook computers
   (b) cellular telephones
   (c) digital scanners
   (d) personal digital assistants
   (e) None of these
10. In a ring topology, the computer in possession of the _____ can transmit data?
    (a) packet
    (b) data
    (c) access method
    (d) token
    (e) None of these
11. This part of operating system manages the essential peripherals, such as the keyboard, screen, disk drives and parallel and serial ports _____
    (a) basic input/output
    (b) secondary system
    (c) peripheral system
    (d) marginal system
    (e) None of these
12. The bar at the top of a window that bears the name of the window is known as?
    (a) control panel (b) task bar
    (c) menu bar (d) status bar.
    (e) title bar
13. ______ controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.
    (a) The platform
    (b) Application software
    (c) Operating system
    (d) The motherboard
    (e) None of these



14. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a?
    (a) main frame
    (b) network
    (c) super computer
    (d) client
    (e) None of these
15. A device that operates under the control of another device iscalled?
    (a) Stem (b) Slave
    (c) Simulator (d) Emulator
    (e) None of these
16. URL stands for?
    (a) Universal Research List
    (b) Universal Resource List
    (c) Uniform Resource Locator
    (d) Uniform Research Locator
    (e) None of these
17. A database management system (DBMS) is a?
    (a) hardware system used to create, maintain and provide controlled access to a data- base.
    (b) hardware system used to create, maintain, and provide uncontrolled access to a database.
    (c) software system used to create, maintain, and provide uncontrolled access to a database.
    4) software system used to create, maintain and provide controlled access to a database.
    5) None of these
18. The design of the network is called the network?
    (a) architecture (b) server
    (c) transmission (d) type
    (e) None of these
19. A Proxy server is used for which of the following?
    (a) To provide security against unauthorized users
    (b) To process client requests for web pages
    (c) To provide TCP/IP
    (d) To process client requests for database access
    (e) None of these
20. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes?
    (a) data redundancy
    (b) information overload
    (c) duplicate data
    (d) data inconsistency
    (e) None of these
21. _____ are words that a programming language has set aside for its own use?
    (a) Control words
    (b) Reserved words
    (c) Control structures
    (d) Reserved keys
    (e) None of these
22. The most frequently used instructions of a computer program are likely to be fetched from?
    (a) the hard disk
    (b) cache memory
    (c) RAM
    (d) registers
    (e) None of these
23. What is the shortcut key to "Undo" the last action in adocument?
    (a) Ctrl + X (b) Ctrl + Y
    (c) Ctrl + Z (d) Ctrl + U
    (e) None of these
24. You must install a(n) _______ on a network if you want to share a broadband Internet connection.
    (a) router (b) modem
    (c) node (d) cable
    (e) None of these
25. The errors that can be pointed out by the compiler are?
    (a) Syntax errors

(b) Semantic errors
(c) Logic errors
(d) System errors
(e) None of these

26. Granting an outside organization access to internet web pages is often implemented using a(n)?
(a) extranet (b) intranet
(c) internet (d) hacker
(e) None of these

27. Which term identifies a specific computer on the web and the main page of the entire site?
(a) URL
(b) Web site address
(c) Hyperlink
(d) Domain name
(e) None of these

28. The code that relational database management systems use to perform their database task is referred to as?
(a) QBE (b) SQL
(c) OLAP (d) Sequel Server
(e) None of these

29. Chip is a common nickname for a(n)?
(a) transistor
(b) resistor
(c) integrated circuit
(d) semiconductor
(e) None of these

30. Programs such as Internet Explorer that serve asnavigable windows into the Web are called
(a) Hypertext (b) Networks
(c) Internet (d) Web browsers
(e) None of these

31. What menu is selected to cut, copy and paste?
(a) File (b) Tools
(c) Special (d) Edit
(e) None of these

32. The most important or powerful computer in a typical network is?
(a) desktop
(b) network client
(c) network server
(d) network station
(e) None of these

33. The primary purpose of software is to turn data into?
(a) Web sites (b) information
(c) programs (d) objects
(e) None of these

34. The ability to find an individual item in a file immediately
_______ is used?
(a) file allocation table
(b) directory
(c) sequential access
(d) direct access
(e) None of these

35. To make a notebook act as a desktop model, the note book can be connected to a _______ which is connected to a monitor and other devices?
(a) bay
(b) docking station
(c) port
(d) network
(e) None of these

36. You can use the tab key to?
(a) move cursor across the screen
(b) indent a paragraph
(c) move the cursor down the screen
(d) Only(a)and (b)
(e) None of these

37. A collection of related files is called a?
(a) character (b) field
(c) database (d) adjusting
(e) None of these

38. Storage that retains its data after the power is turned off is referred to as?
(a) volatile storage
(b) non-volatile storage
(c) sequential storage
(d) direct storage
(e) None of these



39. Which of the following is an example of connectivity?
(a) Internet (b) floppy disk
(c) power card (d) data
(e) None of these

40. _______ is the process of finding errors in software code?
(a) Compiling (b) Testing
(c) Running (d) Debugging
(e) None of these

41. A _______ contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm?
(a) syntax
(b) programming structure
(c) programming language
(d) logic chart
(e) None of these

42. Changing an existing document is called _______ the document?
(a) creating (b) editing
(c) modifying (d) adjusting
(e) None of these

43. Virtual memory is?
(a) memory on the hard disk that the CPU uses an extendedRAM
(b) in RAM
(c) only necessary if you do not have any RAM in yourcomputer
(d) a back up device for floppy disks
(e) None of these

44. Computers use the _______ number system to store data and perform calculations?
(a) decimal (b) hexadecimal
(c) octal (d) binary
(e) None of these

45. The _______ key will launch the start buttons?
(a) esc (b) shift
(c) windows (d) shortcut
(e) None of these

46. To move to the beginning of a line of text, press the _____key?
(a) home (b) a
(c) page up (d) enter
(e) None of these

47. When sending an e-mail, the _______ line describes the contents of the message?
(a) to (b) subject
(c) contents (d) CC
(e) None of these

48. Which groupings do you work with when formatting text inWord?
(a) Tables, paragraphs and indexes
(b) Paragraphs, indexes and sections
(c) Characters, sections and paragraphs
(d) Indexes, characters and tables
(e) None of these

49. Which of the following is the largest unit of storage?
(a) GB (b) KB
(c) MB (d) TB
(e) None of these

50. The _______ tells the computer how to use its components?
(a) utility
(b) network
(c) operating system
(d) application program
(e) None of these

**ANSWERS**

| 1 | a | 2 | c | 3 | d | 4 | b | 5 | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | d | 8 | b | 9 | c | 10 | d |
| 11 | a | 12 | e | 13 | c | 14 | b | 15 | b |
| 16 | c | 17 | d | 18 | a | 19 | b | 20 | d |
| 21 | b | 22 | b | 23 | c | 24 | a | 25 | a |
| 26 | a | 27 | a | 28 | b | 29 | c | 30 | d |
| 31 | d | 32 | c | 33 | b | 34 | c | 35 | b |
| 36 | d | 37 | c | 38 | b | 39 | a | 40 | b |
| 41 | a | 42 | b | 43 | a | 44 | d | 45 | c |
| 46 | a | 47 | b | 48 | a | 49 | a | 50 | c |

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS SET IV

1. A framework in which circuit boards can be mounted is...
   (a) Switch circuit (b) Chip
   (c) Card cage (d) Bar code
   (e) None of these
2. A convolution code that is prone to catastrophic error propagation is...
   (a) Mnemonics
   (b) Gray code
   (c) machine code
   (d) Catastrophic code
   (e) None of these
3. Which one of the following input device is user programmable?
   (a) Dumb terminal
   (b) Smart terminal
   (c) VDT
   (d) Intelligent terminal
   (e) None of these
4. The barcode which is used on all types of items, is read by a scanning device directly into the computer. What is the name of this scanning device?
   (a) Laser scanner (b) Wand
   (c) OCR (d) MICR
   (e) None of these
5. A Plastic card similar to a credit card but having some memory and a microprocessor embedded within it is
   (a) Punched paper tape
   (b) Chip card
   (c) Card punch
   (d) Magnetic tape
   (e) None of these
6. The category of operating system that you most likely have running on your PDA computer is a _______operating system.
   (a) real-time
   (b) single-user, single-task
   (c) single-user, multi-ta sk
   (d) multi-user, multi-task
   (e) None of these
7. Which of the following is an example of a real-time operating system?
   (a) Lynx (b) MS DOS
   (c) Windows XP (d) Symbian
   (e) None of these
8. A real-time operating system is most likely to be used for which of the following tasks?
   (a) Controlling access to a shared printer in a network
   (b) Ensuring that the system clock works correctly on a server
   (c) Managing the access to system files in a laptop computer
   (d) Controlling the fuel injection system of an automobile engine
   (e) None of these
9. An essential difference between the operating system that runs a typical desktop computer and the operating system that runs a typical PDA is that
   (a) the desktop OS has a graphical user interface whereas the PDA OS does not
   (b) the desktop OS can run several programs simultaneously whereas the PDA OS cannot
   (c) the desktop OS manages hardware resources whereas the PDA OS does not
   (d) the desktop computer has an OS whereas a PDA doesnot
   (e) None of these
10. To set a register or counter to the all-zero-state is...
    (a) Rerun (b) Reset
    (c) Remote (d) Release
    (e) None of these
11. A set of information that defines the status of resources Allocated to a process is...
    (a) Process control
    (b) ALU
    (c) Register Unit
    (d) Process description
    (e) None of these



12. A family of polynomial block codes designed to correct burst errors is known as
    (a) Bar codes
    (a) Gray codes
    (c) Fire codes
    (d) mnemonics codes
    (e) None of these
13. The MS-DOS operating system is a
    (a) graphical user interface, single-tasking operating system
    (b) graphical user interface, multi-tasking operating system
    (c) command-driven interface, single-tasking operatingsystem
    (d) command-driven interface, multi-tasking operating system
    (e) None of these
14. Which of the following was an early desktop operating system that included an integrated graphic user interface with point-and-click features?
    (a) MS-DOS (b) Mac OS
    (c) Unix (d) Gnome
    (e) None of these
15. CD-ROM can store upto ____ MB of data
    (a) 600 MB
    (b) 400 Floppy disk
    (c) 320 MB
    (d) Both (a) and (b)
    (e) None of these
16. The most recent version of the Mac OS is based on the_______ operating system
    (a) Windows (b) Linux
    (c) Unix (d) CMOS
    (e) None of these
17. The ____ operating system was initially created inthe early 1970s at AT&T's Bell Labs.
    (a) Linux (b) DOS
    (c) Unix (d) GNU
    (e) None of these
18. The essential difference between an operating system like Linux and one like Windows is that
    (a) Windows can run with an Intel processor, whereas Linux cannot
    (b) Linux is proprietary, whereas Windows is not
    (c) any programmer can modify Linux code, which is not permitted with Windows
    (d) there are multiple versions of Linux, but only one version of Windows
    (e) None of these
19. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of open source operating systems over proprietary versions?
    (a) Free use and distribution
    (b) Availability of technical support
    (c) Availability of source code
    (d) Ability to modify code
    (e) None of these
20. Use of icons and windows are characteristic of a ________interface
    (a) command-driven
    (b) windows-oriented
    (c) graphical-user
    (d) menu-driven
    (e) None of these
21. The invention of the slide rule is attributed to ...
    (a) Babbage (b) Oughtred
    (c) Pascal (d) Napier
    (e) None of these
22. The main purpose of the offline device is...
    (a) To reduce the no.of operator errors in recording data
    (b) To save computer time
    (c) To save floor space in the computer centre
    (d) All of the above
    (e) None of these
23. The ability of an operating system to control the activities of multiple programs at the same time is called

(a) multitasking
(b) multi-processing
(c) multi-operating
(d) multi-paging
(e) None of these

24. A computer assisted method for the recording and analyzing of existing hypothetical systems is known as
(a) Distributed processing
(b) Data transmission
(c) Data link
(d) Data flow
(e) None of these

**ANSWERS**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | c | 2 | d | 3 | d | 4 | a | 5 | n |
| 6 | n | 7 | a | 8 | d | 9 | b | 10 | b |
| 11 | d | 12 | c | 13 | c | 14 | b | 15 | d |
| 16 | c | 17 | c | 18 | c | 19 | b | 20 | c |
| 21 | b | 22 | b | 23 | a | 24 | d | | |



# ADDITIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. In a network, the computer that stores the files and process the data is named as
(a) Server (b) Terminal
(c) Modem (d) All of above

2. Viruses are called that because
(a) They are viruses
(b) They can copy themselves and spread
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

3. Which of the can't spread virus
(a) An e-mail with attachment
(b) A plain text mail
(c) Downloading files over the web
(d) None of the above

4. There is a new anti-virus software update available, when it is downloaded to your computer
(a) Everyday
(b) Only in the night
(c) When you next switch on your computer
(d) All of the above

5. Numbers are stored and transmitted inside a computer in
(a) Binary form
(b) ASCII code form
(c) Alphabets form
(d) Numerical form

6. CPU capacity can be measured in
(a) BPS (b) MIPS
(c) MHz (d) MPI

7. MPIS stands for
(a) Million Instructions Per Second
(b) Million Instructions Per Season
(c) Monthly Instructions Per Second
(d) Million Inputs Per Second

8. LAN speeds are measured in
(a) BPS (b) KBPS
(c) MBPS (d) MIPS

9. Modem speeds are measured in
(a) BPS (b) KBPS
(c) MBPS (d) MIPS

10. BPS stands for
(a) Bits Per Second
(b) Bits Per Season
(c) Bytes Per Second
(d) Bits Per System

11. In processing cheques which of the following I/O techniques have banks traditionally followed?
(a) OCR (b) MICR
(c) Barcode (d) VRT

12. What is object of UPS?
(a) Using for storage
(b) To increase the speed of a computer
(c) Provides backup power
(d) All of the above

13. QWERTY is used with reference to
(a) Monitor (b) Printer
(c) Keyboard (d) Mouse

14. "Zipping" a file means
(a) Encrypting the message
(b) Compressing the message
(c) Transfer the message
(d) All of the above

15. Integrated Circuits (IC) chips used in computers are made with
(a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Silicon (d) Coper

16. World Wide Web is being standard by
(a) World Wide Corporation
(b) W3C
(c) World Wide Consortium
(d) None of the above

17. Which of the following is different from other
(a) Internet (b) Windows
(c) Unix (d) Linux

18. What is the full form of WWW?

(a) World Wide Web
(b) World With Web
(c) Work Wide Web
(d) World Wide Wet

19. Which of the following Command is required to reboot the computer?
(a) CTRL+ALT+DEL
(b) CTRL+ALT+TAB
(c) CTRL+ALT+SHIFT
(d) CTRL+SHIFT+DEL

20. Select the ODD one
(a) Operating system
(b) Interpreter
(c) Compiler
(d) Assembler

21. PC stands for
(a) Practical Computer
(b) Personal Computer
(c) Private Computer
(d) Personal Contact

22. The computer code for interchange of information between terminals is
(a) BCDIC (b) BCD
(c) ASCII (d) None

23. The retrieval of information from the computer is definedas
(a) Data processing
(b) Input
(c) Output
(d) All of the above

24. Which one of the following is NOT a computer language?
(a) MS-Excel (b) BASIC
(c) COBOL (d) C++

25. "C" is
(a) A letter (b) A word
(c) A language (d) An alphabet

26. Difference Engine invented by
(a) Charles Babbage
(b) John McCarthy
(c) Pascal
(d) Newton

27. First generation computer systems used
(a) Transistors
(b) Vacuum Tubes
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

28. A byte is made up of
(a) Eight bytes
(b) Eight binary digits
(c) Two binary digits
(d) Two decimal points

29. Doing research by using an on-line database instead of a printed set of similar information offers which of the following advantage
(a) More current information
(b) Easier to understand
(c) Better charts
(d) None of the above

30. Software programs that allow you to legally copy files and give them away at no cost are called which of the following
(a) Time sharing
(b) Public domain
(c) Shareware
(d) None of the above

31. The term that we use to describe physical components of the system
(a) Hardware
(b) Input
(c) Software
(d) None of the above

32. Which of the following is used to indicate the location on the computer monitor
(a) Mouse
(b) Cursor
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

33. Mr. Ahmad needs to design invitation card. What type ofcomputer program is suitable?
(a) MS-Word
(b) Desktop Publishing
(c) Simulation
(d) None of the above



34. Which combination of keys needs to be pressed to makea percent sign?
(a) Shift+2 (b) Shift+3
(c) Shift+4 (d) Shift+5

35. What process should be used to recall a document saved previously?
(a) Copy (b) Save
(c) Retrieve (d) Enter

36. What term applies to a collection of related records in adatabase?
(a) Field
(b) File
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

37. How are data organized in a spreadsheet?
(a) Rows and Columns
(b) Boxes
(c) Tables
(d) None of the above

38. Which of the following mode we use to deliver e-mail
(a) Postal (b) Courier
(c) Computer (d) Fax

39. VIRUS stands for
(a) Vital Information Recourse Under Siege
(b) Vital Information Reason Under Siege
(c) Vital Information Recourse Under System
(d) Virus Information Recourse Under Siege

40. —— Is known as unauthorized access into others system
(a) Hacking
(b) Encryption
(c) Decryption
(d) None of the above

**ANSWERS:**

| 1 | a | 2 | b | 3 | b | 4 | c | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | b | 7 | a | 8 | c | 9 | a | 10 | a |
| 11 | b | 12 | c | 13 | c | 14 | b | 15 | c |
| 16 | b | 17 | a | 18 | a | 19 | a | 20 | a |
| 21 | b | 22 | c | 23 | c | 24 | a | 25 | c |
| 26 | a | 27 | b | 28 | b | 29 | a | 30 | b |
| 31 | a | 32 | b | 33 | b | 34 | d | 35 | c |
| 36 | b | 37 | a | 38 | c | 39 | a | 40 | a |

## MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

1. Who is the founder of Google.
   (a) Larry page (b) Sergey Bin
   (c) Donald (d) Both a,b
2. When Google was founded
   (a) 1992 (b) 1994
   (c) 1996 (d) 1998
3. When is H.Q of Google?
   (a) New York (b) California
   (c) New Jersey (d) None of above
4. Who is founder of G:mail.
   (a) Paul Bucheit (b) Paul Demin
   (c) Excel Dowl (d) All of above
5. When G:mail was founded.
   (a) April 2004 (b) Mar, 2005
   (c) June 2005 (d) None of above
6. Where is Hard Guster of Gmail:
   (a) London (b) Washington
   (c) California (d) None of above
7. Who is founder of Yahoo.
   (a) David Filo + Jerry yang
   (b) Neil Jones + Rules Jane.
   (c) Paul young + David Bowels
   (d) None of above
8. When yahoo was founded.
   (a) Jan 1994 (b) Feb, 1992
   (c) March 1995 (d) None of above
9. Who is founder of Hotmail:
   (a) Sabeer Bahtia + Jack smith
   (b) William smith + Rock coolman
   (c) Keren Joh + Sabeen Kahn
   (d) None of above
10. When Hotmail was founded:
    (a) 1992 (b) 1996
    (c) 1997 (d) 2004
11. Where is the H.Q of Hotmail:
    (a) Washington (b) London
    (c) Hague (d) California
12. Who is the founder of face book
    (a) Mark Zuckerberg
    (b) Jane Auston
    (c) Bill Gates
    (d) None of above
13. Who is founder of Twitter?
    (a) Jack Dorsey (b) James Donald
    (c) Smith Dorsey (d) None of above
14. When Twitter was founded.
    (a) July 2006
    (b) March 2007
    (c) May 2009
    (d) None of above
15. Where is H.Q of Twitter?
    (a) New York (b) California
    (c) London (d) None of above
16. Who is founder of World Wide Web (WWW):
    (a) Tim Berners lee
    (b) John Lee
    (c) Goodridge Lee
    (d) None of above
17. When www was founded
    (a) 1990 (b) 1991
    (c) 1992 (d) 1993
18. Who is the founder of Wikipedia
    (a) Jimmy Wales (b) John wales
    (c) Yang wales (d) None of above
19. When Wikipedia is founded?
    (a) Feb 2001 (b) Jan 2001
    (c) March 2003 (d) None of above
20. Who is founder Instagram
    (a) Kevin Systorm (b) Kevin Roen
    (c) Bill (d) John
21. When Instagram was founded
    (a) 2007 (b) 2008
    (c) 2010 (d) None of above

### ANSWERS

| 1 | d | 2 | d | 3 | b | 4 | a | 5 | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | a | 8 | a | 9 | a | 10 | b |
| 11 | d | 12 | a | 13 | a | 14 | c | 15 | b |
| 16 | a | 17 | a | 18 | a | 19 | a | 20 | a |
| 21 | c | | | | | | | | |



## QUESTIONS FROM PAST PAPERS

### (POST FOR SOCIAL OFFICERS 2018)

1. Which of the following is called the brain of computer?
   (a) ALU (b) CU
   (c) CPU ✓ (d) RAM
2. ______ files are used to help recover lost data if the program or computer is abnormally halted.
   (a) TEMP✓ (b) DAT
   (c) DOC (d) DLL
3. Which key is used in the Word 2007 to delete a character to the right of the blinking cursor?
   (a) Delete ✓ (b) Backspace
   (c) End (d) Shift
4. Speed of line printer is measured in:
   (a) Dots per inch✓ (b) Lines per minute
   (c) Paragraph per inch (d) Dots per second
5. 8 bits are equal to:
   (a) 1-byte ✓ (b) 1-kilobyte
   (c) 1-megabyte (d) 1 terabyte
6. Who is the Father of internet?
   (a) Vint Cerf✓ (b) Charles Babbage
   (c) Dennis Riche (d) Martin copper
7. Task Manager is a:
   (a) Software (b) Utility Program ✓
   (c) Modern Application (d) Printer Guide

### (THE POST OF NAIB TEHSILDAR)

1. Digital computer was invented by?
   (a) Vanover Bush (b) John Harrison
   (c) M.R. Bissel (d) None of these✓

### (THE POST OF ASSISTANT FOOD CONTROLLER)

1. Internet is a global network of:
   (a) Microsoft company
   (b) United Sates global Information center
   (c) Bill Gates
   (d) None of above✓

### (THE INDUCTION OF ASSISTANT IN FPSC)

1. Communication can be done through computer by using:
   (a) Modems ✓ (b) Telephone Lines
   (c) Digital Networks (d) Both a and b
2. The brain of computer:
   (a) Keyboard
   (b) Mouse
   (c) Hard Disk
   (d) Central processing Unit✓
3. A computer's memory is measured in bytes, the largest unit of memory is:
   (a) Megabyte (b) Kilobyte
   (c) Gigabyte ✓ (d) Bit

### (THE POST OF ASI POLICE 2018)

1. Bill Gates is founder of:
   (a) AMD (b) Dell
   (c) HP (d) Microsoft✓
2. The most widely used Internet search engine in the world is:
   (a) Yahoo (b) Google✓
   (c) MSN (d) You tube

### (ASSISTANT IN AUDIT & ACCOUNTS BPS-14)

1. Device which allow a computer to connect other computer via telephone line is:
   (a) Modem✓ (b) Network Card
   (c) Server (d) Hub
2. The resolution of printer is measured in:
   (a) Megabits (b) Mega Hrts
   (c) DPI ✓ (d) CPI
3. How many megabytes in gigabyte?
   (a) 4800 (b) 2048
   (c) 9600 (d) 1024✓
4. What type of disk can handle largest amount of data?
   (a) DVD (b) Blue Ray
   (c) Flash Drive (d) CD

5. A home page is part of a(n):
(a) Terminal (b) Website✓
(c) Lan (d) None of these

6. Code used to access a locked system is:
(a) Password ✓ (b) Key
(c) Boot record (d) None of these

7. Which command brings you to first slide in your permission?
(a) Next slide button (b) Page up
(c) Ctrl + Home ✓ (d) Ctrl + End

8. What excel feature you can use if you want to work with one record at a time:
(a) Auto Complete (b) Auto Filter
(c) Data Form ✓ (d) Sub totas

9. How you can copy the screen, by
(a) Shift + Print screen (b) Ctrl + Print screen
(c) Alt + Print screen✓ (d) None of above

10. What you should do when your screen shuts off after 20 minutes constantly
(a) Change the power saving settings ✓
(b) Reboot the system
(c) Check cable behind the monitor
(d) Call a technician

11. Which keyboard short cut bold the selected text
(a) Ctrl + B ✓ (b) Alt + B
(c) SHIFT + B (d) None of above

12. To save a document with different name of you need.
(a) Retype the document
(b) Use the save as command✓
(c) Copy and paste the contents
(d) None of above

13. How you can highlight the text without using mouse
(a) It is impossible
(b) Use F5 key
(c) Use the arrow key while holdings Ctrl key
(d) Use the arrow key while holding shift key✓

14. Which element of a word document can be displayed in color?
(a) Only graphics (b) Only text
(c) All elements✓ (d) None of above

15. Which key moves your cursor from one cell to the next cell in a table?
(a) Tab✓ (b) Shift
(c) Enter (d) Enter +

16. In order to email a document within the word
(a) Save file as an email attachment
(b) start the outlook and attach
(c) Go to file/send to mail/recipient
(d) None of above

17. How many margins are on a page?
(a) Two (header, footer)
(b) Two (landscape, portrait)
(c) Four (header, footer, left, right)✓
(d) None of above

18. In order to save a word document as a web page.
(a) Save as Html ✓
(b) User your browser as editor
(c) Save the document in simple text
(d) Putt he graphics and links on document

19. Which is default port of http?
(a) 8080 (b) 80 ✓
(c) 20 (d) None of above

20. A computer port is used to:
(a) Download files from web
(b) communicate with hard drive
(c) Communicate with peripherals ✓
(d) Connect computers together

21. To play music with your computer you need
(a) Network card and speakers
(b) sound card and speakers✓
(c) A CD ROM Drive
(d) Nothing more than internal speakers

22. Which file extension indicate graphic files.
(a) Bmp and doc (b) JPEG and TXT
(c) txt'and dill (d) BMP and GIF✓

23. What is URL?
(a) Email Address
(b) WED SITE Address
(c) Address of page on Web
(d) Command used on Web

24. Which one is email address?
D://INVENTORY .DOC
PPSC@PUNJAB.GOV.PK✓

25. If you have two different printers attached to your system
(a) Single driver is sufficient
(b) Two different driver will be required✓



(c) Need to use some hardware
(d) some application software is needed

26. MS Excel falls in which category of the software?
(a) Database (b) word processor
(c) Spreadsheet✓ (d) Web Browser

27. A cell in excel sheet has.
(a) Intersection of column and ROWS
(b) A single value
(c) Neither a and b
(d) Both a and b

28. Which of the following is not a computer language?
(a) C – Sharp (b) JAVA
(c) COBOL (d) Quicken✓

29. VGA stands for
(a) Visual graphic array
(b) Video graphic array ✓
(c) Volatile graphic adopter
(d) Video graphic adopter

30. Wan stand for:
(a) Wide area network ✓
(b) Wide array net
(c) Wireless area network
(d) None of these

31. Central processing unit is combination of:
(a) Control and storage
(b) control and output
(c) arithmetic logic and input unit
(d) Arithmetic logic and control unit✓

32. The computer that process both digital and analog is called:
(a) Digital computer (b) analog computer
(c) Hybrid✓ (d) Main frame computer

33. The octal 111010 is equal to
(a) 81 (b) 72
(c) 72 (d) 58

34. Which of following is directly understand by the computer without translation:
(a) Machine language✓
(b) High level language
(c) Assembly language
(d) None of above

35. A dumb terminal has:
(a) Embedded microprocessor
(b) independent processing capacity
(c) Extensive memory
(d) A Keyboard and Screen only✓

36. Laser printer uses:
(a) 9 pin head (b) ink bottle
(c) Ribbon (d) Toner cartridge

37. The word processing task associated with changing the appearance of document.
(a) Editing (b) Writing
(c) Formatting (d) None of above

38. The output quality of dot matrix printer is measured by:
(a) Dot per inch
(b) Dot per square inch
(c) Dots printed per unit time
(d) Characters per inch

39. Which button you click to add up to series of numbers:
(a) Formula button
(b) Auto sum button
(c) Quick total button
(d) The total button

40. When the formula bar is active, you can see
(a) Edit formulae (b) The cancel button
(c) Enter button (d) All of the above

41. Which area in excel window allow for entering values and formulas:
(a) Title bar (b) Menu bar
(c) Formula bar✓ (d) Standard tool bar

42. Excel works sheet is collection of:
(a) Workbooks✓ (b) worksheets
(c) charts
(d) worksheets and chart

43. You can use drag and drop method to
(a) Copy all contents (b) Move all contents
(c) Add cell contents (d) Both a and b✓

44. Which of the following is used as primary storage device?
(a) Magnetic drum (b) Prom
(c) Floppy disk (d) Ram✓

45. Computer program that converts entire program into machine language at one time is called:
(a) Computer (b) Interpreter
(c) Simulator (d) None of above✓

46. What is meant by dedicated computer?
(a) Which is used by one person only
(b) Which is assigned on and only one task✓
(c) Which uses one kind of software
(d) Which is meant for application software

47. The act retrieving existing data from memory is called:
(a) Read out (b) Read from
(c) Read (d) All of above✓

## (LABOUR OFFICER 2011)

1. D.M.S. (Document Management System) includes:
(a) Word processing
(b) Desktop publishing
(c) None of a and b
(d) Both a and b✓

2. In the computer science RAM stands for:
(a) Ready Access Memory
(b) Random Access Memory ✓
(c) read all memory
(d) Repeat all Memory

3. The unit that controls all parts of computer is:
(a) UPS (b) CPU✓
(c) ROM (d)CD

## (SOCIAL SECURITY BS-16)

1. CPU is abbreviation of:
(a) Computing processing unit
(b) Computer processing unit
(c) Central processing unit ✓
(d) Computer processor unit

## (ACCOUNTS OFFICER BS-16)

1. Error in the computer program which makes it run incorrectly is known as:
(a) Virus (b) Bug ✓
(c) Scam (d) Trojan horse

## (NAIB TEHSILDAR BS-19 ) 2009

1. CPU is abbreviation of:
(a) Computing processing unit
(b) Computer processing unit
(c) Central processing unit ✓
(d) Computer processor unit

## (POSTS OF INSPECTOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BS 11 2012

Programme written to make computer function in a desired way are called?
(a) Codes (b) Facts
(c) Software (d) Instructions

## (POSTS OF ASSISTANT SUB INSPECTOR BS-9 2011

1. I byte consists of:
(a) 8 bits ✓ (b) 16 bits
(c) 32 bits (d) 4 bits

## (PMS PAPER 2009)

1. Which is the oldest search engine of the internet?
(a) Hot bot (b) Ask.Com ✓
(c) Yahoo (d) Google

2. CPU is abbreviation of:
(a) Computing processing unit
(b) Computer processing unit
(c) Central processing unit
(d) Computer processor unit

## (PMS PAPER 2012)

1. A device which encodes character by the depression of keys is known as:
(a) Keyboard ✓ (b) Mouse
(c) Hard Drive (d) Printer

## (DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT BS-14)

1. A computer program that converts nature program into- machine language is called a/an:
(a) Interpreter (b) Simulator
(c) Commander (d) Compiler✓



2. In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of this board?
(a) Bread Board
(b) Daughter Board
(c) Mother Board ✓
(d) Grand Mother board

3. The system of a personal computer typically contains all of the following except?
(a) Micro Processor
(b) Modem ✓
(c) Disk Controller
(d) Serial Interface

4. _____ is an input device?
(a) Speakers (b) printer
(c) Mouse ✓ (d) Plotters

5. _____ is an output device?
(a) Joystick (b) Monitor ✓
(c) Keyboard (d) Scanner

6. _____ is a processer?
(a) CPU (b) Model
(c) Pentium ✓ (d) ROM

## (CHIEF WARDER BS –9)

1. The mostly widely used internet search engine in the world is:
(a) You tube (b) Google ✓
(c) Yahoo (d) MSN

## (MODEL PAPER- 2)

1. One megabyte is equal to:
(a) 1000 bytes
(b) 10000 bytes
(c) 100000 bytes
(d) 1000000 bytes✓

## (MODEL PAPER -4)

1. A computer derives its basic strength from.
(a) Speed (b) Accuracy
(c) Memory (d) All of these✓

2. A computer cannot do anything without.
(a) Memory (b) b Input device
(c) Programme✓ (d) Output device

3. A computer mainly consists of electronic:
(a) Circuits (b) Devices ✓
(c) Parts (d) Chips

4. The oldest internet search engine among the following is:
(a) Google (b) MSN search
(c) Yahoo (d) Ask.com✓

## (MODEL PAPER -8)

1. What is the term to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?
(a) Virus (b) Plagiarism
(c) Hacking ✓ (d) Breach

2. Hard disk in a computer is a/an_____?
(a) Output device
(b) Processor
(c) Software
(d) Storage Device✓

3. A set of instruction that operates various parts of the computer hardware is called:
(a) Hardware (b) Device
(c) Software ✓ (d) URL

4. The smallest unit of data in a computer is.
(a) Bit✓ (b) Kilobit
(c) Terabyte (d) Byte

## (ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTOR 2015)

1. Who is the founder of social media network "Facebook"?
(a) Mark Zuckerberg✓
(b) Bill Gates
(c) Steve jobs
(d) Steve Woznick

2. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS word document is:
(a) 1 and 1✓ (b) 2 and 1
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 2

3. What is the smallest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?

(a) 6 (b) 8 ✓
(c) 10 (d) 12

4. What is the largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar?
(a) 89 (b) 72 ✓
(c) 75 (d) 78

5. Selecting text means selecting________?
(a) A word
(b) An entire document
(c) Whole document
(d) Any of these✓

6. Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS word?
(a) Down Cursor Key
(b) Enter Key ✓
(c) Shift + Enter
(d) Ctrl + Enter

7. Which of the following is a graphic solution for word processor?
(a) Clip Art ✓ (b) Word Art
(c) Drop Cap (d) None of these

8. The mostly widely used internet Search Engine in the word:
(a) You Tube (b) Google✓
(c) Yahoo (d) MSN

9. Any crime that involves a computer and internet is:
(a) Anti-social crime
(b) cybercrime ✓
(c) Professional crime
(d) Organized crime

## (LAND RECORD OFFICER)

1. Programs written to make computers function in a desire way are called:
(a) URL (b) Instructions
(c) Software ✓ (d) Facts

2. To cut a Microsoft Word Document, which combination of Keys is used?
(a) Shift + X (b) Ctrl + X ✓
(c) Ctrl + V (d) Shift + V

3. Which type of device is a computer mouse?
(a) Output (b) Input ✓
(c) Data (d) Storage

## (PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ETC. BS -17)

1. Which of the following is not necessary for a standalone computer?
(a) RAM
(b) Hard Disk
(c) Operating System
(d) LAN card✓

2. Which among the following is the odd one out?
(a) RAM (b) ROM
(c) Cache (d) Hard Disk✓

## (SUB INSPECTOR _ IN THE PUNJAB POLICE DEPARTMENT 2016)

1. Windows 2007 is a(an):
(a)Word Processor
(b) Operating System ✓
(c) Application Software
(d) None of these

2. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:
(a) Recycle Bin ✓
(b) My computer
(c) My network places
(d) Internet Explorer

3. URL is an abbreviation of
(a) Uniform Room Locator
(b) Universal Resource Locator
(c) Universal Room locator
(d) Uniform Resource Locator✓

4. Software programme that controls a place of hardware is called
(a) Control panel (b) Driver ✓
(c) Messenger (d) Browser

5. A progamme used to view worldwide web (www) pages, such as google, yahoo and internet Explorer is called:
(a) Messenger
(b) Internet
(c) Operating System
(d) Browser✓



6. In computer system word "BOOT" is used for:
(a) To exit opened software
(b) To start up a software
(c) To shut down system
(d) To a start a computer✓

## (INSPECTOR LEGAL _SPECIAL CADRE BS-16) 2016

1. What is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent?
(a) Virus (b) Plagiarism
(c) Hacking ✓ (d) Breach

2. Hard disk in a computer is a/an_____?
(a) Output device
(b) Processor
(c) Software
(d) Storage Device✓

3. A set of instruction that operates various parts of the computer hardware is called:
(a) Hardware (b) Device
(c) Software✓ (d) URL

4. The smallest unit of data in a computer is:
(a) Bit ✓ (b) Kilobit
(c) Terabyte (d) Byte

5. Blaise Pascal is associated with:
(a) Calculation Machine✓
(b) Computer
(c) Cinema
(d) None of these

## (SUB INSPECTOR BS-14 2016

1. A collection of computers that are connected together Is called?
(a)Meeting (b) Network ✓
(c) Team (d) Group

2. In a computer the Keyboard is used as a(n)____ device.
(a) Charging (b) Output
(c) Printing (d) Input✓

3. Which device is required for internet connection?
(a) CD Drive (b) Modem ✓
(c) Mouse (d) NIC Card

4. A normal CD-ROM can usually store up to______data
(a) 680 kb (b) 680 bytes
(c) 680 mb ✓ (d) 680gb

5. Which of the following is not an operating system?
(a) DOS (b) Linux
(c) Windows (d) Oracle✓

6. To create a table of columns and rows for mathematical calculation or statistical representation which programme is used?
(a) Excel (b) World pad
(c) Word perfect (d) Auto Card

## (PRINCIPAL BS -18)

1. Which one of the following is not a search engine?
(a) Google (b) MSN
(c) Windows ✓ (d) Yahoo

2. Which of the following is not input device?
(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Monitor ✓ (d) Joy stick

3. What does RAM in a computer stand for?
(a) Read and memorize
(b) Random Access Memory✓
(c) Random Access Module
(d) Random Access Modem

## (JUNIOR CLERK BS 11)

1. In the field of computers what is BASIC (Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction code)?
(a) A programming language✓
(b) A software
(c) Software coding
(d) A basic course in computer

2. What is used in a computer to protect a network server from damage by those who log into it?
(a) Antivirus (b) Firewall✓
(c) Gateway (d) Flow chart

3. PDF is a text format designed by Adobe, what does the abbreviation PDF stand for?
(a) Published document format
(b) pure document Format
(c) Portable Document Format✓
(d) Printable Document Format

4. In MS word Home key moves the cursor to the
(a) Beginning of the document
(b) Beginning to the paragraph
(c) Beginning of the screen✓
(d) Beginning of the line

5. In MS word Ctrl + page down is used to move the cursor:
(a) One paragraph down
(b) One page down✓
(c) One-line down
(d) One screen down

6. By defaults, on which page is the header or the footer printed?
(a) On the first page
(b)On the alternate page
(c) On every page ✓
(d) None of these

7. With which view can you see how texts and graphic appear on the printer page?
(a) Normal (b) Print layout✓
(c) Outline (d) Web-layout

8. "Ctrl + C" is used to:
(a) Copy the selected text✓
(b) cut the selected text
(c) Print the selected text
(d) Paste the selected text

9. The software which contains rows and columns is called:
(a) Database (b) Drawing
(c) Spreadsheet ✓ (d) Word processing

10. What is the keyboard shortcut foe creating a chart from the selected cell range?
(a) F2 (b) F4
(c) F8 (d) F11✓

11. In MS Excel if you accidently erased a record on the sheet what command can be used to restore it immediately?
(a) Insert (b) Copy
(c) Undo ✓ (d) Replace

## (IN LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 2016)

1. A program, document utility – that isn't hardware on a computer is termed as __________?
(a) Software (b) Data
(c) Extension (d)File

2. Which of the following parts are commonly used in a computer?
(a) Serial (b) Parallel
(c) USB (d) All of these✓

3. What is hardware?
(a) Hard Disk (b) Processor
(c) Mother board (d) All of these✓

## (IN THE CHIEF MINISTERS OFFICE OVERSEAS PAKISTAN COMMISSION 2016)

1. The unit that control all parts and components of a computer is:
(a) CU (b) CPU ✓
(c) ALU (d) Register

2. Computer at home can be used to perform:
(a) Records keeping
(b) Watching movies and games
(c) Making Budgets
(d) All of these✓

## (IN SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT 2016)

1. What devices accept data from outside the computer and transfer it into the CPU?
(a) Analogue to digital converters
(b) Sensors
(c) Input devices ✓
(d) Digital devices



2. Which short cut key is used to insert a new slide in power point presentation?
(a) Ctrl + S (b) Ctrl + M ✓
(c) Ctrl + N (d) Ctrl + B

3. Spam and fraudulent e-mails are also called.
(a) Phishing Scams (b) Junk mail ✓
(c) Pharming scams (d) Malware viruses

4. Who is the inventor of mouse?
(a) Douglas Englebart ✓
(b) Ada Lovelace
(c) Charles Babbage
(d) None of these

5. Which is the hardware company of computers?
(a) Microsoft (b) Dell ✓
(c) HP (d) My Space

6. Which of the following is a conventional designation of pre-released software?
(a) Alpha (b) Omega
(c) Raw (d) Beta✓

7. Temporary storage place for information in a computer is called:
(a) Back up (b) Buffer ✓
(c) Binary file (d) Data recorder

## (LABOUR AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT 2017)

1. To copy a picture of the screen to the clipboard use
(a) Alt key
(b) Shift key
(c) Print screen key ✓
(d) None of these

### (Assistant Director Population)

1. Shortcut key to the next window is:
(a) Ctrl + TAB ✓ (b) Shift + TAB
(c) Alt + Ctrl (d) None of these

2. In MS Word 2007, which shortcut key is used to increase left indent?
(a) Ctrl + L (b) Ctrl + M ✓
(c) Alt + M (d) Alt + I

## (JUNIOR CLERK) 2017

1. Ctrl + N in MS word is used to
(a) Save Document
(b) Open document
(c) Open New Document✓
(d) close Document

2. Which of the following is called the brain of computer?
(a) ALU (b) CU
(c) CPU ✓ (d) RAM

3. In computer Networking, WAP service is related to:
(a) Wireless Networking✓
(b) Wired Networking
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

4. Which on of the following is the odd one out
(a) CD/DVD (b) Floppy Disc
(c) S.D Card (d) BIOS✓

## (SUB-INSPECTOR POLICE 2017)

1. Which was the owner of Microsoft company.
(a) Mark Zucker Berg
(b) Dick Cheney
(c) Bill Gates✓
(d) Steve jobs

2. A network that covers large area, city, country & beyond is called:
(a) LAN (b) WAN ✓
(c) Router (d) Bridge

3. In MS-Word, the process of removing the unwanted part of an image is called:
(a) Hiding (b) Cropping ✓
(c) Selection (d) Indentation

4. Computer consists of:
(a) Hardware (b) Software
(c) Both a and b ✓ (d) None of these

5. The short cut key for making "bold" in PC are
(a) Shift + B (b) Ctrl + B ✓
(c) Fn + B (d) Alt + B

## (ISLAMIYAT LECTURESHIP 2017)

1. When was the first ever email was sent?
   (a) 1993✓ (b) 1969
   (c) 1971 (d) 1974
2. MS – Word 2013, quick Access toolbar allows you to access common________
   (a) Commands ✓ (b) Graphics
   (c) Documents (d) Files

## (INSPECTOR COOPERATIVES 2017)

1. WORM, in field of computer stands for:
   (a) Write once read memory
   (b) writable on random memory
   (c) Write once read memory
   (d) None of these✓
2. The shortest key to close selected window is:
   (a) Alt +-F4 ✓ (b) Ctrl + F4
   (c) Alt + F5 (d) Alt + F3

## (MANAGER AUQAF 2017)

1. In MS word one can undo last actions using which key
   (a) Ctrl + Z ✓ (b) Ctrl + V
   (c) Ctrl + A (d) Shift + A
2. Hyperlink shortcut key is:
   (a) Ctrl + K ✓ (b) Ctrl + L
   (c) Ctrl + A (d) Shift + K
3. Macintosh, a personal computer, was developed by:
   (a) Apple ✓ (b) Microsoft
   (c) IBM (d) DELL
4. Shortcut to switch to next worksheet tab in Excel is:
   (a) Ctrl + PG down ✓
   (b) Ctrl + PG up
   (c) Ctrl + Home
   (d) Ctrl + end
5. MS PowerPoint screen goes black y pressing which alphabet on the keyboard:
   (a) Z (b) B ✓
   (c) C (d) X
6. How to center align text in MS Word
   (a) Ctrl + Z (b) Ctrl + V
   (c) Ctrl + A (d) Ctrl + E✓
7. Wan stand for:
   (a) Wide aréa network✓
   (b) Wide array net
   (c) Wireless area network
   (d) None of these
8. GUI stands for:
   (a) Grand user interface
   (b) Graphic user interface ✓
   (c) Graphic Unprimed interface
   (d) None of these
9. Computer processer can only understand:
   (a) Machine language
   (b) C++
   (c) Assembly Language ✓
   (d) BASIC
10. MICR stands for:
    (a) Magic ink Character Recorder
    (b) Magic ink Character Reader
    (c) Magnetic ink Character Reader
    (d)Magnetic Ink Character Recognition✓
11. Which of the following is the name of virus?
    (a) Chernobyl (b) Logic Bomb
    (c) Worm (d) All of these✓

## (LABOUR INSPECTOR BPS- 14) 2018

1. The electronic path that sends signals from one path of the computer to another is a:
   (a) Logic gate. (b) Modem
   (c) Bus✓ (d) Serial Path
2. In MS word Home key moves the cursor to the:
   (a) Beginning of the document
   (b) Beginning to the paragraph
   (c) Beginning of the screen
   (d) Beginning of the line✓
3. Which of the following is an operating system?



   (a) Harved Graphics
   (b) C++
   (c) Windows 2000✓
   (d) MS-Office
4. Which of the following is used an internal memory of computer?
   (a) Floppy Disk (b) USB
   (c) RAM ✓ (d) CDs
5. In MS-Word the tool used for finding a similar word in a document is called?
   (a) Finder (b) Thesaurus✓
   (c) Dictionary (d) Find/Replace
6. In the computer science RAM stands for:
   (a) Ready Access Memory
   (b) Random Access Memory ✓
   (c) read all memory
7. The computer programs that contain instructions to operate a device is called?
   (a) Device Operator (b) Device Driver ✓
   (c) Device linking (d) Device System
8. A device which encodes character by the depression of keys is known as:
   (a) Keyboard ✓ (b) Mouse
   (c) Hard Drive (d) Printer

## (LABOUR OFFICER BSP-16) 2018

1. Which of the following internet search engines was founded by Larry page and Sergey Brin?
   (a) Yahoo (b) Bing
   (c) Baidu (d) Google✓
2. In the world of computer-science what is LINUX?
   (a) A Malware
   (b) An Application program
   (c) A firmware
   (d) An Operating system✓

## (PMS GENERAL KNOWLEDGE 2013)

1. URL is an abbreviation of
   (a) Uniform Room Locator
   (b) Universal Resource Locator
   (c) Universal Room locator
   (d) Uniform Resource Locator✓
2. In the computer science RAM stands for:
   (a) Ready Access Memory
   (b) Random Access Memory✓
   (c) read all memory
   (d) None of these
3. Who is the inventor of mouse?
   (a) Douglas Englebart ✓
   (b) Ada Lovelace
   (c) Charles Babbage
   (d) None of these

## (EDUCATOR BPS -16) 2018

1. In computer spelling mistake is corrected by:
   (a) Filter (b) Auto correct ✓
   (c) Fresh correct (d) None
2. Unauthorized access to your computer is prevented by:
   (a) Encryption (b) Authentication
   (c) Authorization (d) None
3. Control C is:
   (a) Bold (b) Copy ✓
   (c) Cut (d) Fix
4. PDF stands for:
   (a) Published document format
   (b) pure document Format
   (c) Portable Document Format ✓
   (d) Printable Document Format
5. UPS stands for:
   (a) Uninterruptible Power Supply ✓
   (b) Under post system
   (c) Uncontrol police system
   (d) None
6. Which is the best unit data an external storage device?
   (a) Bite (b) Bytes ✓
   (c) Hertz (d) None of above
7. Which is read only memory storage device:
   (a) CD rom ✓ (b) Hard disk
   (c) CPU (d) None of above
8. A pixel is:
   (a) Computer Program

(b) Picture stored in secondary memory
(c) Smart picture
(d) None of above✓

9. A cursor is a:
(a) Pixel
(b) Think blinking line
(c) Pointing Device✓
(d) none of above

10. DMA stands for:
(a) Distinct memory access
(b) Direct memory access✓
(c) Direct module access
(d) Direct memory allocation

## (ASSISTANT PPSC 2018)

1. MS Office use for cut?
(a) Ctrl + X ✓ (b) Ctrl + L
(c) Ctrl + Y (d) Ctrl + Z

## (ASSISTANT AGRICULTURE 2018)

1. Ctrl +] is used for
(a) Increase the font size✓
(b) decrease the front size
(c) Increase the font color
(d) None of these

2. In power point for black screen the short cut key used
(a) B ✓ (b) W
(c) L (d) P

3. Mainly which port is used in computer
(a) USB (b) Serial
(c) Parallel (d) All of above✓

4. To change text in italic form
(a) Ctrl + I ✓ (b) Ctrl + B
(c) Ctrl + C (d) None of these

5. In MS Word landscape is for
(a) Page Orientation✓
(b) Page layout
(c) Page portray
(d) None of above

6. 1 byte is equal to
(a) 2-bit (b) 7-bit
(c) 8-bit ✓ (d) None of above

7. Which of the following is hardware devices?
(a) Mother board (b) Processer
(c) Hard disk (d) All of these✓

8. Michael Dell is one of the biggest names of
(a) Hollywood
(b) Wall street
(c) Computer world ✓
(d) American Politics

## (JUNIOR CLERK) BS-11

1. What is full form of DSL in terms of information Technology?
(a) Digital System Line
(b) Digital Super Line
(c) Digital Subscriber Line ✓
(d) Digital speed line

2. A computer cannot function Without
(a) Microsoft Office
(b) Operating System ✓
(c) Internet Connection
(d) Antivirus Protection

3. What is the shortest key for page break in MS Work?
(a) Ctrl + Enter✓ (b) Shift + Enter
(c) Space + Enter (d) None of these

4. Which is the full form of Wifi?
(a) Wireless Fidelity ✓
(b) Wired Fidelity
(c) Wireless Focus (d) Wireless Field

5. A computer virus is:
(a) A micro organism
(b) electromagnetic waves entering computer through a network
(c) A useful micro component of a computer
(d) A computer programs✓

6. Which of the following files have an 'mpeg' extension?
(a) Audio (b) Image
(c) Video ✓ (d) Flash

7. CD is an optical disk format that is used to hold:



(a) Prerecorded text (b) Graphics
(c) Sound (d) All of these✓

8. Which of the following keyboard shortcut is used to reverse the last action in Microsoft word?
(a) Ctrl + Z✓ (b) Ctrl + X
(c) Ctrl + Y (d) Ctrl + U

## (GENDER MONITORING SPECIALIST BPS – 17) 2018

1. Computer works with the combination of its parts (hardware), we can divide those parts into:
(a) Input devices
(b) output devices
(c) Both a and b✓
(d) hardware Devices

2. In MS Word 2007, you want to create a built-in cover page for your report you got to the
(a) Page Layout tab (b) Insert tab
(c) References tab (d) Themes menu

3. A_________ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
(a) MAN (b) LAN ✓
(c) WAN (d) None of these

4. In MS word 2007, if you want to delete one word from right side of the cursor then press:
(a) Alt-backspace
(b) Ctrl + Delete ✓
(c) Alt + delete
(d) Ctrl + Backspace

5. Which of the following is used for weather forecasting?
(a) Super Computers ✓ (b) Notebook
(c) Personal Computers (d) IPADS

6. When you are working on a document, by default word automatically saves your document:
(a) Every 10 minutes ✓
(b) Every 10 seconds
(c) When you close the document
(d) When you close the application

7. In MS Excel, A worksheet range is a
(a) A command used for data modeling
(b) A range of values such as from 23 to 234
(c) A group of cells ✓
(d) A group of worksheets

8. Who invented the world wide web (www) with Robert Caillou?
(a) Laiszio Neztjev
(b) Tom Burns
(c) Tim Berners Lee ✓
(d) Fred Zuberburg

## (ANTI-TERRORISM 2018)

1. VGA stands for
(a) Visual graphic array
(b) Video graphic array✓
(c) Volatile graphic adopter
(d) Video graphic adopter

2. ATM stands for
(a) Automatic Teller Machine
(b) Automated Teller Machine✓
(c) Automatic Telling Machine
(d) None of these

3. F1, F2 to F12 these keys are called:
(a) Numeric keys
(b) Alpha Function keys
(c) Function keys✓
(d) None of these

4. Which of the following terms is known as half-byte?
(a) Nibble ✓ (b) Giga-byte
(c) Tera-byte (d) Quibble

5. What does Boot means in computing language?
(a) To load an operating system
(b) (b) To start RAM✓
(c) To intiate ROM
(d) (d) None of these

6. Embedded formula in MS Excel can be removed by pressing:
(a) Backspace (b) Page down
(c) End (d) Enter

7. which key is used to move at the end of a paragraph?

(a) Home (b) Page down
(c) End ✓ (d) Enter

## (THE POST OF SERVICE CENTER OFFICIALS 2018 PUNJAB LAND RECORD AUTHORITY)

1. "Add New hardware" option exists in:
   (a) Title bar (b) status bar
   (c) Control panel ✓ (d) Taskbar
2. In the computer science RAM stands for:
   (a) Ready Access Memory
   (b) Random Access Memory ✓
   (c) read all memory
   (d) None of these
3. ATM stands for:
   (a) Automatic Teller Machine
   (b) Automated Teller Machine✓
   (c) Automatic Telling Machine
   (d) None of these
4. HP is a famous brand of computer equipment. What does -HP stand for?
   (a) High performance
   (b) Hewlett-Packer
   (c) Harold Packard
   (d) Hewlett-Packard✓
5. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to:
   (a) Mainframe
   (b) Super Computer
   (c) Network ✓
   (d) Client
6. A Hyperlink is:
   (a) A word phrase that, when clicked, displays another document✓
   (b) A scripting language
   (c) A world wide web gateway
   (d) A system that employs multimedia resources
7. Which of the following is not an operating system?
   (a) DOS (b) Linux
   (c) Windows (d) Oracle✓

## (FIELD ASSISTANT 2018)

1. Which of the following is not input device?
   (a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
   (c) Monitor✓ (d) Joy stick
2. OS stands for:
   (a) Operating setup
   (b) Operating system
   (c) Operating scheme
   (d) Operating System✓
3. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called
   (a) Computer network✓
   (b) Distributed system
   (c) Networking system
   (d) None of these
4. Terms which refers to the sharpness or clarity of an image, is:
   (a) Pitch (b) Pixel
   (c) resolution ✓ (d) Signal
5. Which of the following is an operating system?
   (a) Microsoft Word
   (b) Windows 2000✓
   (c) Java
   (d) Outlook
6. What is the keyboard shortcut for creating a chart from the selected cell range?
   (a) F2 (b) F8
   (c) F11✓ (d) F12
7. The brain of any computer system is
   (a) ALU (b) CU
   (c) CPU ✓ (d) RAM

## (EXCISE INSPECTOR 2018 PAPER 1)

1. In word 2007 start of document in print So, preview short key is?
   (a) Ctrl + P ✓ (b) Shift + P
   (c) Alt + P (d) None of these
2. Dots in image is called:
   (a) Pixels ✓ (b) Dot per inch
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of these



3. CPU is abbreviation of:
   (a) Computing processing unit
   (b) Computer processing unit
   (c) Central processing unit ✓
   (d) Computer processor unit
4. 1024 kilo byte is equal to:
   (a) I tera byte (b) 1 giga byte
   (c) 1 mega byte✓ (d) Both a and b

## (EXCISE AND TAXATION INSPECTOR)

1. Which one of the following is not a search engine?
   (a) Google (b) MSN
   (c) Windows ✓ (d) Yahoo
2. A_______ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings.
   (a) MAN (b) LAN ✓
   (c) WAN (d) None of these

## (EXCISE AND TAXATION INSPECTOR-3)

1. BIOS is stored in:
   (a) Hard Disk
   (b) RAM
   (c) Flash memory Chip✓
   (d) All of these
2. To move between the worksheets in a workbook in MS Excel, we can use which of the following shortcut.
   (a) Alt + = (b) Ctrl + F9
   (c) Ctrl + TAB (d) Ctrl + page up✓
3. To zoom an excel worksheet we can use:
   (a) The mouse pointer in print preview
   (b) The zoom button on the print preview toolbar
   (c) The zoom command on the view menu
   (d) All of these✓
4. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the:
   (a) Recycle Bin✓
   (b) My computer
   (c) My network places
   (d) Internet Explorer
5. In MS Word 2007 to extend a selection to the end of a document press:
   (a) Ctrl + Shift + end ✓
   (b) Alt + Shift + End
   (c) Tab + End
   (d) Shift + End

## (EXCISE TAXATION & NARCOTICS CONTROL APARTMENT)

1. Which part of the computer is called "brain of the computer"?
   (a) Compiler
   (b) CPU ✓
   (c) Visual display unit
   (d) None of these
2. In computer science, Half- byte is also known as:
   (a) Word (b) Four bits
   (c) Nibble ✓ (d) All of these
3. Which of the following carries information between and peripherals?
   (a) Contac Bus (b) Data Bus ✓
   (c) Address Bus (d) All of these
4. In MS Word 2007, which shortcut key is used to move a selected paragraph up?
   (a) Alt + Shift + Up Arrow
   (b) Alt + Ctrl + Up Arrow
   (c) Ctrl + Shift + Up Arrow
   (d) Alt + Tab + Up Arrow

## (ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

1. What is the name of the software program that transforms high level source code written in a high- level programming language into a low-level object code in machine language?
   (a) Compiler ✓ (b) Commander
   (c) Python (d) Simulator
2. In MS Word 2007, which shortcut key is used to insert a comment?
   (a) Alt + Ctrl + M ✓ (b) Alt + Ctrl + C
   (c) Shift + Ctrl + C (d) Alt + Ctrl + N

## (JUNIOR CLERK POLICE DEPARTMENT)

1. In MS Word 2207, to select the pervious cells contents, press:
   (a) Shift + A (b) Alt + A
   (c) Shift + Alt (d) Shift + TAB
2. Which of the following is not a power point view?
   (a) Slide show view
   (b) Slide view
   (c) Presentation view
   (d) Outline view✓
3. In word processing, what does an I-beam Facilitate?
   (a) Locating Text
   (b) Highlighting Text✓
   (c) Dragging & selecting
   (d) Formatting Text
4. Which keyboard short cut bold the selected text'
   (a) Ctrl + B ✓ (b) Alt + B
   (c) SHIFT + B (d) None of above
5. Which file is responsible to start MS word?
   (a) Winword.exe ✓ (b) Win.exe
   (c) Word.exe (d) Word win.exe
6. Which combination of keys is used to underline a text?
   (a) Ctrl + U ✓ (b) Ctrl + shift +U
   (c) Shift + U (d) Alt + U
7. To apply center Alignment to a paragraph we can use which of the following keys?
   (a) Ctrl + S (b) Ctrl + C
   (c) Ctrl + A (d) Ctrl + E✓
8. In MS Excel, to view a cell comment
   (a) Click the edit comment command in the insert menu
   (b) Click the display comment command on the window menu
   (c) Position the mouse pointer over the cell✓
   (d) Click the comment command on the view menu
9. Who invented the java language?
   (a) James gosling✓ (b) Deniss Ritche
   (c) Grace Hopper (d) Steve jobs
10. Regrading internet, the acronym Isp refers to:
   (a) Internet software procedure
   (b) Internet software program
   (c) Internet software protocol
   (d) Internet Service provider✓
11. Business through internet is called:
   (a) Credit Card (b) Courier
   (c) E-commerce ✓ (d) Planning
12. Which of the following software is used to prepare presentation?
   (a) Power point ✓ (B) Microsoft Word
   (c) Spread Sheet (d) None of these

## (SUB INSPECTOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BS-11)

1. VGA stands for
   (a) Visual graphic array
   (b) Video graphic array✓
   (c) Volatile graphic adopter
   (d) Video graphic adopter
2. Which one of the following is the most powerful computer?
   (a) Personal computer
   (b) Super Computer✓
   (c) Mobile Computer
   (d) Power Computer
3. In MS Word which of the following is not a font style?
   (a) Bold (b) Superscript✓
   (c) Italic (d) Regular
4. Microsoft power point is used to create:
   (a) Accounts (b) Presentations✓
   (c) Summaries (d) All of these
5. In MS Excel 2007, what symbol is used before a number to make it a label.
   (a) "(quote) (b) =(equal)
   (c) _(Underscore) (d) '(apostrophe)✓
6. CPU consists of:
   (a) Control Unit(CU)
   (b) Arithmetic Logic Unit(ALU)
   (c) Both a and b✓
   (d) None of these
7. Which of the following is not an operating system?
   (a) Linux (b) AVG ✓
   (c) Window XP (d) Mac OS

## (ASSISTANT LIVESTOCK & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT 2018)

1. In MS Word to combine cells of a table's row/column you ____ the cells.
   (a) Merge✓ (b) Simply
   (c) Join (d) Link
2. Which one of the following is not a search engine?
   (a) Google (b) MSN
   (c) Windows✓ (d) Yahoo
3. An Email address consists of two parts, username or ID and ___
   (a) Domain name ✓ (b) Password
   (c) URL (d) None of these
4. In MS Word, "CTRL + page up" is used to
   (a) Move the cursor one page up✓
   (b) Move the cursor one paragraph up
   (c) Move the cursor on screen up
   (d) Move the cursor on line up
5. In a windows PC, the shortcut Key for recording the last action in Microsoft PowerPoint is:
   (a) Ctrl + R (b) Ctrl + Z
   (c) Ctrl + Y (d) Ctrl + O

## (ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTOR PUNJAB POLICE)

1. To apply center Alignment to a paragraph we can use which of the following shortcut keys in MS Word?
   (a) Ctrl + c (b) Ctrl + R
   (c) Ctrl + A (d) Ctrl + E✓
2. Ctrl + N in MS word is used to:
   (a) Save Document
   (b) Open document
   (c) Open New Document✓
   (d) close Document
3. 8 bits are equal to:
   (a) 1-byte (b) 1-kilobyte
   (c) 1-megabyte (d) 1 terabyte

## (CARETAKER(BS-16) – LAHORE HIGH COURT, 2018

1. In MS Word 2007, extend a selection to the end of a word, press____ keys from keyboard.
   (a) Ctrl + Alt + Left Arrow
   (b) Ctrl + Shift + Right Arrow
   (c) Alt + Ctrl + Right Arrow
   (d) Alt + Right Arrow
2. HTML is the basic language used to create:
   (a) Databases
   (b) Spreadsheets
   (c) Web pages ✓
   (d) Desktop publishing
3. Which of the following files have an 'mpg' extension?
   (a) Audio (b) Image
   (c) Video ✓ (d) Flash
4. Which keystroke combination selects the entire document?
   (a) Ctrl + A ✓ (b) Alt + f8
   (c) Shift + Ctrl + A (d) Alt + A
5. In the world of computer science what is LINUX?
   (a) A Malware
   (b) An Application program
   (c) A firmware
   (d) An Operating system✓
6. In MS Word, what is the function of "Ctrl + R"
   (a) Open the print dialogue
   (b) Update the current web page✓
   (c) Close the current window
   (d) None of these
7. Which of the following combination of keys is used to close active window?
   (a) Ctrl + F1 (b) Ctrl + F2
   (c) Ctrl + F3 (d) Ctrl + F4✓

8. In computing, what does BIOS stand for?
   (a) Basic input/output system✓
   (b) Binary input/output system
   (c) Basic Internet/Output system
   (d) Board Internet/Output System
9. The first computer was invented by Charles Babbage of:
   (a) America (b) Britain ✓
   (c) Finland (d) Germany
10. ____ is not multitasking operating system.
   (a) Windows XP (b) Unix
   (c) DOS ✓ (d) Linux



# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

## PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

### PAKISTAN PAST AND PRESENT

- "Mohammad" is the real name of Mohammad Bin Qasim and Imadudin is his Title.
- He Came to Sindh in 712.
- The Dynasty founded by Qutbuddin is known as slave dynasty.
- He built the Qutub Minar and the Quwwat Al Islam mosque.
- He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD.
- Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque is the name of a Mosue built by Qutb-ul-Din Albak near Qutb Minar at Delhi.
- Malik Ghazi is the real name of Ghayas ud din Tagluq (1st Tuglaq sultan).
- Iltumish was the first sovereign ruler of the sultanate of Delhi.
- The Chalisa or the Group of Forty was the nick name of the forty leading salve officers of Iltumish.
- The diwan-e-Arz or the department of military affairs was created by Balban.
- The state promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by Feroz shah Taghluq.
- The Syed Dynasty was founded by: Khizar Khan.
- "Ain-e-Akbair" is the reknowned work of Abul Fazal about the government of Akbar the Great.
- He wrote "Akbar-Name".
- Akbar Prohilbited the practice of Sati.
- Infallibility Decree was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, Which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.
- Author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, (the third volume is known as the Ain-i-Akbari). He was also the brother of Faizi, the poet laureate of emperor Akbar.
- Who ruled the Mughal Empire from 1556 to 1605.
- Noor Jahn was beloved Queen of Jahangir.
- Fateh Ali was the Real name of Tepu Sultan.
- Tajmahal is white marble structure built by Mughal emperor Shah Jhan.
- The wazir Khan Mosque in Lahore is famous for its extensive faience tile work. It was built by Hakim Shaikh Ilm-ul-din Ansari, a court physician to shah Jahan and a governor of Lahore.
- Red fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.
- Mehmood set out on Somnath on 17 October 1026.
- In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhats in 1761 (the Third Battle of Panipat).
- During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- Haren Minar was built by Jehangir.
- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Arabic coinage was first introduced in Indian by Jala-ul-Din Firuz.
- The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul.
- Rohtas Fort: A Fort located near Jehlum River was constructed by Sher Shah Suri as a defence against Gakhars, Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- Balban was son of a Turkish noble of the Ilbari trible. He was captured by the Mongols and sold in Baghdad to Khawaja

Jamal-ul-din Basri. Later in 1232 he was taken to Dehli and sold to Iltutmish.

- Faizi was famous character of Akbar's Court.
- Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.
- The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Tample" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Main Mir.
- One unit bill was brought into effect on 14 October, 1955.
- Mushtaq Gormani became the first Governor of West Pakistan.
- In the Basic Democratic System introduced in 1959 by Ayub the number of basic Democrats was 80,000. Ayub Khan lifted the Martial Law on June 8,1962.
- PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in and in 1958 respectively.
- The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954 by Ghulam Muhammad.
- Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on January, 1956.
- When Pakistan got first loan from USA? 1952.
- Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan? April, 1954.
- Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
- 22 points of Ulema put on 24th January 1951 by 31 Ulema.
- BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.
- In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.
- Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.
- Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
- Mr.Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.
- Martial Law in Lahore was imposed in March 1953.
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Government of Nazi mud Din in April 1953.
- The First Five Year Plan was announced by Chaudhary Muhammad Ali on 18th May 1956.
- Principal of joint Electorate was accepted by the Assembly on 10th October 1956 at Dacca.
- According to the agriculture Reforms announced in January 1959, maximum limit of non irrigated lands was fixed at 1000 acres. 902 land farm holders were affected by the Ayub Reforms.
- Pakistan launched an operation in Kashmir in 1965 which was called operation Gibralter.
- Ayub Khan took oath as President of Pakistan in February 1960.
- Kashmir Mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga"in1971.
- Army action was started in East Pakistan from March 1971.
- A commission was appointed by Bhutto to probe into the 1971 crisis. It was called Hamood Ur Rehman commission.
- In his agricultural reforms Bhutto put ceiling to land holding at 150 acres of irrigated land. Bhutto announced second package of agricultural reforms in 1977.
- Mr. Bhutto announced to dissociate Pakistan from the Commonwealth of Nations in 1972.
- Martial Law was imposed in Balochistan in May 1973.
- Elections to the National Assembly were held under Z.A. Bhutto in March 1977.
- NADRA was setup in February 16, 2000.
- In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor man's budget.
- Martial law has been declared in Pakistan four times. On 7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza staged a coup detat. He abrogated the constitution, imposed martial law and appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Aziz Ahmad as Secretary General and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator.



- The second martial law was imposed on 25 March 1969, when President Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1962 and handed over power to the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan.
- The third martial law, politician Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over in 1971 as the first civilian martial law administrator in recent history, imposing selective martial law in areas hostile to his rule, such as the country's largest province, Balochistan.
- The fourth martal law, General Muhammad ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto and imposed martial law in its totality on July 5,1977, in a bloodless coup d'etat.
- One Unit was the title of a scheme launched by the federal government of Pakistan to merge the four provinces of West Pakistan into one unit, as, a counterbalance against the numerical domination of the ethnic Bengalis of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The One Unit policy was announced by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra on 22 November 1954.
- The province of West Pakistan was created in October 1955 by the merger of the provinces, states, and Tribal Areas of the western wing. The province was composed of twelve divisions and the provincial capital was established at Lahore. The province of East Bengal (now Bangladesh) was renamed East Pakistan with the provincial capital at Dacca. The federal government moved the country's capital in 1959 from Karachi to Rawalpindi (serving as provisional capital until Islamabad was ready), whilst the federal legislature moved to Dacca.
- Feroz khan noon was the PM at the time of 1958. Martial law.
- RCD formed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954.
- In January 24,1959, the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan.
- Abdur Rab Nishtar is the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- Mulvi Abdl Haq is called "Baba-e-Urdu".
- Pakistan becomes 'Republic' in 1956.
- Who was the first Muslim Governor of Sindh? Ghulam Hussain Hadaiyatullah.
- In the National Anthem of Pakistan "Jan-i-Istaqlal" stands for? Inspiration of our future.
- The Second Prime Minister and Governor of Pakistan? Nazimuddin.
- Zahid Hussain first Governor of State Bank?
- Begum Rana Liaquat Ali was the first Female Governor?
- Justice Abdul Rashid.was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?
- Air Marshal ZafarAhmad.was the first Chief of the Air Force?
- Who was the First Chief of Staff of the Navy Hafeez Ahmad.
- General Muhammad Sharif.was the First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee?
- Gen. Ayub Khan suspended Iskandar Mirza on 27th October 1958.
- One Unit was formed in 1955.
- Gwadar became the part of Pakistan in 1958.
- The first constitution of Pakistan came into force on 23rd March 1956 and cancelled on 7oct 1958.
- Pakistan's second Governer General and 2nd Prime Minister was Khawaja Nazimuddin.

- Sui gas was found in the year 1952.
- The period of first five year plan was 1955-1960.
- The first constituent assembly of Pakistan dissolved on 24th Oct, 1954 and Mir Maulvi Tamizuddin was its speaker.
- First postal stamp: July 09,1948.
- First state that joined Pakistan: Bahawalpur State.
- National Anthem: first broadcast on radio on august 13,1954.
- Ameer e Kuwait was the first foreign head of the state who visited Pakistan.
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar succeeded Moodi as Governor of Punjab.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact: signed on April 18,1950 "M.Ali Bogra Formula: October 1953.
- First Constituent Assembly: first session on August10,1947—total members(69).
- Justice Abdur Rasheed administer oath from Quaid as Gov. Gen.
- Syed Akbar attacked Liaquat Ali Khan.
- NWFP Referendum: July 6-17,1947.
- Congress Ministies of NWFP(Dr.Khan Sahib) dismissed by Quaid on August 22,1947.
- Liaquat Ali Khan's first foreign visit after partition was towards India in April 1950.
- Khawaja Nazimudin resigned on April 19,1953.
- 1947-48: per capita income was 311 Rs.
- Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad Bin Qasim under the region of the Islamic Caliph Walid Bin Adbul Malik.
- Qutb-ul-din Aibak was a Turkic king of Northwest India who ruled from his capital in Dehi.
- The first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Slave dynasty.
- Painpat is famous is a famous town near Delhi.
- Ibn-e-Batota was a famous Moroccon Traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years.
- Ibn-e-Batota was at the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq.
- Jauna Khan is the real name of Muhammad bin Taghluq. (2st Tuglaq sultion)
- The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declared Delhi as the capital of his empire.
- The Sultan Balban called himself Nabib-e-Khuda or Deputy of the God.
- The maximum number of Mongol invasions took place during the reign of Ala-ul-Din Khilji.
- The Lodin Dyasty was founded by Bahlol Lodhi.
- Gulbaden Begum was the author of "Hamayun Nama" and sister of Mughal king Hamayun.
- Abul al Fazl was a son of Sheikh Mubarak. He was one of the Nau Ratans of Akbar the Great.
- Din-e-Elahi was a new religion invented in 1582 by Akbar to create tolerance and love among people of India.
- Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot Lahore Fort was built in 1560 byAkbar.
- Abu al-Fazal ibn Mubarak was the wazir of the great Mughal emperor Akbar.
- The Din-i-Ilahi ("Divine Faith")was a syncretic religious doctrine própounded by the emperor jalalu d-Din Muhammad Akbar ("Akbar the Great") in Year 1582 A.D.
- Tabaqat-e-Akbari was the name of history written by 'Nizam-ud-Din' in 1593. It contains detailed accout of Ghazavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.
- Mullah Do Piazza was a Akbar's chief advisor and one of nine gems of Akbar.
- Bairam Khan was a tutor of Hamayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hamu in 1556.
- Tipu Sultan was defeated by the British in 1799.
- Shahjahan real name was khurram Shihab-ul-din.
- Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan.
- The Sheesh Mahal (The palace of northern-western corner of Lahore Fort. It was constructed under the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631-32.
- The Taj Mahal ('crown of palaces') is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Prades, India. It was built (1632-1653) by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
- Ustad Isa was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
- Mohammad bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
- Nadir Shaah of Iran ivaded Delhi during the period of Mohammad Shah Rangila in 1739.
- Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1843 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781. HajiShareetullah of Bengal was the founder of FaraziTehrik in 1802. Farazi Tehrik meant to pay moreattention on fundamental of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli was the founder ofJehad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred atBalakot(NWF)in1831.
- The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform inHinduismRaja Ram Mohan Roy foundedBrahma Samaj.
- Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Sirswati Arya Samaj was founded in 1875.
- Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
- East India Company was formed in 1600 InLondon. In India French East India Company wasestablished in 1664. British East India Companywas established during the reign of Mughalemperor Jehangir.
- Sher Shah built G.T. Road and Rohtas fort.
- Babur the founder of Muhgal Dynasty in 1526 died in 1530 A.D at Delhi.
- Bala Hisar Fort is one of the most historic places of Peshawar. The word Bala Hisar is from Persian, meaning, "elevated or high fort". It was built by Zaheer-ud-Din Baber.
- Badshahi Mosque or the 'King's Mosque' in Lahore, Commissioned by the sixth Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1671 and completed in 1673.
- Pani pat: A place situated in East Punjab. It has seen three historic battles among the local rules of the area. It is also called gateway to Delhi.
- Razia Sultana: A daughter of Iltutmish succeeded him to the throne on the desire of her father. Her father preferred her as his successor over his twenty sons.
- Tan Sen was a famous musician of Akbar's time He had introduced a number of Rags in the Indian music industry.
- Vasco-da Gama was a navigator. He was Portugees. He discovered first of all a direct roulte to India 1498.
- He was the brother of Abul Fazi.
- "Miran Shah" is the main town of North Waziristan
- Al-Firdusi and Al- Beruni flourished in the reign of Mehmood Ghaznvi.
- "Badr satellite" program is the series of the robotic of spacecraft mission of Pakistan. It is the name of Pakistani robotic telecommunication and low Earth observatory satellites family. The first of satellites, Badr-1, was Launched on 16 July, 1990.
- British occupied Punjab in 1849. Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.

- Moulvi Munshi Mahboob Alam started Paisa Akhbar.
- "Majma' ul Baharain" or The Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by Muhammad Dara Shikuh.
- Ameer Sadiq Muhammad-v was the last ruler of Bahawalpur State.
- "Moumin-i-Majmal-Mohammadi"journal was started from Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam.
- The resting place of Imam Bukhari is in Uzbekistan.
- In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor mans budget.
- MAO College(or Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College) was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the leader of Muslim renaissance in Indian subcontinent, in 1877 at Aligarh. This later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. "An epoch in the social progress of India"with these words on his lips Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College on January 8,1877. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed was the first Indian principle of MAO college, who later on become the most famous and longest serving Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.
- Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the chief editor of m "Zamindar".
- Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared the points of Simla Depotation.
- "Mohenjo-daro" (Mound of the Dead) is an archeological site situated in the Larkana District of Sindh, Mohenjo-daro a Pleistocene ridge in the middle of the flood plain of the Indus River Valley, around 28 kilometres (17 mi) from the town of Larkana. The ruins of the city were discovered in 1922. A bronze statuette dubbed the "Dancing Girl", 10.8 cm high and some 4,500 years old, was found in Mohenjo-daro in 1926.
- "Harappa" is an archaeological site in Punjab, northeast Pakistan, about 35 km (22 mi) west of Sahiwal. The site takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River.
- The Red Fort (usually transcribed into English as Lal Qil'ah or Lal Qila) is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the walled city of Old Delhi that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors. It also served as the capital of the Mughals until 1857.
- The historic site "Mehrgarh" was discovered on the right bank of the Bolan River.
- Muhamad ali Jinnah adminsitrated the oath of Prime minister to Liaqat ali khan.
- Copper deposits are in Chagi.
- Ch. Rehmat Ali coined word Paksitan in "Now or Never" pamphlet in 1933.
- Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML in 1939.
- Who prepared Pirpur report? Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)
- When Qaid e Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916Lucknow.
- Who is seceratry of state for India in cabinetmission Lord Pathetic Lawerance
- Liaqat-Nehru Pact on April 8,1950.
- Muhammadan educational Conference was established in 1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949,
- The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.
- Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din was Ghulam Muhammad.
- Real name of Tipu Sultan was Fateh Ali.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulab Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta (1800).
- Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.



- Fourteen Points were presented by Jinnah on 28 March 1929 at Delhi.
- Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 under the leadership of Aman ul Allah.
- Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse
- Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan,
- Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on July 20, 1947.
- Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- "Rohtas Fort" was constructed on the bank river of Jhelum by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- The doctrine of "Wahdatul-Wajood" was presented by Ibn-e- Arabi.
- Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established in subcontinent 1884 and Khalifa Hamid-ul-Din is the first president.
- The first President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- The national flag of Pakistan was designed by Amiruddin Kidwai.
- The Lahore Resolution 1940 was first called "Pakistan Resolution" by Hindu press andnewspapers.
- After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- The first chairman of Senate after its creation was Khan Habibullah Khan.
- Pakistan issued its first coin on 3rd January 1948. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July1948.
- Karachi radio station is the first radio station afterindependence of Pakistan. It was inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August1948.
- Mountbatten came to India in March 1947.Mountbatten was an officer in British Navy.
- Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on 3rd June 1947.
- Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in 1946.
- The Chief Minister of NWFP refused to salute the Pakistani flag in 1947.
- Afghanistan only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in 1947.
- Amir of Kuwait was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947.
- Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab. Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in January 1949.
- Liaqat Nehru Pact announced at Delhi in April 8, 1950.
- Muhammad Ali Bogra formula was put forward inOctober 1954.According to Bogra formula the Lower house consisted of 300 seats.
- Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University London,
- The "Zamindar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan andMaulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.
- Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab was Ranjit Singh
- 5 members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946?
- Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1826.
- When was the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier? 1949.
- What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference? Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent.
- In March, 1933 the British Government Issue White Paper on Constitutional Proposals?

- Sir Fazal Hussain is the founder of Unionist Party?
- Mahatma Gandhi said that Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank?
- Sachal Sarmast the poet who had command over sevenlanguages?
- The reign of which of the following Sultans is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansionof the Sultanate. Muhammad bin Taghluq.
- Lord Harding was the author of My Indian years.
- Gilgit Agency was set up in 1873.
- How many Mughal emperors ruled over continent? 17.
- The change was effected by the Queen's proclamation and the government of India Act 1858.By a proclamation issued on 1st November1858, the Queen Victoria announced the transfer of the empire of the Company to the Crown.
- During the War of Independence the Governor General was Lord Canning. He had assumed the charge of his office in 1856.Lord Canning was the first Viceroy and the last Governor General of India sub-continent.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) wrote a treatise in 1858 namely Risalah Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind (The Causes of the Indian Revolt) Sir Syed commenced the publication of a series of pamphlets, The Loyal Mohammedans of India. He also wrote a commentary on Bible know as Tabyin-ul-kalam, which developed into a scholarly work on comparative religion.
- Khutbat-e-Ahmadia was written in reply of "The life of Mohammad" (William Muir) by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In 1868, he produced a documented pamphlet, Risalah Ahkam-i-Ta' am-i-Ahl-i-kitab.
- Sir Syed founded a school in Ghazipur in 1863 that included English as a regular subject in its curriculum. In 1864 he founded a Translation Society in Ghazipur which later moved to Aligarh and named as scientific society. The chief object of this society was to get Standard English books translated into Urdu so as to make it possible for the Muslims to get acquainted with the latest developments of Western thought.
- Sir Syed became member of Legislature Assembly in 1778.
- In 1875 Dayananda Saraswati started a movement called Arya Samaj. He also began the Shuddhi movement for conversion of non-Hindus, particularly Muslims of Hindu origin to Hinduism. In 1882 Dayananda formed a Cow Protection Society to rouse Hindu feelings against Christians and Muslims for slaughtering cows and oxen.
- In December 1887 a Bombay Muslim Badruddin Tyebji presided the 3rd session of the Indian National Congress.
- Sind Madrassat-ul-Islam was set up by Hassan— Ali afandi
- Syed Ahmed Khan was born on 17th October, at Delhi & died March 27,1898 at Alt Gargh.Sir Syed is buried beside Sir Syed Masjid in Aligarh Muslim University.
- Bankim Chandra Catterjee started a literary movement in Bengal and identified nationalism with the Hindu religion.Militant Hindu Nationalism was started by B.C. Tilak.
- In 1892 Indian Council Act was passed. It enlarged the legislative councils and extended their functions. In the Imperial Council the number of additional members was fixed between 10 and 16, of whom not more than six were to be officials.
- In 1832, English was made official language of India.
- The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan. Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mushtaq Ahmad.
- Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913. 2nd President of AIML was Sir AH Mohammad Khan when Agha Khan ill resigned in 1913.



- Punjab branch of All India Muslim League was established by Muhammad Shafi in 1907.
- Jamia Milia Islamia was established in 1920 by Muhammad Ali Johar.
- Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.
- Majlas-e-Itehad-e-Milat was formed by Zafer Ali Khan.
- Idea of Round Table Conferences was given by Lord Irwin in 1929.
- Govt of India Act of 1935 promulgated on 14 August 1935.According to Govt of India Act of 1935 Federal Assembly has 375 seats.
- Khaksar Movement was launched by Inayat Ullah Mashraqi in 1931.
- Peerpur Committee formed in 1938 headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi. Real name of Raja Sahb of Mehmoodabad was Amir Ahmah Khan. Pirpur Report was prepared to investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims.
- Sharif Report submitted in 1939.
- SikanderJinnah Pact in 1937
- Manshor edited by Syed Riaz Hussain in 1938 till 1947 under Muslim league.
- Muslim League National Guards was set up in 1939.
- Muslim Political Party set up by Ghulam Hussain Hidyat Ullah.
- "Bright Future of Muslims" by Taveel Ahmad Mangori.
- Majlas-e-Itehad-ul-Muslimeen set up by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang.
- Muslim League established it's ministries in Sindh in1943.
- Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam set up by Shabeer Ahmad Usmani.
- Sitara-e-Subho was launched by Zafer Ali Khan in 1917.
- Pona Pact was signed on 25 September 1932.Ambidkar and Gandhi were the signatories of Pona Pact.
- Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1843 and separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India 1935.
- Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.
- Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen Jo Daro in 1922.
- Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.
- Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
- Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1905. Minto Morley reforms came into India in1909. In Minto Morley reforms, Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India. Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 by Sir Sydney Rowlatt.
- Montague-Chelmsford report was published in 1918 & became law in 1919.
- Muslim League demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.
- All India Central Khilafat Committee was formed on 23 Sep. 1919.Khilafat Delegation met Lord Chelmsford in 1920 under Dr. Ahamad Insari.
- Migration Movement (1920) 1800 Muslims migrated.
- Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement. Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdu Bah issued the Fatwa infavour of Khilafat Movement. Gandhi announced the end of Khilafat Movement Tragedy of Chora Churi happen on 4 February 1922.
- Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission. Lord Daihousie is associated with Wood's Dispatch. Lord Cornwalls is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.
- Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of M. Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.
- Ruettee embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April

1918. Before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Febrary 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay Dinna the daughter of Jinnah was born on 14th August, 1919. Dinna married a Parsi boy named Navel Wadya.

- Jinnah left the lawyership after 23rd March, 1940.
- Burma separated from India in 1937 and was made independent in 1947.
- Sindh asssembley passed the resoluation for the creation of Pakistan firstly on June 26, 1947. Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.
- On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.
- Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammd Iqbal.
- Population of Pakistan at its birth was 34 million.
- Last Governor of the undivided Punjab was Sir Even Jenkins.
- Friday was declared as half working day on August 22,1947.
- Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest. Jinnah passed away at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th September, 1948 A.D. Funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam by ShabirAhmed Usmani.
- Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution. Basic Principles Committee presented its report in September, 1950.
- Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA in 1951. Liaquat Ali Khan spends three weeks in USA.
- Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.
- Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July, 1970.
- Pakistan standard time was adopted on October 1,1951.
- Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
- India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948.
- Quaid e Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947.
- At the time of division the cash balances of Undivided India stood at about Rs 4,000 million.
- India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs 750 crore as her share.Only Rs. 200 crore had been paid as an interim installment.
- On 15th August 1947 the state of Junaghadh announced that it had acceded to Pakistan.
- Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in June 1947.
- State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by of Quaid-e-Azam in July 1948. The initial assets of SBP were equal to three Crore.
- Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in May 1948.
- Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain. White strip in the flag was added in August 1947 and moon and star added in the flag February 1949.
- Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid in April 1948. Khoro is the only man to be prosecuted under PRODA. PRODA was replaced in September 1954.
- The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on 27th August, 1948.
- Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the Awami Muslim League party in September 1949.
- Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by G Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Culcata on 14th Janua 1911.



- "Al-Halal" Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad in July 1912.
- During the Mughal period, Portuguese traders first came to India.
- Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1906.
- Urdu declared as official language in 1832.
- Which was the first public airline of Pakistan? Orient Airline.
- Five members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.
- First Provincial elections after establishment Pakistan were held in 1951.
- The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
- NawabLiaquat Ali Khan was first Defence Minister of Pakistan.
- After Independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- The Quite India Movement started at Bombay on Aug. 8,1942.
- Attlee was the Prime Minister of UK at the time creation of Pakistan.
- Shahbzada Abdul Qayyum Khan founded Islamia College — Peshawar institution.
- The Constitution of 1956 was enforced on March 23,1956; the constitution of 1962 was enforced on June 8,1962 and the Constitution of 1973 was enforced on August 14,1973.
- First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was Ahmad Shah Patres Bukhari.
- Sanghatan Movement was started by Dr Moonje.
- Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan was the founder of All India Muslim League.
- Constitutional proposal, known as the Bogra Formula, was presented before the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on October 7,1953. The plan proposed for a Bicameral Legislature with equal representation for all the five provinces of the country in the Upper House. Constitutional Formula is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula.
- Pakistan become member of United Nations on 30th Sep 1947 and Afghanistan country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations.
- The subjects were divided into central and provincial by the Act of 1919.
- Dr. Khan Sahib was appointed as the first Chief Minister of the One Unit, while Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani was appointed as the first Governor of West Pakistan.
- Bahardur Shah Zafar buried in Rangoon.
- Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time on 11 August 1947. He was the first President of the Constituent Assembly.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah was awarded the title of the Quaid-i-Azam in 1938.
- The Unionist Party, a secular party, was formed to represent the interests of Punjab's large feudal classes and gentry. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Fazli Husain and Sir Chhotu Ram were the co-founders of the party.
- Radcliffe Award was announced on 17th August 1947.
- Allama Shabir Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam.
- Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.
- The Government of India Act 1935 was fully enforced in April, 1937.
- Rebindra Nath Tagor the first Asian who received literature Nobel Prize in 1913.
- Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' on December 22,1939 (End of Congress ministries).
- The famous resolution, which came to be know as Pakistan Resolution was moved

by MaulviFazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously on 23rd March 1940.

- Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949.
- The state bank inaugurated on 1st July 1948 Quaid-e-Azam and Zahid Hussain is the first governor of State Bank.
- Iskendar Mirza had the shortest tenure as Governor - General of Pakistan.
- LiaquatNehru pact was announced at Delhi on April 18,1950.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, "Causes of the Indian Revolt", as early as 1860.
- Altaf Hussain Mali refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India.
- In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in Stockholm.
- Feroz Shah Tughlaq constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiray Case.
- Brahmo Samaj is a quasi-Protestant, theistic movement within Hinduism, founded in Calcutta in1828byRamMohunRoy.
- Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 7 April 1875.
- Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" was written by Allama Muhammad Iqbal.
- East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849: Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.
- The "Rashmi Roomal" Movement of 1905 was initiated by Maulana Mahmood Hassan.
- The "Asrar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Pirpur Committee was formed in 1 939 and it was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.
- Chief Justice of Lahore High Court Justice Abdur Rasheed administered the oath of MA Jinnah.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Qazi Issa was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran.
- The last Nawab of Bahawalpur is Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V.
- Ranikot Fort is the world's largest fort with a circumference of about 26 km or 16 miles. Since 1993, it has been on the list of tentative UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is located in the Kirthar Range, about 30 km southwest of Sann, in Jamshoro District,Sindh,Pakistan.It is approximately 90 km north of Hyderabad.
- The Kot Diji Fort, formally known as Fort Ahmadabad, dominates the town of Kot Diji in Khairpur District, Pakistan about 25 miles east of the Indus River at the edge of the Nara-Rajisthan Desert.
- Shah Waliullah.was the father of Shah Abdul Aziz?
- Shah Waliullah first translated the Holy Quran into Persian.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan the founder of the Aligarh Movement?
- Hajjat-ul-Baligha, Fyuz-I Harmain Sharifan of the books written by Shah Waliullah?
- Sir Shafi was the Muslim League leader who opposed Jinnah's decision to boycott the Simon Commission of 1927?
- The Punjab University oldest university in Pakistan was founded before independence?
- Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai a famous Sufi poet of Sindh.
- 11 August, 1947 the first session of National Assembly was held?



- Pakistan had joined Baghdad Pact/Central Treaty Organization in 1955 along with Iran, Iraq Turkey.
- The cultural centre of Gandhara civilization was situated at Taxila.
- Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot was the first Chief Minister of Punjab independence.
- Sikandar Mirza is the first President of Pakistan and last GovernorGeneral of Pakistan?
- Justice Abdul Rasheed took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam.
- Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman became the first president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- Pakistan became the member of UNO on 30 September, 1947.
- The last Governor General and first viceroy of united India was Lord Canning.
- The last viceroy of united India was Lord Mount Batten.
- Sindh is known as Bab-ul-Islam.
- Khushal Khan Khatak and Rehman Baba are two famous Pushto poets.
- The State Bank was inaugurated by Quaid-e- Azam on 1st July 1948.
- The first meeting of the Muslim League took place in 1907 at Karachi and presided by Adam je pir bhai.
- The Cripps Mission visited India in 1942.
- Mount Batten announced his plan on 3rd June 1947.
- The first independent ruler of Muslim India was Qutub uddin Aibak.
- Partition of Bengal took place on 16th Oct (Lord Curzon) and cancelled in 1911.
- All India Congress was founded by Allan O. Hume in1885.
- Badshahi Mosque was built by Aurangzeb Alamgir at Lahore in 1674.
- Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty in1526 and the last Mughal Emperor of India was Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- The true name of Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani was Shaikh Ahmed.
- In the 1945 Muslim League won 30 Muslims seats in the central Assembly.
- Sind Madarsa-ul-Islam was founded by Hasan Ali Afandi.
- Syed Ameer Ali founded Muslim League's branch at London in 1908.
- Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in 1938.
- Simla Delegation met Lord Wevell in 1945.
- In 1945-1946 elections Muslim League won all seats in central and 90% in provincial assembly.
- In 1945,Lord Wavell proposed the formation of a temporary government consisting of the political parties of United India.
- According to 3rd June 1947 plan plebiscite was held in N.W.F.P and Silhyte.
- Sir Syed brought out the digest Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq"in1870.
- The first central office of Muslim League was established at Aligarh.
- Pakistan became the member of U.N on 30th September 1947 and Afghanistan Opposed it.
- Quaid-e-Azam remained member of both Muslim League and Congress for 7 years (1913 to 1920).
- The Swadeshi movement means Boycott of goods (British goods).
- Who delivered the Presidential address in which the Muslim League was established? Nawab Waqr ul Mulk.
- "Humdard" and "Comarade" was started by Mulana Muhammad Ali.
- The most important change brought about by Minto Morley Reforms (in 1909) was Separate Electorate.
- Shuddhi and Sangthan movements were started at the end of Tehrik e Khilafat.

- "Zamindar" was brought about by Zafar Ali.
- Report of Rowlatt Committee was published in 1918. Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in: 1919.
- Jinnah resigned from congress during Nagpur session in 1920.
- Moplah rising in Malabar took place in 1921.
- The Moplah rose against the British and Hindu Zamindar.
- Shuddhi movement was started by Sir Swami Shradhnand.
- Sangthan was started by Pandit Malavia.
- Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922.
- Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in 1924.
- Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927.
- On the arrival Simon Commission Muslim League was split into two groups one was led by Sir Muhammad Shafee and the other was led by Quaid e Azam.
- Nehru Report was an answer to the challenge given by Lord Birkenhead.
- Nehru Report accepted the following demand a separate province for North West Frontier and Sindh.
- Jinnah Fourteen points were offered in 1929 (M. Ali Johar helped in 14points).
- Which member of Simon Commission resigned and replaced by another member Stephen Walsh.
- Federal form of Government for India was approved by British in First Round Table Conference.
- Ramsay Macdonald was the Prime Minster of England during First Round Table Conference?
- Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931.
- Communal award was published In 1932.
- Therecommendation of Round Table Conference was published in 1933.
- The whole of India Act of 1935 came into operation in provincial part in 1937.
- Shareef Pur report was about Bihar.
- Wardha scheme was about Education.
- The author of Wardha Scheme was Zakir Hussain.
- Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22nd December 1939.
- "Pakistan National Movement" was founded by Ch. Rehmat Ali.
- Lahore resolution was introduced by Fazl ul Haq in 1940.
- The British August offer was made in 1940.
- What was the response of Muslim League over British offer? Neither accepted nor rejected.
- Raja Gopal Acharia Congress leader thought after Lahore Resolution that the partition was unavoidable.
- Sapru proposals were offered in 1945.
- LiaquatDesai Pact was concluded In 1945.
- Wavell plan was made in 1945 (Parity was the issue in Wavel Plan)
- In1945 elections, out of total 102 seats of Central Assembly Congress won 57and Muslim league won 30 seats.
- In the provincial elections of 1946 Congress won 930 seats and Muslim League won 428 seats.
- In Provincial elections of 1946 total seats of Muslim League were 492.
- In the Cabinet mission who many Cabinet Ministers were present 3.
- The name of the Cripps Mission was made after Sir Stafford Cripps who was The President of the Board of Trade.
- Cripps Mission Published its report on 30th March 1942.
- The main emphasis in Cripps Mission was on Creation of new Dominion.



- Non accession clause was mentioned in Cripps mission.
- "Quit India" movement was started in 1942.
- In Cabinet Mission plan total portfolios were Sixteen.
- Congress was awarded six portfolios.
- How many portfolios were given to Muslim League? Five.
- How many portfolios were reserved for minorities? Three
- Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord Mountbatten.
- The only Indian on the Viceroy lord Mountbatten staff was V.P. Menon.
- V.P. Menon prepared the final draft of the transfer of Power.
- Shahi Jirga at the time of partition, the fate of Baluchistan?
- By which method fate of NWFP was decided Referendum.
- Jinnah was by origin a Khoja (Language Gujarati)
- "Dawn", the Muslim League newspaper was started in 1942 (founder M. Ali Jinnah)
- Besides Jinnah who was the ex-officio member of Muslim League Working Committee Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Direct Action resolution was passed in July 1946.
- Jinnah's speeches were translated into Urdu often by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung.
- Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni gave Fatwas in 1945 and forbade to joining Muslim League?
- Jinnah appointed the Governor of NWFP to Sir George Cunningham.
- Soon after the establishment of Pakistan which Prime minister had been the Ambassador to Burma also Muhammad Ali Bogra.
- Battle of Buxer 1764. First census in Sub-Continent: 1881(Lord Rippon)
- Jamrud Fort: Gen Hari Singh Nalwa.
- Simla Agreement—July 03,1972.
- Tashkent Declaration January 10,1966.
- Sindh was separated from Bombay presidency in the year 1935.
- PNSC established on 1st March 1979.
- Nationalization of banks made in 1974.
- Steel Mill founded in 1973 with the aid of USSR in Bin Qasim.
- Pakistan joined OIC in 1969, NAM in 1979, SAARCin1985.
- Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 February, 1979.
- Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize in1962.
- GenZia imposed Martial Law on July 5,1977 and lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.
- First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July, 1990.
- Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.
- States of Dir, Chitral and Swat were incorporated in NWFP in August 1969.
- One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970.
- When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? 1981.
- When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan October 13,1990.
- During the Tashkent Agreement the ForeignMinister of Pakistan was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
- Pakistan was declared as gre... ally NATO in 2003.
- Shaikh Ismail the saint, who first came in Lahore.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- Nationalization of educational institutions & Industries in 1972.
- First biogas plant established in 1974.

- In December 1981, Ziaul Haq announc -e- Shoora with 350 members.
- 8th amendment introduced in 1985.
- Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th September 1986.
- Orji Camp Tragedy occurred on 10 April 1988.
- The Junejo government was dismissed on 29th May, 1988.
- Zia died on 17August, 1988. US ambassador who died with Zia was Arnold Raphael.
- Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989.
- First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.
- Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.
- KANNUP was established in 1972.
- Baitul Maal established in 1992.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- Mian Iftikhar-ud-din was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.
- Sheikh Mujeeb Ur Rehman presented his 6 points for the first time in February 1966 at the house of Former premier Ch. Muhammad Ali in a meeting of All Parties Conference.
- Musa Khan was CinC before Yahya khan. Yahya khan became CinC in March 1966.
- In April 1969, Yahya regime announced Labour Reforms.
- Agartala conspiracy was about Kidnap and murder of Ayub Khan.
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades of Greek.
- National Institute of Oceanlogy established in 1982 in Karachi.
- Pakistan test fired Ghauri missile on April 6, 1998.
- National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.
- Security Council was formed by federal government on October 17,1999.
- The official and national sport of Pakistan is field hockey. Cricket, however, is the most popular sport. The national side won the ICC World Cup in 1992.
- About 1.7million refugees from Afghanistan live in Pakistan.
- The Constitution of 1973 enforced on 14th August 1973.
- Who was the first Chief Minister of Baluchistan from May 1972 to February 1973 was Sardar AttaullahMengal.
- East Pakistan was separated from rest of the country on 16th December 1971.
- President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981.
- First Chairman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdus Salam.
- First general elections under the LFO were held in 1970.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan have "Transit Trade Agreement" signed in 1965.
- In 1973 constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time.
- The first water accord between the provincial governments relating to the water distribution — from Indus River was signed in 1991.
- Pakistan people's party was founded in 1967.
- NRO stands for National Reconciliation Order Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President.
- Abdul Qadeer Khan Nuclear Research Laboratories was set up in Kahuta in 1976.
- The Kargil War also known as the Kargil conflict was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir and elsewhere along the Line of Control (LOG).



- Begum Riana Liquate Ali Khan was the first Muslim woman ambassador and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps(while in the Netherlands)First Muslim woman Governor (of Sindh province in the mid1970s), First Muslim woman Chancellor of a university (all the universities in Sindh).
- The second nuclear power plant of Pakistan is functioning in Chasmal since 2001 by the help of China.
- SAARC was formed in Dhaka on December 8, 1985. First Summit of SMRC was held in 1985 in Dhaka (Bangladesh).
- The institution of Mohtasib was established by Presidential Order 1983.
- The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in 1979.
- The first Dry Port in Pakistan was established 1974 at Lahore.
- The oldest news agency of Pakistan is Associated Press of Pakistan (APP).
- The constitution of Pakistan can be amended With Two-Third majority in Parliament.
- Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by Wakhan.
- General Pervez Musharraf took over the control. of Pakistan on 12 October, 1999
- According to the 1998 census the population of Pakistan living in Rural Areas was 67.5 percent.
- Pakistan's first Agriculture University was established in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan became full member of NAM 1979 (Hawana).
- The Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan was established in 1959.
- Karachi Nuclear Power plant was established in 1972 with the assistance of: Canada.
- Chashma Nuclear plant was established with the assistance ofChina.
- Which Prime Minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure? Gen. Ayub Khan.
- Gen Zia died in air accident on 17th August, 1988.
- The National Anthem was played in Pakistan 1st time on 14th August 1954.
- Pakistan became the member of UNO on 30 September 1947.
- The architect of Second Constitution was Ayub Khan.
- Kashmir Solidarity Day, is observed in Pakistan each year on 5 Feb.
- The first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto.
- The longest period of rule go to the credit of Gen Zia-ul-Haq
- The first Chief of Staff of the armed Forces was Gen. Tikka Khan.
- The commission formed by Ayub Khan for drafting the1962 Constitution was heated by Manzoor Qadir.
- The number of Articles included in the constitution of 1973? 280.
- Z.A. Bhutto took oath as President under the Provisional Constitution on 21st April 1972.
- The new capital of Pakistan was given the name of Islamabad on 24th Feb 1959.
- The Qadianis were declared as minority in the National Assembly on 7th September 1974.
- When Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was enforced on 20th June 1980.
- Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 23rd March 1985.
- Balochistan was given status of Province on 1970West Pakistan was divided into four provinces in 1973.
- The post of C.N.C was changed in Chief of Staff 1976.

- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan in 1974.
- Karakoram highway which was completed In 15 years was formally opened in 1978.
- River Indus enters in Pakistan near Chelas.
- RCD agreement concluded between Turkey Iran and Pakistan on 21 July 1964.
- Masjid Wazir Khan is in Lahore.
- Federal Sharit Court was established in1979.
- Nationalization of industries was started by Z.A. Bhutto.
- In Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India is 24th Parallel Line.
- Gilgit Baltistan (empowerment and SelfGovernance) Order, 2009 was approved on August 29,2009.
- 7th NFÇ award was signed by prime minister and other chief ministers of all provinces on 30th December 2009.
- The name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad in 1977.
- The first Muslim League Government was formed in Sindh in 1943.
- Pakistan exploded its first atomic bomb at Chaghi on 28th May 1998.
- The first Conferences of NAM was held at Belgrade in 1961 and Pakistan joined the NAM in the year 1979 at Havana.
- National Assembly consists of 342 Muslim members and the Senate consists of 104 members.
- The second constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 8 June 1962.
- Zia became the president on September 16,1978 when tenure of Ch. Fazal Ilahi got expired.
- 1984Ban on student and union organization.
- Zia referendum conducted on December 19,1984.
- Zia regimenon-party elections February 1985.
- Tragedy of Ojri camp: April 10,1988.
- Geneva ConventionJunejo signs on April 16,1988.
- Qisas and Diyat Ord was passed in October 13,1990.
- First woman bank December 01,1989 inaugurated by (Nusrat Bhutto karachi).
- First federal ombudsman (Sardar M.Iqbal. February 25,1983for4years)
- First bio-gas plant1974(Karachi).
- Balochistan: status of province on July 01,1970 The designation of commander in. chief changed into chief of staff on march 02,1976.
- Zakat Ushar Ordinance: June 20,1980.
- 22 points of 31 Ulema: January 24,1951.
- 8th Amendment Ord,March 02,1985.
- Soviet Union dismembered on December 21,1991.
- Meenar-e-Pakistan: its model was prepared in 1963, completed on October 31,1968.
- The first General elections of Pakistan were held in the year 1970.
- Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf SaniSheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.
- Real name of Shah Waliullah was Qutub-ud-din Ahmed. In Persian language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran.Shah Waliullah born in 1703. He was died in 1762. "Hujjat-al-Baligha" was written by Shah Wali Ullah.
- Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar in 1764.
- During Jahangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- Sultan Abdul Majid was Khalifa of Turkey, Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement.



- Tomb of Hamayun is in Delhi Tomb of Jahangir Is at Lahore.
- The real name of Noor Jehan was MahrunNisa.
- Haren Minar was built by Jehangir Hiran Minar was a favourite hunting ground of Emperor.
- From Peshawar to Landi Kotal there are 34 tunnels.
- Dara Adam Khel is called gun factory of the tribal areas.
- "Kishan Ganga Dam" of India is building up on river Neelam in Kashmir.
- "Gomel Dam" is a hydro-electric power and irrigation project in northwest Pakistan.It sits on the Gomal River in the South Waziristan Agency.
- "Makli Hill" is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others. It is located on the outskirts of Thatta, the capital of lower Sindh until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan.
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology is one of the top ranking engineering institutes in Pakistan. The university is situated beside the river Indus in the mountains of Tarbela and Gadoon Amazai, in the KhyberPashtukhwa near the town of Topi and in proximity to the lakes of Tarbela and Ghazi.
- "Margalla Hills"also called Margalla Mountain Range are the foothills of the Himalayasare a series of small elevation hills located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.
- UAE is the second largest buyer of Pakistan's exports after USA.
- "Sapta Sindhu"In fact Word Sindh is derived from Sapta Sandhu which means seven rivers. They form delta for PakistanThese seven rivers were the source of irrigation of a very large area of Indian sub continent.As Sindh River gave a name to areas located beyond Indian Gujarat and Punjab. It is an absolute reality that in the old Indian History Hindh and Sindh were two separate countries which were divided by natural boundries created by SAPTA Sinhdu comprising upon seven rivers.
- "Pasin" is a medium-sized town and a fishing port in Gwadar, Balochistan.
- Jiwani or Jwani is a town and commercial port that is located along the Gulf of Oman in the Gwadar District of the Balochistan.
- Pakistan recognized People's Republic China in 1950.
- "Mullah Do-Piyaza", according to popular folk tales of northern India, was among the Mughal emperor Akbar's chief advisors.
- The 'Silver Fibre' of Pakistan is cotton.
- "Muslim Bagh" is a town of Qilla Saifullah District in the Balochistan province of Pakistan.It is famous for chromate.
- "Khanpur Dam" is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Rajanpur district of Punjab has the least population density.
- "Malakand Pass" connected Peshawar with Chitral.
- "Lowari Pass" is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.
- Women Protection Bill was passed on 15 Nov 2006.
- Share of Punjab in Pakistan by area is 25.8%.
- Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language.
- Kahuta Labortries established in 1976.
- Pakistan joined ILO on September 14,1947.
- Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in 1972 with help of Canada.
- Baba Farad is a 1st Punjabi poet.
- Pakistan's first missile is Haft.

- Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on 1st January 1961.
- Pakistan lies of the tropic zone of North.
- Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
- "Khaki Shadows" book was written by K.M. Arif.
- Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged to Mauryan Dynasty.
- Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat Ali Hajveri.
- Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica On January 15,1991.
- First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan wereheld in1951.
- First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge In1846.
- ZABhutto wrote the book "Great Tragedy".
- Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921.
- Census is made after once in a decade.
- Another name of Haft III missile is Gaznavi.
- General Ayub khan is the first elected President and Z.A Bhutto is the first elected PM of Pakistan.
- Chaghi is the biggest district and Kalaat is the largest Division of Pakistan.
- Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati andthe professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam was Bar at Law.
- Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany.
- Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession.
- Day of deliverance was observed on 22 Dec. 1939.
- Sir Sikindar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in 1937.
- Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented Chenab Formula to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics. What is his contribution to Physics Interaction of Elementary Particles and weak forces.
- Nightingale Florence (belongs to Flornce) was a Nurse, (in cremean war)
- Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960.
- Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad with Gilgit.
- Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab.
- The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.
- Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India.
- Thejest day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by: Col. Illahi Bukhsh.
- The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan.
- Under "Vision 2025" WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus river in:Northern Areas.
- Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districtd including abbottabad, Bata gram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.
- The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Tample" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
- "Baburnama" (alternatively known as Tuzk-e-Babri) is the name given to the memoirs of Babur (1483-1530)founder of the Mughal Empire and a great-great-great-grandson of Timur. It is an autobiographical work, originally written in the Chagatai language.



- Before Referendum Sylhet was the part of Assam.
- Kallar Kahar situated in Chakwal.
- The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline.
- Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately 80 million hectares which is the 25% of total land area.
- Salahuddin Ahmad is the first Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court.
- First Chaiman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdul Salam.
- The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman.
- Hub Dam near Karachi was constructed in 1983.
- Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first lady of Pakistan.
- Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah was a first women federal minister of Pakistan.
- In Pakistan, Sialkot is famous for producing sports goods.
- Multan is called, the city of "Great Saints".
- The first "Barani University" to study and reasearch in rainfed agriculture land was established at Rawalpindi.
- "Karez" or small coverd canals are dug to avoid evaporation due to excessive heat.This method of irrigation is prevalent in Baluchistan.
- "Harnai" in Baluchistan is famous for woolen mills.
- The village life of Pakistan is the best depicted in the paintings of Ustad Allah Bakhsh.
- Under the constitution of Pakistan, Fedral Shariat Court shall consist of not more than Eight Judges.
- South of the Kabul River up to Kurram Pass lies the Koh-e-Safeid.
- 78% of Muslim population in Kashmir in 194 7.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37letters.
- Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and Miss Fatima Jinnah held in January 1965.
- Ayub Khan handed over the reins of Government to Yahya Khan on 25th March 1969.
- Total number of National Assembly seats in the L.F.O. was 313.East Bengal had169 seats and Punjab had 85 seats in L.F.O.
- East Pakistan became an independent entity in December 16,1971.
- Friday was declared a weekly holiday in January 1977 by ZABhutto.
- Firdausi wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near SwatValley.
- Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
- The book Verdict on India' was written by Beverley Nickolas.
- Ibn-e-Batuta was a Moorish.
- The founder of Two Nations Theory is considered to be Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Chachnama was originally written in Sindhi.
- Satpara Lake is located near Skardu.
- When was the local govt system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated? Aug 14,2001.
- 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab.
- District Swat belongs to Malakand Division.
- Kohe Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulfur.
- When zakat ordinance promulgated on 20 June 1980.
- "Pathway to Pakistan" book was written by Ch khalique Zaman.
- The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu Kashmir on Oct. 27, 1947.

- Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent presidaent of Muslim League 1934.
- The Cabinet Mission announced their plan of 16th May 1946.
- India is constructing Kishanganda Dam in Baramula.
- India has constructed 'Baglihar Dam' in occupied Kashmir's district ofDoda.
- Mahbub-ul-HaqHuman Development Center is located at Islamabad.
- In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of PakistanChairman of the Senate.
- Shams-ud-din Iltutmish Sultans of the slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period.
- Tableegh & Tanzeem were launched by Hassan Nizami.Swarajia Party was formed by Moti Lal Nehru Tehrik-e-Tanzn.-e- Nou was formed by Saif-ud-din Chakklo.
- According to Govt of India Act of 1935 Counsel of state has 260 seats.
- According to Govt of India Act of 1919 only 3% of population can cast vote. According to Govt of India Act of 1935 only 14% of population can cast vote.
- "Father and Daughters was written by Begum Shah Nawaz.
- "Transfer of Power in India" was written by V.P.Menon.
- Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature. Hazrat Butlay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
- Pan islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
- Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
- Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat. Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.
- Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch. Rahmat Ali.
- In 1945, Labour Party came to power.
- In 1945 elections Muslim League won 428 out of 492 seats.
- In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim government in India, in Interim government Muslim League got portfolis of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.
- Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
- "Divide and Quit" is witten by Penderel Moon.
- Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem.
- On 27th August, 1947. Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN.
- U.S. embassy in Karachi was established August 15,1947.
- Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations on 22nd August. 1947.
- Planning Board turned into Planning Commission in 1951.
- Title of the published collection of Liaquat's sneeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia".
- Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government come to light Rawalpindi in March 1951.
- First commissioner of Sindh was Charles Napier.
- Hari Singh was the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 84,471 sq. miles.
- The Myth of Independence" was written by Z.A. Bhhutto.
- Khan Qayyum Khan was called the iron man of NWFP.
- In the East Bengal elections were held in 1954.
- Suez Canal Crisis took place in the reign of Soharwardy.



- Muslim family Law Ordinance contributed a great deal towards generating public resentment against Ayub regime.
- In 1967 five parties formed an alliance against Ayub Khan which was called PDM.
- SardarAbdul Rab Nishtar died in 1958; I.I. Chandaraker died in 1960: Soharwardy died in 1963 in Bairut, And Muhammad Ali Bogra died in 1963.
- Elections could not be held on fixed date and had to be postponed till 7th December due to Floods in East Pakistan.
- India mounted upon a three pronged attack against Pakistan along Lahore on September 6, 1965.
- Nishtr Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953. Three radio stations were working at the time of partition.
- 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.
- Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
- Pakistan irrigation research council was founded in 1964.
- Hafeez Kardar was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team?
- Ranjit Singh united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab?
- President is authorized to impose reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights?
- 'The Sole Spokesman' a book on Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan-Movement was written by Dr, Ayesha Jalal.
- Majida Rizvi has the credit to be the first women High court Judge in Pakistan.
- The province of West Pakistan was dissolved on 1July 1970 by President General Yahya Khan.
- Nizam-e-Islam party was founded by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.
- Yusuf Zulekha was written by Ghulam Rasul.
- Ch. Muhammad Ali is the name of first Secretary General of Pakistan.
- F. M. Khan was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.
- Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) is called as "Alexander of Muslim World".
- Dr. Shama Khalid is the first woman assuming governorship of Gilgit Baltistan
- Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing Muslim Students Peshawar.
- Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on Oct 16, 1951.
- Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in 1859.
- Vasco-da-Gama came to India in 1498.
- Mehrgarh is located near the Bolan Pass, to the west of the Indus River valley and between the Pakistani cities of Quetta, Kalat and Sibi.
- The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan was Justice Muhammad Haleem.
- Muhammad Shahabuddin is the shortest of tenure as Chief Justice.
- The port of Karachi is the largest seaport in Pakistan.
- Punjab Public Library is the largest Library in Pakistan?
- National museum Karachi is the largest Museum in Pakistan?
- Punjab University Lahore is the largest and oldest university of Pakistan?
- Grand Jamia Mosque Lahore in Bahria Town Lahore the largest moque in Pakistan.
- Lahore is the largest and busiest railway station in Pakistan.
- Platform of Rohri Station is The largest platform in Pakistan
- Pakistan Highway is the longest road in Pakistan.

- Karachi to .Peshawar is the longest Railway line in Pakistan.
- Karakoram Highway is the highest road in Pakistan.
- Mughalpura Workshop Lahore is the largest railway workshop In Pakistan?
- Pakistan Steel Mills Karachi is the largest industrial plant in Pakistan?
- The smallest province in respect of Area is NWFP.
- Karachi is the largest city with respect of Area and population?
- Islamabad is the most modem city?
- The minimum annual rainfall in Pakistan was recorded at Nokkundi.
- "Pakistan inTwentieth Century A Political Historyis a book written by Lawrence Ziring.
- The Federally Administrated Tribal Area consists of Seven political agencies and six frontier regions.
- Kilik Pass is situated in Karakoram range.
- Among the world largest cotton growing countries Pakistan stands 4th.
- Toot oil and natural gas field is located in Punjab.
- Largest dam and Hydel power station of Pakistan Tarbela dam built in 1976.
- The length of famous "Khyber Pass" is 53 Km.
- Anza Missile is Surface to air missile.
- Ranikot Fort is situated near the city of Hyderabad.
- Siachen the longest glaciers of Pakistan
- "Warsak Dam" has been built on the river Kabul in1960.
- Paktya Province of Afghanistan shows border with Pakistan?.
- The total length of line of Control in Kashmir is about 720 Km. (Through Simla agreement 1972).
- National Police Academy is situated in Islamabad.
- After Siachen the second largest glacier of Pakistan is Batura.
- Haleji lake lake is considered to be Asia's greatest reserve of migratory birds?
- The largest desert of Pakistan is Thar in Sindh.
- Largest Agency of FATA in term of Area is South Waziristan.
- Total number of seats of NA reserved for women in the October 2002 election 60 seats.
- Total number of seats of Punjab Assembly are 371 seats.
- The total number of seats in Sindh Assembly 148 seats.
- Total number of seats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly are 124 seats. Total number of seats in Balochistan 65 seats.
- Pakistan forest institution is located in Peshawar.
- The oldest Barrage on Indus is Sukkur Barrage(1932).
- The first Pakistanj who became the Judge of International Court of Justice was Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- On March 23,2000 Pakistan had manufactured modem tank liaison with China by named Al-Khalid.
- 4th January 1950 Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China.
- The Soan and Haro are the two rivers of Potohar Plateau.
- ZA Bhutto had shortest tenure of President?.
- Nishan-e-Haider.is the highest Military award in Pakistan.
- Nishan-e-Pakistan is the highest Civil award of Pakistan?
- Sakardo is the coldest place of Pakistan?
- The area of Pakistan is 796,096 sq Km.
- The first recipient of Nishan-e-Haider was Capt. Sarwar Shaheed.



- Famous lake Saif ul Maluk is located in Kaghan.
- The length of Indus River 2896 Km.
- The number of seats of National Assembly won by Awami League in the 1970 election 160.
- Bangladesh came into existence on 16th December 1971.
- Youm-e-Fazia is observed on 7th September.
- Rawal Dam is near Islamabad on Kurang river.
- Chaman is famous for Fruit.
- Lal Suhanra Park is in Bahawalpur.
- Qisa Khawani Bazar is in Peshawar.
- Bolan Pass meets Quetta with Afghanistan.
- Lahore is known as the City of Colleges.
- Taxtile industry (Cotton)(second rice) is Pakistan's major export?
- The Quaid-i-Azam was born in Wazir Mension Karachi.
- Jam-e-JahanNumma(1st Pakistani Amroz) is the first newspaper of Urdu language?
- 17th August 1947 Radcliffe Award was announced.
- Sher Shah Suri of the following king has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent.
- Talbul project is disputed between Pakistan and India.
- Mehdi Shah was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan.
- Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in Swat.
- Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in South Waziristan.
- Shahbaz Airbase is located in Jacobabad.
- Shamsi Airbase is located in Quetta.
- "In the line of Fire" is the autobiography of General Pervez Musharaf.
- Who wrote "Freedom Movement of India" is written I.H. Qureshi.
- "Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" is written by Allama Iqbal.
- "The Idea of Pakistan" is a famous book written by Stephen Philip Cohen.
- Pakistan, the Heart of Asia is written by Liaquat Ali Khan.
- India wins Freedom is written by Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad.
- The writer of The Spirit of Islam is Syed Amir Ali.
- Struggle for Pakistan was written by I.H. Qureshi.
- The author of Pathway to Pakistan is Choudhry Khaliguzzaman.
- The writer of Friends Not Masters is Ayub Khan.
- Daughter of the East book is written by Benazir Bhutto.
- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal.
- The State of Martial Rule book is written by Ayesha Jalal.
- Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal.
- The Making of Pakistan book is written by K.K. Aziz.
- The Emergence of Pakistan book is written, by Ch. Mohammad Ali.
- To wards Pakistan book is written by Waheed-uz-Zaman.
- A Passage to India book is written by E.M. Forster.
- The old name of Dhaka is Jehangir Nagar.
- The old name of Jaccoabad is Khan Garh.
- Switzerland of Pakistan is Swat.
- The old name of Sahiwal is Montgomery.
- Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto.
- The old name of Attock is Cambellpur.
- The old name of Pak pattan is Ajodhan Pur (by Akbar the Great).

- The Mosque built by Shah Jahan is at Thatta.
- Shah Abdul Latif and Sachal Sarmast are two important Sindhi poets.
- Nizam-e-Mustafa movement was carried in the year 1977, Masjid Mahabat Khan is situated at Peshawar.
- Hazrat Usman Marvandi Is known as Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.
- Jinnah was the Principle architect of Lucknow pact.
- The first session of Round Table Conference was opened in London.
- "Now or Never" pamphlet was written in 1933 by Ch. Remant Ali.
- "Outline of a Scheme of Indian federation" was written by Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- "Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by Ambedkar.
- Lady Mountbatten is said to be the close friend of Nehru.
- The Home Rule League was formded sep 3,1916—Anne Besent & Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak.
- Five mountain ranges of Pakistan:1-Himalaya 2-karakoram 3 - Hindukash4-Suleman 5-Salt range.
- Rabi season: January to May.
- Khareef season: June to September.
- First private airline: The Hajveri Airline.
- Nalter is famous for snow skiing.
- Mohanjo Daro—The Larkana distt discovered in (1922).
- Harappa——The Sahiwal distt discovered in (1921).
- Khyber Agency—2776 sq.km.
- Kurram Agency—3380 sq.km.
- First radio station: August 14,1948 (Karachi).
- First TV— November 26.1964 (Lahore).
- PTV's colour transmission—December 20,1976.
- Radio Pak. Converted into Pak Broad corp. in December 20.1972.
- Warsak Dam-NWFP——1960 on kabal river.
- Gawadar Port —September 9,1958 – purched during the era of Feroz khan Noon by Oman.
- Total area of Northern Agencies: 27,000 sq.km.
- "Pakistan" is both a Persian and an Urdu word.
- Congress ministries resigned on October 22,1939—and Deliverance Day on December 22,1939.
- One-Unit-October 14,1955 to July 01,1970.
- Nationalization of vital industries by Bhutto through an Ordinance on January 02,1972.
- Complete nationalization of banks is on January 01,1974.
- PNA Pakistan National Alliance) against Bhutto.
- MRD(Movement for Restoration of Democracy) against Zia.
- OIC Summit in Lahore: February 1974 Bangladesh was recognized by Pakistan.
- Six points of Sheikh Mujeeb were annouonced in February 1966.
- Baba Guru Nanak was born in 1469.
- Lowari Tunnel is in Chitral.
- Before partition, there were only three dams in our country: 1-Khushdil Khan(1890-Balochistan) 2-Spinarez(1945-Balochistan) 3-Namal Dam(1913-Mianwali).
- First atomic energy institute: January 1955.
- Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC):1956 Dr. Nazir Ahmed first chairman.
- Colombo Plan: 6 year development plan 1951 focused Pakistan.



- Age of the retirement of Supreme Court Judge of Pakistan is 65 years.
- The standard time of Pakistan is 5 hours ahead of Green which time.
- Pakistan Joined Anglo-American Pacts or SEATO in 1954.
- 24th Parallel Line is the boundary line between Pakistan and India
- General Pervez Musharraf took over the control of Pakistan on 12 October, 1999

## History of Pakistan 1947-2018

- Last Viceroy of India Lord Mount Batten addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 14 Aug. 1947.
- Quaid-e-Azam took oath as Governor-General on 15 Aug. 1947.
- Liaqat Ali Khan took oath as Prime-Minister on 15 Aug. 1947.
- Red Cliffe Award was announced in 17 Aug. 1947.
- Congress Ministry came to an end in NWFP (KPK) on 22 Aug 1947.
- An accord was signed b/w Pakistan and state of Bahawalpur on 26 August 1947.
- Jona Garh announced its affiliation with Pakistan on15 Sep. 1947.
- Valika Textile Mills was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 25 Sep. 1947.
- Pakistan became the member of U.N.O on 30 Sep. 1947.
- India captured Manavadar State on 22 Oct. 1947.
- The Govt. of Azad Kashmir was established on 24 Oct. 1947.
- Hunza State joined Pakistan on 5 Nov. 1947.
- Karachi was declared the capital Pakistan on 18 Nov. 1947.
- PCCB Pakistan Cricket Control Board was established on 1 Dec. 1947.
- All India Muslim League was divided into two wings PML (Pakistan Muslim League) and AIML (All India Muslim League) on 15 Dec. 1947.
- India refused to pay Rs. 550 million to Pakistan on 1 Jan. 1948.
- Pakistan issued new currency note and coins on 3 Jan. 1948.
- Security Council (U.N.O) decided to hold plebiscite in Kashmir on 29 Jan. 1948.
- Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated first national games in Karachi on 23 Apr. 1948.
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Inaugurated State Bank of Pakistan on 1 July. 1948.
- Minto Park Lahore became Iqbal Park on 1 Aug 1948.
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died in 11 Sep. 1948.
- Khawaja Nazim-u-Din became the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan on 14 Sep. 1948.
- India refused suggestions on Kashmir presented by U.N Commission on 30 Dec 1948.
- Muzzafar Abad was declared the capital of Azad Kashmir on 8 Feb. 1949.
- Objective Resolution was Passed by Constituent Assembly on 12 Mar. 1949.
- Fatima Medical College, the first medical college for women was inaugurated b Governor-General Khawaja Nazim-u-Din in Lahore on 30 Mar. 1949.
- First Ordinance factory at Wah Cantt. Was started on 2 May 1949.
- Western Punjab Province was named Punjab on 6 Jan.1950.
- Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan visited Washington on 3 May. 1950.
- Peshawar University was inaugurated by Liaqat Ali Khan on 30 Oct. 1950.
- First census was initiated in Pakistan on 9 Mar. 1951.
- Pakistan and China started their diplomatic relations on 21 May. 1951.
- First security Printing Press was inaugurated by Llaqat Ali Khan on 3 Aug. 1951.
- PST (Pakistan Standard Time) was enforced on 10 Oct. 1951.

- Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated by Said Akbar In Rawalpindi on 16 Oct. 1951.
- Khawaja Nazim-u-Din became the 2nd Prime Minister of Pakistan on 17 Oct. 1951.
- Malik Ghulam Muhammad became the 3rd Governor General of Pakistan on 17 Oct. 1951.
- First telephone factory was inaughrated in Hari Pur, Hazara in 1952.
- First artificial rain was experienced in 1952.
- Rawalpndi conspiracy case was decided in Jan. 1953.
- First Muslim C-in-C of Navy, Rear Admiral H.M. Siddique took oath in Jan. 1953.
- Martial Law was imposed in Lahore to control the Khatm-i-Nabuwat Movement in Mar. 1953.
- Federal Cabinet approved national anthem in Jan. 1954.
- Urdu and Bengali were announced as national languages on 6 May. 1954.
- Governor Rule was imposed in East Bengal and C.M Maulvi A.K Fazak-ul-Haq was sacked in May. 1954.
- First Census report was published in Jan. 1954.
- National Anthem written by Abu-al-Asr Hazfeez Jalandhri was telecasted on radio on 13 Aug. 1954.
- Pakistan signed SEATO in Manila, Philippines, in Sep. 1954.
- Constituent Assembly was dissolved by G.G Ghulam Muhammad on 24 Oct. 1954.
- One-Unit Resolution was Passed by Punjab Assembly on 30 Nov. 1954.
- Because of One-Unit, the West Pakistan Province was divided into 50 districts and ten commissionaires in Dec. 1954.
- Orient Air ways was amalgamated Into PIA in Jan. 1955.
- Sindh Chief Court announced the decision of Maulvi Tameez-u-Din case in Feb 1955.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage now, Kotri Barrage, was inaugurated by G.G.Ghulam Muhammad in Mar. 1955.
- Dr. Khan Sahib was nominated the Chief Minister Province West Pakistan in Apr. 1955.
- Division of India Office Library (London) was agreed b/w Pakistan and India in May. 1955.
- Ma. Gen. Skindar Mirza was nominated active G.G. on 7 Aug. 1955.
- P.M Muhammad Ali Bogra was dismissed by G.G. Sikandar Mirza in Aug. 1955.
- Gas pipe line from Sui to Karachi was completed in Sep. 1955.
- G.G Ghulam Muhammad resigned in sep. 1955.
- Pakistan signed Baghdad Pact in Sep. 1955.
- Balochistan, Punjab, NWFP and Sindh were joined in west Pakistan and Bangal was named East Pakistan on 1 Oct. 1955.
- Nawab Mushtaq ahmed was made the Governor of West Pakistan in Oct. 1955.
- Pakistan was given the name of Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 23rd March, 1956.
- Governor .General assented new constitution on 2 March, 1956.
- Maj. Gen. Skindar Mirza became the first President of Pakistan under the Provision of new constitution in Mar. 1956.
- First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 23 Mar. 1956.
- Federal Court was named Supreme Court in 1956.
- Prime Minister Ch. Muhammad Ali Resigned on 9 sep 1956.
- Hussain Shaheed Saharwardi became new Prime Minister of Pakistan on 12 Setp. 1956.
- Presidential Rule was announced in west Pakistan by Governor Mushtaq Ahmed Gormani, on 22 Marh. 1957.



- Presidential Rule was ended and Parliamentary systems was reinstated on 15 July, 1957.
- AVM (Air Vice Marshall) Ashgar Khan became the first Muslim C-in-C of Pakistan Air Force in July 1957.
- Pakistan National Party was named NAP (National Awami Party) in July, 1957.
- Governor West Pakistan Mushtaq Ahmed Gormani Resigned from his office on 27 Aug. 1957.
- Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi resigned from his office on 11 Oct. 1957.
- I.I. Chundrigar became the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 18 Oct. 1957.
- Border Agreement (Settlement b/w Pakistan and Iran was signed on 6 Feb. 1958.
- First Five Years Plan was assented by P.M Malik Feroz Khan Noon in May, 1955.
- Job Tenure of C-in-C, Gen. Muhammad Ayub Khan was extended for two years in June, 1958.
- India deprived Pakistan of the water of River Bias by Completing Canal Sir Hind in June, 1958.
- Film Award "Nigar Award" was established in July 1958.
- Parliamentary System was restored in East Pakistan on 25 Aug. 1958.
- First Matrial Law was imposed by Iskander Mirza on 7 Oct. 1958.
- Constitution was abrogated by Sikandar Mirza on 7 Oct. 1958.
- Gen. Ayub Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Constituted his three-member cabinet on 24 Oct. 1958.
- Sikandar Mirza resigned from his office and Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan on 27 Oct. 1958.
- Tunsa Barrage was Inaugurated by Ayub Khan in Mar. 1959.
- Ayub National Park was inaugurated by President Ayub Khan in Mar. 1959.
- Govt. took the control of Daily Amrouz and Pakistan Times in Apr. 1959.
- Gen. Ayub Khan was given the designation of Field Marshall by Cabinet in Oct. 1959.
- Direct Radio Telegraph Service was initiated b/w Karachi and London in Nov. 1959.
- First stage of elections for Basic Democratic System was completed in Dec. 1959.
- Ayub Khan took oath as a first elected President of Pakistan on 17 Feb. 1960.
- New Capital was given the name of Islamabad on 24 Feb. 1960.
- Nawab of Kala Bagh, Malik Ameer Muhammad Khan and Gen. Azam be came the Governor of west Pakistan respectively on 11 Apr. 1960.
- The construction of Jinnah's tomb was started on 1 Aug. 1960.
- Rawalpindi was declared the temporary capital of Pakistan till the construction of new capital (Islamabad).
- Pakistan defeated India in Hockey match in Rome and won first Gold Medal on 9 Sep. 1960.
- Indus Water Treaty was signed by Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Nehru on 19 Setp. 1960.
- President Ayub Khan laid the foundation of new capital.
- Zari Tarqiati Bank was established in Nov. 1960.
- Decimal system was enforced in Pakistan on 1 Jan. 1961.
- Second Census was started in Pakistan on 12 Jan. 1961.
- Under an agreement b/w Pakistan and India, Pakistan got fourteen villages with area 7136 acres in Jan. 1961.
- North Western Railway was named Pakistan Western Railway on 25 Jan. 1961.
- Warsa Dam on River Kabul was inaugurated by Ayub Khan on 27 Jan 1961.
- Family Laws ordinance was assented on 26 Mar. 1961.

- First Museum of Army, Rawalpindi, was inaugurated by C-in-C Gen. Muhammad Musa in Oct. 1961.
- Radio Pakistan started its commercial service in Nov. 1960.
- President Ayub Khan signed the new constitution on 1 Mar. 1962.
- Mr. Ghulam Farooq Khan became the Governor of East Pakistan, in place of Gen. Azam in Apr. 1962.
- Faiz Ahmed Feiz was given Lennin Peace Prize by Russian Govt. in Apr. 1962.
- Ayub Bridge b/w Sukkar and Rohri was in augurated by President Ayub Khan in May, 1962.
- Rawal Dam was inaugurated by President Ayub Khan in May, 1962.
- First rocket, Rahber-I was launched by suparco in June, 1962.
- New Constitution (2nd Constitution) was enforced in Pakistan on 8 June. 1962.
- Second rocket, Rahber-II was launched by suparco on II June. 1962.
- An Accord regarding boundries of Sinkiang was agreed b/w Pakistan and China in Dec. 1962.
- Guddu Barrage was inaugurated near kashmour by Ayub Khan on 1 Mar. 1963.
- China assented the control of Pakistan over K-2 and abandoned the area of 750 sq. mile in favour of Pakistan on 2 March. 1963.
- The building of Atomic Reactor, Islamabad, was inaugurated by Foreign Minister Zulifqar Ali Bhutto on 20 Apr. 1963.
- Bab-e-Khyber was inaugurated on 11 June 1963.
- Civil and Military Gazette, the most oldest newspaper of sub-continent ended in Sep. 1963.
- NSC (National Shipping Corporation) as established in Sep. 1963.
- NPT (National Press Trust) was set-up in Mar. 1964.
- First Inter-Continential Hotel of Pakistan, Karachi was inaugurated by President Ayub Khan in May, 1964.
- RCD was set-up among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey on 22 July, 1964.
- National Press Trust Purchased three dailies Pakistan Times, Daily Amrouz and Daily Mushriq.
- The design of Minar-e-Pakistan, made by Murat Khan was approved.
- Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur was given the status of University.
- First T.V in Pakistan was inaugurated by President Ayub Khan in Lahore on 26 Nov. 1964.
- The second T.V in Pakistan was inaugurated in Dhaka on 23 Dec. 1964.
- Presidential Election was held on 2 Jan 1965.
- Ayub Khan got majority in Presidential Electrons held in 1965.
- Indian army ran into Ran Kuch on 7 Apr. 1965.
- Pakistan army retreated Indian army and captured 10 mile area of India on 26 Apr. 1965.
- Atomic Energy Commission was set-up in May, 1965.
- A war was fought b/w Pakistan and India from 6 to 23 Sep. 1965.
- Pakistan captured the 5000 sq.m area of India in 1965 war.
- U.N.O approved the cease-fire Resolution on 20 Sep. 1965.
- First Atomic Reactor of Pakistan started operation in Islamabad in Dec. 1965.
- Taskant Agreement was matured b/w India and Pakistan on 10 Jan 1966 in Uzbekistan.
- Tashkant Agreement was signed by President Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- An agreement for retreat of forces was reached b/w Pakistan and India on 29 Jan. 1966.
- Sheikh Majeeb-u-Rehman presented his famous six points on 6 Feb. 1966.
- Retiring age of Govt. employees wast fixed 58 years in Mar. 1966.



- Pakistan made first seaplane "Al-Abbas" was handed over to May on 4 May, 1966.
- Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto resigned from his office on 18 June, 1966.
- Islamabad T.V station was inaugurated by Ayub Khan in Jan. 1967.
- Sheikh Majib-u-Rehman was arrested in Agartala conspiracy case in Jan 1968.
- Mohenjo-Daro Museum was inaugurated by Ayub Khan in Jan. 1967.
- Rasalpur College was given the status of PAF Academy in Jan. 1967.
- The citizen of Lahore, Sargodha and Sialkot were honoured with Halal-i-Istaqlal for their brvery in war of 1965, on 14 March 1967.
- The construction work of Minar-e-Pakistan was completed on 26 July, 1967.
- Tanda Dam at Kohat was inaugurated in Nov. 1967.
- Mangla Dam was inaugurated by President Ayub Khan on 23 Nov. 1967.
- APP (Pakistan Peoples Party) was setup by Zulifqar Ali Bhutto on 1 Dec. 1967.
- Pakistan got. An area of 350 sqm. As result of decision of Ran-Kuch Tribunal in Feb. 1968.
- Copy Right Act was issued on 15 May 1968.
- Eight Political Parties set-up a united front against Ayub Khan on 8 Jan 1969.
- President Ayub Khan announced that he would not participate in upcoming election of 1970.
- Agartala conspiracy case was withdrawn on22 Feb. 1969.
- President Ayub Khan resigned from his office on 25 March, 1969.
- Gen. Yahya Khan imposed Martial law in the country became chief Martial Law Administrator, suspended the constitution on 25 March, 1969.
- Yahya Khan became the president of Pakistan on 31 March. 1969.
- Swat, Dir and Catral were made the part of West Pakistan on 28 July, 1969.
- President Yahya Khan participated in OIC summit in Rabat on 22 Sep. 1969.
- Sir Zafar Ullah Khan was elected president of International Court in Feb. 1969.
- One unit was ended and Provinces of Punjab, Balochistan, NWFP (KPK) and Sindh came into existence or restored on 1 July 1970.
- Compulsory Military Training Ordinance was promulgated on 7 Nov. 1970.
- Two-lacs people killed by hurricane in East Pakistan in Nov. 1970.
- First General Elections were held on 7 Dec. 1970 on the basis of one man one vote.
- PPP won 81 seats in West Pakistan and Awami League won 139 seats in East Pakistan.
- Elections for Provincial Assemblies held on 17 December 1970.
- The construction of tomb of Jinnah was completed on 15 Jan. 1971.
- It took eleven years to complete the tomb of Jinnah.
- Sawar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed was declared to be the national hero and awarded Nishan-e-Haider in Jan 1971 as attribute to his great valour the war of 1965.
- Azad Kashmir Assembly declared Urdu as National Language in Apr. 1971.
- LSE (Lahore Stock Exchange) was inaugurated in May 1971.
- Construction of Faisal Mosque, Islamabad started with the fund allocation of two crore rupees in June, 1971.
- Pilot officer, Rashid Minhas failed the his senior's attempt to take jet to India and sacrified his life on 29 Aug-1971.
- Dr. M.A Malik became the governor of East Pakistan and Gen. Niazi be came Martial Law Administrator in Sep. 1971.
- India started war in Jesore, Chitta gong and sehlet on 22 Nov. 1971.

- Pakistani troops surrendered in East Pakistan on 15 Dec. 1971.
- India Captured East Pakistan Completely on 17 Dec. 1971.
- President Yahya Khan resigned on 20 Dec. 1971.
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto became Civil Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of Pakistan on 20 Dec. 1971.
- President Bhutto nationalized 26 Public Sector organizations in Jan. 1972.
- Ex-President Yahya Khan was arrested in Jan 1972.
- Sheikh Majib-u-Rehman was released in Jan. 1972.
- Ghulam Muhammad barrage was named Kotri Barrage in Feb. 1972.
- Agricultural reforms were declared by Bhutto in March 1972.
- The office of C-in-C (Commander-in-Chief) was replaced by the office of Chief of Staff in Mar. 1972.
- Life Insurance was nationalized in March 1972.
- First session of National Assembly held on 14 Apr. 1972 in Islamabad.
- Martial Law was ended and interim constitution was enforced on 21 Apr. 1972.
- Simla agreement was signed b/w Pakistan and India on 2 July, 1972.
- Atomic Power Plant was inaugurated in Karachi by Z.A Bhutto in Nov. 1972.
- Begum Rana Liaqat Ali Khan took oath as the first lady governor (Sindh) in the history of Pakistan in Feb. 1973.
- First Pakistan Jeep "Nissan" was presented to Z.A Bhutto in Mar. 1973.
- National Assembly assented new constitution of Pakistan on 10 Apr. 1973.
- Z.A Bhutto signed the new constitution 12 Apr. 1973.
- Radio Pakistan Started International Services in Apr. 1973.
- Ch.Fazal Elahi was elected President of Pakistan on 10 Aug. 1973.
- Z.A Bhutto was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 12 Aug. 1973..
- Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 14 Aug. 1973.
- Pakistan parted with CENTO in Nov. 1973.
- Z.A Bhutto laid the foundation of PSM (Pakistan Steel Mills) on 30 Dec. 1973.
- Govt. nationalized all the banks on 31 Jan. 1974.
- Decimal system was enforced in Pakistan in Jan. 1961.
- Pakistan defeated Holland and Won Hockey World Cup in Feb. 1974.
- Second OIC Summit held in Lahore on 22 Feb. 1974.
- Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in Feb. 1974.
- Naval Headquarter was inaugurated in Islamabad in Mar. 1974.
- Pakistan first dry port in Lahore was inaugurated by Z.A Bhutto in Apr. 1974.
- National Assembly assented the bill for the establishment of Allama Iqbal open University in Apr. 1974.
- Gomal University in D.I Khan was inaugurated by Z.A Bhutto in May, 1974.
- Qadyanies were decalred non-muslims by Parliament on 7 Sep. 1974.
- Govt. took control over Hunza State on 24 Sep. 1974.
- Supreme Court building in Islamabad was inaugurated by President, Fazal Elahi Ch in Nov. 1974.
- Quetta television was inaugurated in Nov. 1974.
- Sardar Ibrahim took oath as president of Azad Kashmir in June 1975.
- Chief Minister Punjab, Muhammad Hanif Ramay resigned and Nawab Sadiq Hussain Qureshi became the C.M Punjab in July, 1975.
- Diplomatic relations were established b/w Pakistan and Bangladesh in Oct. 1975.
- The correct date of Birth of Allama Iqbal was decalred 9 Nov. 1877
- Air Service Started b/w Pakistan and India in July 1976.



- P.M. Z.A Bhutto laid the foundation of Port Qasim in Karachi in Aug. 1976.
- Fifth amendment in constitution was approved in Sep. 1976.
- Retiring age of govt. employees was declared 60 years in Nov. 1976.
- Colour broadcasting of PTV was started in Dec. 1976.
- National Assembly was dissolved on 10 Jan. 1977.
- Nine political parties joined to make PNA . (Pakistan National Alliance) against PPP in Jan. 1977.
- 160 feet high Islamic Minaret in Lahore was inaugurated by ZA, Bhutto in Feb. 1977.
- Heavy Mechanical complex Taxilla was inaugurated by Z.A Bhutto in Feb. 1977.
- General elections held on 7 Mar. 1977.
- Chief of Army stuff Gen. Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law on 5 July, 1977.
- During martial law-chief Justices of high courts were made the governors of the Provinces.
- Azad Kashmir Assembly was dissolved in Aug 1977.
- Z.A Bhutto was arrested in Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan murder case on 3 Sep. 1977.
- Supreme Court declared martial law lawful on 10 Nov. 1977.

## Pakistan Geography

### Punjab

- There are 36 districts of Punjab.
- Current Governor is Rafique Rajwana.
- Current C.M of Punjab Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif.
- Kala Bagh is in Punjab.
- Fort Manro is in D.G Khan. D.G Khan is in Punjab.
- Area of Punjab is 26% and Population 58%.
- Title Zinda - dillan given by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Qutubu-Din Aibek and Jehangir are buried in Lahore.
- Badshahi Mosque Built by Aurangzeb.
- Kamran Baradari is in Lahore on River Ravi Kamran was son of Babar.
- Lahore remained the capital for 14 years of Akbar and Qila Lahore was built by Akbar.
- Shab-bar Mosque, Wazir Khan mosque and Mosque Dai Anga are in Lahore.
- BRB = Bombanwala Ravi Badian where Aziz Bhatti Myrterd.
- Summit Minar Built in 1974. Here meeting of OIC held where Bangladesh was accepted.
- G.T Road constructed by sher shah suri. It leads Ras Kumari To Landikotal.
- Students are the production of Lahore Said by Petras Bukhari.
- Chuburji was constructed for Zaib-ul-Nisa. She was the daughter of Aurangezaob.
- Anarkalis is buried in Lahore inside civil secretariat.
- 23 March 1940 Pakistan Resolution held at Manto Park Lahore.
- Hafeez-Jalandari is buried at Lahore near Badshahi Mosque.
- Allama Iqbal, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Muhammad Hussain Azad, Major Shabir Shraif are buried in Lahore. Lahore Metro is 27km completed in 2013.
- Dullah Bhatti is buried at Lahore.
- Data Gang Bakhsh is buried at Lahore. His book is kash ful majoob.
- Mian Mir is buried at Lahore. He was the teacher.
- Baba Shah Jamal is buried at Lahore
- Shah Hussain buried at Lahore. He is also called Madhulal Lahori (Mela Chiraghan)
- Miran Hassan Zanzani is buried in Lahore.
- Shahdra is in Lahore.
- PU is built 1882. It is in Lahore.
- Anaytullah Qadari Lahor was the teacher of Bolhe Shah.
- Attock fort was established by Akbar.
- Malot fort is at Kaller kahar.
- Raj Ketas and Mandar of Satgraha are Chowa Saidlan.

- Daman Koh is in Islamabad.
- Hiran Minar is in Sheikhupura.
- Kheora salt mine is in Jehlum.
- Rotas fort is built by sher shah suri. It is in Potohar Range on Kohan River.
- Darwar fort is in Bahawalpur.
- Texla is famous for Budh Civilization.
- Old name of Attock is Campablepor.
- Kamra Air Base is at Attock.
- Hazro where shah Ismail shaheed fought with Sikhs is in Attock district.
- Kallar Kahar lake is in Chakwal.
- Chakwal is famous for Dahni bullocks.
- Rawal Dem, Simili Dam are on River Swan near Rawalpindi.
- Fahain was Chinese Traveler visited Taxila and Rawalpindi.
- Ayub National Park is in Rawalpindi.
- Chaklala Air Base is in Rawalpindi.
- Bahawalpur was the First state to Join Pakistan in 1954.
- Fareed gate and cholistan Area are in Bahawalpur.
- Victoria Hospital is in Bahawalpur.
- Last King of Bahawalpur was Nawab Muhammad Abbasi (V).
- Lal Sahran Park is in Bahawalpur it is famous for black deer.
- On 17 August 1988 Zia was killed in Bahawapur near Khairpur Tamiwali.
- Rahim yar Khan is famous for Shekh Zaid Hospital.
- Khawaja Ghulam Freed is buried in Mithan Kot. It is on River Punjab.
- Sargodha is called city of Shaheens.
- Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi belonged to Sargodha.
- Valley Soan, where Sakesa'r Biggest Mountain.
- Oshali and Kabiki Jheel is in Sargodha.
- Chashma Barrage is in Mianwali.
- Shah Pukn-e-Alam, Buhaudin Zikria and Shamsh Tabraz are Buried in Multan.
- Faisalabad is called Manchester of Pakistan.
- Gehnta gahar is in Faisalabad, which have eight Bazzar.
- Falsalabad is famous for cotton goods.
- Old name of Faisalabad was Loyalpur changed Faisalabad was established 1860. Baghal Singh and Ray Ahmad Khan were from Faisalabad.
- Jhang is famous because of Heer Sial.
- Father of Heer was Chochak.
- Jhang is on Sargodha Road.
- Qudrat- Ullah Shahab was the DC Jhang.
- There is a new Lahore city in Jhang.
- Chiniot is famous for Furniture.
- Chiniot is famous for Kona Meat.
- Sakasar Peak is in Salt Range is Khushab.
- Bahawalpur is on River Satluge.
- It was Province during one unit is 1955.
- Victoria Hospital and school are in Bahawalpur. Ahmad pur Sharkia is in Bahawalpur.
- Rangeela Bazzar, Freed gate are in Bahawalpur.
- Area of Cholistan is in Bahawalpur.
- Quaid-e-Azam solar power project was inegrated by Nawaz Sharif is Bahawalpur.
- Darwar for is in Bahawalpur.
- Gurdwara Jamanstan is at Nankana Sahib.
- Sir Ganga Ram was from Nankana.
- Him Minar is in Shekhupura.
- The of deer buried in Shekhupura is Raj Hans.
- Sheikhupura is called Qila Sheikhupura.
- Waris shah is buried in Jandiala Sher Khan.
- Sheikhupura is famous for Rice Production.
- Dullah Bhatti belonged to Sheikhupura.
- Baba Gang Shakar Buried at Pakpattan.
- Old name of Pak Pattan was Ajoudan.
- Heer was written by Waris Shah at Malka Hans near Pakpattan.
- Son of Balban was the king of Dypalpur.
- Kasur is famous due to Baba Bulhe Shah.
- Noor Jehan was the Native of Kasur.



- Kasur is famous for tanrees.
- Changa manga Biggest Artificial forest of Paksitan is in kasur.
- Birth place of Ranjeet Singh was Gujranwala.
- Eiman Abad-gujranwala. Gurdwara Rahari sahib, Janam Istahan Gurdwara Sachcha Souda. Panja Sahib- Hassan Abdal.
- Zafar Ali Khan Buried in Karma abad in Wazirabad and Sir Zafar Ullah Khan is from Daska.
- Jehlum is famous for salt mines.
- Qila Rohtas fort is in Jehlum.
- Chakwaal is called valley Kohan.
- Raj Katas fort is at Chakwaal.
- Kitab-ul-Hind was written by Al-Baruni at Chakwaal.
- Kalar Kahar lake and Malot fort is in Chakwaal.
- Rawal lake is in Rawalpindi.
- River soan an along Rawalpindi is in Pothar Range.
- Murree is called Queen Hills. Most premist district is Rawalpindi.
- Imam Bari is buried in Islamabad.
- Islamabad become capital of Pakistan in 24 Feb 1960.
- Islamabad is in Humalia Range.
- National Heritage Museum is in Islamabad.
- President house is in Islamabad.
- Islamabad have two districts.
- Sialkot got Hilale Istaklal in 1965 war.
- Allama Iqbal and Faiz Ahmad Faiz were Born in Sialkot.
- Murry college is famous due to Iqbal and Faiz.
- Dastan Poran Baggat well is in Sialkot.
- India attacked with 600 Tanks at Chwinda, Sialkot in 1965.
- Sialkot is near River Tavi.
- Head Maralla is on Chanab.
- BRB Canal origiened from Chenab.

## K.P.K

- Dera Ismal Khan is in KPK.
- Gomal University is in D.I.Khan.
- Chitral is called crow of Hindu Kush.
- Lowari Tuneel/Pass is between Dir and Chitral (Connected)
- Abbotabad was established in 1863 Abbotabad is in Hazara Division.
- Abbotabad (i) Coal Area (ii) Medical Cadet college (iii) Osama Bin Laden death place. (iv) Kakool Academy.
- Head office of ISSB is in Kohat.
- Amb established in 1969. It consists four villages state. It is a Principally state Hindko is spoken here.
- Ayubia is famous for chair lift.
- Mardan is famous for sugar mill, marbel.
- In Fata 3.1% people lives is villeges and other in cities.
- Risalpor is famous for Air force academy.
- U.2 incident occoured in 1960.
- Char Suda was a capital of Budha king.
- Pushkalavati is old name of Charsadda.
- Bajur Agency is the Biggest according to population and Wizeristan by Area.
- Landi kotal, Jamoord are cities of Khyber.
- Wana is in South Wizarstan.
- Miran shah are in N.Wizirstan.
- Thaket Bahi is in Mardan.
- Operation Gemimo is code name of operation is Abbot abad to kill osama.
- First Governor of KPK was George Cunghim and CM was Abdul Quran Kareem
- Current Governor Iqbal Jhagra and C.M Pervaiz Khatak.
- Red shirts established its Govt. in KPK 1937. Its founder Khan Sahib.
- Stupa Civilization of Bhudist is in Peshawar.
- Kunner, Nangarhar, Paktia Khot and Pakita borders are with Afghanistan.
- Fata is regulated by FCR.
- Peshawar is called city of Flowers.
- Kesa Khawani Bazzar and Mohabat Khan mosques are in Peshawar. Mohabat khan was the minister of Jehangir.
- Current C.M of PKP is pervaiz khatak.

- Balahisar Fort is in KPK and Thakhat Bhai also is in KPK.
- Edward College is in Peshawar.
- Islamia college of Peshawar was established by Abdul Quyyium Khan is 1912.
- In 1901 NWFP become a province and its name is changed from NWFP to KPK in 2010 according to 18th Amendment.
- Raj Kapor, Dileep Kumar and Shah Rukhan are of KPK.

## Gilgit Baltistan

- There are 10 District is Gilgit Baltistan.
- G.B is known for Attabad lake on Hunza.
- Deosai national park is in G.B
- K2 is in G.B, Nanga Parbat is in G.B.
- G.B was established an 1 Nov. 1948.
- Area of G.B is 72,971 km$^2$.
- In 2009 self governance order by Zardain gave it autonomy.
- Hunza is the last state occupied by British.
- There longest glacias (sia chan, balthro, etc.) are is as.
- Naltar lake is in G.B.
- More than 50 peaks are above 7000m.

## Sindh

- Sindh is called Babul-Islam.
- In 712 Muhammad Bin Qasim entered in Sindh.
- Karachi is a part of Sindh. Karachi remained Capital from 1947 to 1959.
- Karachi is a world Tenth most populated city.
- Karachi is a biggest city of Pakistan by population.
- Wazir Manson is birth place of Quaid-e-Azam is in Karachi.
- Quaid-e-Azam was the student of Sindh Mudrassa-Tu-Islam.
- Sindh Mudrassa-Tu-Islam was established is 1884.
- Quaid-e-Azam was student of Christian Mission High School Karachi.
- Mir Weather tower is in Karachi.
- Hoax Bay and Mosque Tuba is in Karachi.
- Karachi is called Arusul-Blaad.
- Manora Island is in Karachi.
- Mangoo peer is famous for Sulpher spring.
- Port Bin Qasim is in Karachi.
- Biggest steel mill of Pakistan is in Karachi.
- Mosque Shah Jahan is in Thatha.
- Bhambor is famous for Sassi and Makran is famous for Punnu. First Radio station was established in Karachi oldest Mosque of sub-continent is Bhanbhor Mosque is in Sindh (Pakistan).
- Bin Qasim Port completed in (1973-1982)
- Mounjudaru is near Larkana Sindh.
- Thar is called friendly desert is in Sindh.
- Jacob Abad is a hottest place is Sindh.
- Manchar lake is in Dadu. It is Biggest Fresh Water lake in South Asia.
- Badin is famous for oil.
- Umer kot was Birth place of Akbr the Great. Ranikot fort is in Hyderabad.
- Mangoo peer is famous for crocodiles.
- Quaid-e-Azam is buried in Karachi.
- Pakistan's Biggest Museum is in Karachi.
- Tallest Building is MCB Plaza 116m.
- Sindh Assembly passed Resolution in favour of Pakistan first of all in 1944.
- Sindh was separated from Mombai in 1935.
- Most of pashtune lived in Karachi.
- Liaqat Ali Khan, Quaid-e-Azam and Fatima Jinnah landed in Karachi on 7 August 1947.
- Sindh is called Mehran valley.
- Longest Tenure as Governor is Dr. Ishrat-ul-Abad. His Tenure is from 2002 to 2015.
- Current C.M of Sindh is syed Zubair Hayat.
- Karachi have six district and there is Biggest ship yard company.
- Karachi have two parts. East Karachi and West Karachi.



- Sachal Sar mast and Shah Abdul Latif Bhuttai are the poets of Sindh.
- Sir Abdullah Haroon was Sindhi.

## Balochistan

- Balochistan is the Biggest province of Pakistan by Area. It is 43% of Pakistan.
- Current C.M of Baluchistan Sanaullah Zahari.
- Balochistan Become a Province in 1970.
- Zhob District is in Balochistan old name of Zhob is kot Sandeman.
- Khuzadar is in Balochistan.
- Pasni, Gawadar, Omara and Jiwani Port are in Balochistan.
- In 1958 Gawadar was Purchased from oman.
- Ziarat is famous for Quaid's Residence place.
- Hottest place of Balochistan is Sibi.
- Balochistan longest river is Hingol.
- Janipur forest is in Balochistan.
- Kan Mehtarzai Highest Railway station in Zhob.
- Hazar Gang Chalton National Park is famous for Markhor. Reserves of Gold and Silver are is Sandik.
- Mehar Gargh is on Bolan River. It is good Civilization.
- Bolan, Nari, Hingol, Mula, Dasth, Zhob and Porali are River of Balochistan.
- Makran, Kharan, aesbeela and Kalat states were parts of Balochistan.
- 28 May, 1998 Pakistan exploded six nukes at chagi near Raskoh hill.
- Durand line is from chitral to Balochistan.
- In 1947 Balochistan was direct under the chief commissioner.
- Chromite is found in Muslim Bagh and Zahob Valley.
- Balochistan Harnai is famous for lime stone.
- Kohe-Sultan is famous for sulpher.
- Marble is found in Chagi.
- Sindh was separated from Bombay presidency in the year 1935.

## Most Important Questions from previous Papers

- Who is called the "Parrot of India"? Amir Khusro.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
- Television started on 26 Nov 1964 at Lahore and PTV started its color transmission on December20th, 1976.
- Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
- LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.
- Simla Agreement signed between Z.A. Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on July 3, 1972.
- Nationalization of banks was made in 1974.
- Steel Mill was founded in 1973 with the aid of USSR in Bin Qasim.
- Pakistan joined QIC in 1969, NAM in 1979, SAARCin1985.
- Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 February, 1979.
- States of Dir, Chitral and Swat were incorporated in NWFP in August 1969.
- During the Tashkent Agreement the ForeignMinister of Pakistan was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th September 1986.
- Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth was in 1989.
- First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.
- Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.
- KANNUP was established in 1971.
- Baitul Maal was established In 1992.
- Mian Iftikhar-ud-din was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.

- Sheikh Mujeeb Ur Rehman presented his 6 points for the first time in February 1966 at the house of Former premier Ch. Muhammad Ali in a meeting of All Parties Conference.
- Agartala conspiracy was occurred 1968.
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades of Greek.
- National data base registration authority was up on 16th February, 2000.
- The official and national sport of Pakistan is field hockey. Cricket, however, is the most popular sport. The national tean won the ICC World Cup in 1992.
- Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan on 20th December 1971.
- In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state: Constitution of 1973.
- What happened to the Constitution of 1973 when Martial Law was imposed in 1977 by Zia-ul-Haq: It was partially suspended.
- First general elections under the LFO were held in 1970.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan have "Transit Trade Agreement" signed in 1965.
- In 1973 constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time.
- The first water accord between the provincial governments relating to the water distribution — from Indus River was signed in 1991.
- Name of NWFP was changed as KPK in 2010.
- Pakistan has won the hockey world cup four times.
- Abdul Qadeer Khan Nuclear Research Laboratories was set up in Kahuta in 1976.
- The Kargil War also known as the Kargil conflict was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir and elsewhere along the Line of Control (LOG).
- The second nuclear power plant of Pakistan is functioning in Chasma since 2001 by the help of China.
- The institution of Mohtasib was established by Presidential Order 1983.
- The first Dry Port in Pakistan was established 1974 at Lahore.
- The oldest news agency of Pakistan is Associated Press of Pakistan (APP).
- The National Assembly elected for five years.
- The period of time for the election of the Senate 6 years.
- What is the present literacy rate in Pakistan 5p percent.
- Islam was declared state religion of Pakistan In 1973.
- The constitution of Pakistan can be amended With Two-Third majority in Parliament.
- Who was the first Muslim C-N-C of Pak Army was Gen Muhammad Ayub.
- 1973 Constitution of Pakistan state that President and Prime Minister must be Muslims:
- Ranikot Fort is situated near the city of: Hyderabad.
- The National Tree of Pakistan: Deodar.
- Which bird is national bird of Pakistan: Chakor.
- The national animal of Pakistan: Markhor.
- National game of Pakistan: Hockey.
- National flower of Pakistan: Jasmine (Chambale).
- The Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan was established in: 1956.
- Karachi Nuclear Power plant was established in 1972 with the assistance of: Canada.
- Chashma Nuclear plant was established with the assistance ofChina.



- Which Prime Minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure?
- Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by Wakhan.
- Age of the retirement of Supreme Court Judge of Pakistan is is 65 years.
- The standard time of Pakistan is 5 hours ahead of Green which mean time.
- When did Pakistan win its first hockey gold medal in Asian Games 1958 Tokyo.
- Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri barrage are situated? On indus River.
- Who was first Muslim CNC of Pakistan Air Force: Air Marshal Asghar Khan.
- When Pakistan Joined Anglo-American Pacts or SEATO in 1954.
- Pakistan joined the Nuclear Club in: 28 May 1998.
- General Pervez Musharraf took over the control. of Pakistan on: 12 October, 1999
- Pakistan's first Agriculture University was established in Faisalabad.
- The Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan was established in: 1956.
- Z.A. Bhutto took oath as President under the Provisional Constitution on? 21st April 1972.
- The new capital of Pakistan was given the nameof Islamabad on 24th Feb 1959.
- The Qadianis were declared as minority in the National Assembly on 7th September 1974.
- When Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was enforced 20th June 1980.
- Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 23rd March 1985.
- Balochistan was given status of Province 1970West Pakistan was divided into four provinces in 1973.
- The post of C.N.C was changed in Chief of Staff 1976.
- River Indus enters in Pakistan near Chelas.
- Federal Shariat Court was established in 1979.
- Gilgit Baltistan (empowerment and SelfGovernance) Order, 2009 was approved on August 29,2009.
- Qisas and Diyat Ord October 13,1990.
- "Makli Hill" is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others. It is located on the outskirts of Thatta, the capital of lower Sind until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan.
- "Margalla Hills"also called Margalla Mountain Range are the foothills of the Himalayasare a series of small elevation hills located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.
- "Pasni" is a medium-sized town and a fishing port in Gwadar, Balochistan.
- Jiwani or Jwani is a town and commercial port that is located along the Gulf of Oman in the Gwadar District of the Balochistan.
- "Tilla Jogian" is the highest peak in the Eastern Salt Range in Punjab. Pakistan. Rohtas, Fort is located to the east of Tilla Jogian at a distance of about 7 km from Dina, a rapidly expanding town on the Grand Trunk Road.Tilla Jogian also finds mention in the epic love poem HeerRanjha of Waris Shah. For the Sikh Punjabis there is also significance to Tilla Jogian as Guru Nanak Dev, the founder of Sikhism is said to have spent 40 days in quiet seclusion at Tilla Jogian. The Sikhs during the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh made a stone pond here in his memory.
- Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 when Bangladesh was recognized by Commonwealth and Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth as 49th member in 1989.
- Durand line was demarcated in 1893 which lies between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan's first missile is Haft.

- Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on 1st January 1961.
- Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica On January 15,1991.
- ZAB wrote the book "Great Tragedy".
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage which is situated on river Indus.
- Chief election commissioner office term for 5 years.
- Census is made after once in a decade.
- Another name of Haft III missile is Gaznavi.
- Chaghi is the biggest district and Kalaat is the largest Division of Pakistan.
- Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the firstPakistani Prime Minister, who visited in china.
- "Jinnah of Pakistan" and "Zulfi of Pakistan" written by Stanely Wolpert.
- Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan.
- When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC)? 1974.
- The district of the country having lowest population density is Kharan (with a population density of only, Awaran and Chagai share the same with Kharan).
- Shahida Milk is the first woman General in Pakistan.
- The River Indus originates from Lake Mansarwer.
- Miner-e-Pakistan was designed by Haji Murat Khan (a Russian engineer) and its height is 196 feet)
- Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first lady of Pakistan.
- Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah was a first women federal minister of Pakistan.
- Under the constitution of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court shall consist of not more than Eight Judges.
- 'Khojak Pass' connects Qila Abdullah and Chaman.
- Under 1956 constitution, for the first time the president was given the power to appoint the prime minister at his own discretion.
- Senate, under 1973 constitution, is a permanent chamber which cannot be dissolved and its one-third members shall be replaced after every three years.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37letters.
- Z.A. Bhutto studied in Southern California University, Bhutto was appointed Foreign Minister in 1963.Pakistan Peoples Party established in 1967.
- The Qadyanis were declared non Muslims in September 1974.
- Friday was declared a weekly holiday in January 1977 by ZA Bhutto.
- Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- The old name of Pakpatan is Ajudhan
- When The local govt system under the devolution power plan, 2001 was inaugurated Aug 14,2001.
- The system of 'Separate Electorate' first introduced in Pakistan 1985.
- Blind Dolphins are found in river Sindh (Indus).
- The land which lies between river Indus and river Jhelum is called Sindh Sagar.
- The country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations is Afghanistan.
- Koh-e-Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulfur.
- According to Govt of India Act of 1919 only 3% of population can cast vote.



- According to Govt of India Act of 1935 only 14% of population can cast vote.
- Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5th.
- A months. Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 form Lincoln Inn.
- Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch. Rahmat Ali.
- In 1945 elections Muslim League won 428 out of 492 seats.
- In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim government in India, in interim government Muslim League got portfolis of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.
- J. N. Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim government on ML behalf.
- Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem.
- Title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia".
- Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing Muslim Students Peshawar.
- Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on Oct 16, 1951.
- The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan was Justice A.R. Cornelius.
- The Federally Administrated Tribal Area consists of Seven political agencies and six frontier regions.
- The length of coastal line of Pakistan 1046 Km.
- Identify the terminating point of Pakistan Motorway M-8 Gwadar.
- M-4 of Pakistan Motorway shall be between Faisalabad to Multan.
- Haleji lake is considered to be Asia's greatest reserve of migratory birds?
- Area of Balochistan is 3,47,190 Sq. Km.
- Total area of Sindh is 140,914 sq. Km.
- Total Area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 74521 Sq. Km.
- The first Pakistani who became the Judge of International Court of Justice was Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- The first coin of Pakistan designed by Brandly.
- ZA Bhutto had shortest tenure of President.
- The first newspaper of Urdu language Jam-e-JahanNumma(1st Pakistani Amroz).
- Sher Shah Suri has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent.
- Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in Swat.
- Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in South Waziristan.
- 17 Member bench of SC has declared NRO null & void and unconstitutional all cases withdrawn under NRO reopen with immediate effect on 16th December 2009.
- Shahbaz Airbase is located in Jacobabad.
- Shamsi Airbase is located in Quetta.
- "In the line of Fire" is the autobiography of General Pervez Musharraf.
- "Freedom Movement of India": I.H. Qureshi.
- "Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" is written by Allama Iqbal.
- "The(Idea of Pakistan" is a famous book written by Stephen Philip Cohen.
- Pakistan, the Heart of Asia is written by Liaquat Ali Khan.
- India wins Freedom is by Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad.
- The writer of The Spirit of Islam is Amir Ali.
- Struggle for Pakistan was written by I.H. Qureshi.

- The author of Pathway to Pakistan is Choudhry Khaliquzzaman.
- The writer of Friends Not Masters is Ayub Khan.
- Daughter of the East book is written by Benazir Bhutto.
- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal.
- Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal.
- The Making of Pakistan book is written by K Aziz.
- The Emergence of Pakistan book is written, by Ch. Mohammad Ali.
- Towards Pakistan book is written by Waheed-uz-Zaman.
- The old name of Dhaka is Jehangir Nagar.
- Khan Garh what is the old name of Jaccoabad.
- Sialkot what is the new name of Salwan Kot.
- Swat which city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan.
- Montgomery what is the old name of Sahiwal.
- Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto.
- The old name of Lahore City is Mahmoodpur.
- Cambellpur is the old name of Attock?
- Fort Sandeman is the old name of Zhob?
- Pepri what is the old name of Bin Qasim (sea port)?
- Two places famous for wooden crafts are Hala and Kashmor in Pakistan.
- Faz-ul-Haq wrote Muslim Suffering under Congress Rule"
- "Outline of a Scheme of Indian federation" was written by Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- "Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by Ambedkar.
- Rabi season: January to May.
- Khareef season: June to September.
- Nalter is famous for snow skiing.
- Mohanjo Daro—The Larkana distt (1922).
- Harappa——The Sahiwal distt (1921).
- Age of the retirement of Supreme Court Judge of Pakistan is 65 years.
- "FiveThousand Years of Pakistan" a noted book heritage written"by R.E.M. Wheeler.
- Pakistan resolution from sindh province was suported by Abdullah Haroon.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by GhulabSingh for Rs.7.5 million.
- The writer of Awaz Dost is Mukhtar Masood.
- The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.
- The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by Col Illahi Bukhsh.
- One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970.
- Under 1973 constitution, 'Bicameralism' was introduced in Pakistan.
- The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on 24th Oct, 1954 and Mir Maulvi Tamizuddin was its speaker.
- "Khaki Shadows" book was written by K.M. Arif.
- Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? On January 15,1991.
- Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan.
- Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960.
- Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on July 20,1947.
- Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- The first agreement signed on Siachen glacier was 1949
- What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference: Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent



- Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank: Mahatma Gandhi
- The main reason behind Muslim League Failure in the Elections of 1937 was The organizational problems.
- Lord Harding was the author of 'My India Years'.
- Chachnama was originally written in Sindhi.
- Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- Neelum River flows into Jehlum.
- Gilgit Agency was set up in 1873.
- What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world.
- What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan: The distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments
- Area around the river Is known as Bela.
- When Pakistan got first loan from USA: 1952.
- In which year Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London: 1931.
- Gandhi called Pakistan Resolution a Moral wrong.
- The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27,1947.
- Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan cancluded in April, 1954.
- Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League 1934.
- When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC)? 1974
- Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established in subcontinent 1884 and Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din is the first president.
- Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and ends in September.
- The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in Paris.
- Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately 80 million hectares which is the 25% of total land area.
- The Lahore Resolution 1940 was first called "Pakistan Resolution" by Hindu press and newspapers.
- After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- Under 1956 constitution, for the first time, the president was given the power to appoint the prime minister at his own discretion.
- Senate, under 1973 constitution, is a permanent chamber which cannot be dissolved and its one-third members shall be replaced after every three years.
- Proclamation of Emergency on account of war of internal disturbances has been laid down in Article 232 of the constitution of 1973.
- Talbul project is disputed between Pakistan and India.
- Mehdi Shah was elected first Chief Minister of GilgitBaltistan.

### Books

- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- The State of Martial Rule book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- The Lord of the Rings book is written by JRR Tolkien
- Books written by Barack Obama are: 1. Dreams from My Father 2. The Audacity of Hope
- Quaid -e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation is written by G.Allana.
- Foundation of Pakistan was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- Bostan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain

- **Naqsh-e-Faryadi** is written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by Allama Iqbal
- **Tehzeeb al Ikhlaq** is written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Tafhim ul quran is written by Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by Hali
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- **Daughter of the East** is written by Benazir Bhuto
- **Jinnah of Pakistan** is written by Stanley Wolpert
- **Myth of independence** is written by Z. A Bhutto
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by M.H Saiyid
- **Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan** is written by Stanley Wolpert
- **Foreign Policy of Pakistan** is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto
- **Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan** is written by Hector Bolitho
- Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written byAbdulHamid
- Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
- **Struggle for Pakistan** is written by I.H Qureshi
- **The Emergence of Pakistan** is written by Mohammad Ali Choudhry
- **The Making of Pakistan** is written by K.K Aziz
- **Towards Pakistan** is written by Whaeed-uz-Zaman
- **Khusboo** is written by Parveen Shakir
- Laila Majnoo is written by Amir Khusro
- **Akbar nama** is written by Abu Fazal
- **The spirit of Islam** was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- **Five Thousand Years of Pakistan** was written by REM Wheeler.
- **A short history of** Pak:=I.H.Qureshi.
- Discovery of Pak:= A.Aziz.
- **History of Freedom** Movement H. Qureshi.
- **Jinnah as I know him=** Abdul Hassan Isphahani.
- **India wins Freedom=** Abdul Kalam Azad.
- **Emergence of** Pak:=Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- **Pakistan Nagozeer Tha=** Syed Hasan Raza.
- **Friends not Masters=Ayub** Khan.
- **Pakistan the Heart of Asia=** Liaquat Ali Khan.
- **Incomplete Partition** = Alastair Lamb.
- **My Last day with** Quaid=Ilahi Bux
- Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation=Sir SikandarHayatKhan.
- The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of from Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- **Mission with Mountabatten=**Alan Campbell Johnson.
- The Cambridge History of the British Empire = HH.Dodwell.
- The book "party politics In Pakistan' (1947-58) is written by K.K.AZIZ.
- Khadija Mastoor wrote **Angan.**
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Who wrote "Supreme Court and Human Rights"? Tamizuddin

**Miscellaneous Questions of Geography**

- Total area of Pakistan is 769,096 sq km, and thetotal area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 km.



- Pakistan lies between 61E to 75.5 E long tradeand 24N to 37N Latitudes.
- The standard time of Pakistan is five hoursahead of Greenwhich Mean time.
- Pakistan is surrounded by land on three sides east, west and North and Arabian Sea is on itsSouth and makes 1046 km (650 miles) coast line.
- Pakistan's territory sea limit is 12 nm; theExclusive meantime economic zone of Pakistanis 240 nm.
- Out of the total area of Pakistan 1% is levered byIslamabad (906 sq km).
- Out of total area of Pakistan, FATA covers 3% I.e. 27,220 sq km.
- 58% area of Pakistan is covered by Mountainsand plateaus and 42% by plains and detests.
- Pakistan Is Land locked from three sides. It has following immediate neighbors.
- East, India, 1610 km (1000 miles) border. Radchliff line and Run off Kuchh are two boundary lines between India and Pakistan.
- Run off kuchh is also called 24th parallel line, it was signed in 1968.
- Two railway lines connect Pakistan with India. One through Wagah near Lahore connects Atari near Amritsar. Other exists between khokrapar (Sindh) and Munabao (India)
- In 1949 case-fire line came into existence.
- line of control (720 km) was demarcated in 1972 (simla agreement).
- China lies in the North of Pakistan.
- Karakoram and Himalayas are two snow capped mountains Ranges which make a border between the two countries.
- Boundary agreement between china and Pakistan was singed in 1963.
- The border between Pakistan and china is 595 km.
- Afghanistan is located in the North Western border of Pakistan.
- Pakistan had a longest border with Afghanistan which is 2252 km.
- It is called Durand line.
- It was established in 1893 by an agreement between Afghanistan and BritishRulers.
- There are two important Roads that link Afghanistan with Pakistan. One links Peshawar with Kabul Via the famous Khyber Pass. Another links Quetta to Kandhar via the Khojak Pass.
- Wakkan, a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan one of the Land locked central Asian states.
- The Strait of Hormuz is close to Pakistan. Pakistan port Gawadar is very strategically located. It can effectively guard the Strait of Hormuz which is a major route for oil and other traffic of the Gulf area.
- Baluchistan is the largest province according to area and least populous province of Pakistan.
- It covers 44% total area of Pakistan.
- It has common borders with Iran and Afghanistan. It shares its border with the remaining three provinces and the Arabian Sea also.
- Punjab is the second largest province according to area and first largest in population.
- It covers 25.8% area of the total area of Pakistan.
- In the east, it has a common border with India and internally Sindh lies to its south, KPK to the west and Jammu and Kashmir to the North.
- Sindh is the third largest province according to area and second largest in population.
- It covers 17.7% of the total area of Pakistan. It has common border with India, Punjab, Balochistan and the Arabian Sea.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa covers 6% area out of the total area of Pakistan.

- It has common border with Punjab, Balochistan and Northern Area.
- Islamabad 906 sq km. 0.1% of total Area of Pakistan.
- Siachen is the highest battlefield in world.
- It is the largest glacier of Pakistan it is 45 miles long and 2000 feet high.
- K-2 is the highest mountain in Pakistan, it is located in Karakoram mountain range, and its height is 8611 meters.
- It was first conquered by Godwin Austin in 1954 that's why it is also called Godwin Austin.
- It is the second highest peak in the world.
- The youngest mountains of the world(Himalayas) are present in Pakistan.
- Karakoram Range separates Pakistan from china and made a boundary between two countries.
- Hindu Kush Range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan.
- The Karakoram Mountains lie on North of the Indus River and extends northward beyond the borders of Pakistan. They are nearly 200km wide.
- The Karakoram Range is most extensively snow covered, eighteen glaciers ranging from 7km to 72km are found here.
- The longest are the Siachen 72kms and the Biafo 62kms.
- Total area covered by glaciers in Pakistan is 13% of total area of Pakistan It is 13680 sq km.
- Batura, Biafo hispar chogo Lungma glaciers are also located in Karakoram Mountain Range.
- The world's highest passes such as Khunjrab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in Karakoram Mountain Range.
- The highest Peak of Himalayas Range in Pakistan is Naga Parbat.
- It is 8126m high and second highest Peak in Pakistan.
- It was first conquered in 1953.
- The highest Peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirch Mir. it is 7670m high. It starts from Pamir.
- In Pakistan five Peaks have more than 8000m height.
- Pakistan has 82 Peaks in her territory.
- Hindu Kush Mountain is mostly located in Afghanistan.
- It guards the northern border of Pakistan Areas of Chitral and Dir are in this Mountain Range.
- Valley of Hunza is in between the Karakoram and Himalaya is located near the Koh-e-Safed.
- It is on the South of River Kabul.
- It is 3000 m high.
- Khyber Pass is also located in Koh-e-Safed Mountain Range. Its average height is 3000m.
- The highest Peak of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman. Its height is 3500m.
- Siachen glacier is located in the region of Baltistan. It is the largest glacier of Pakistan it is 72km long. It is also the highest glacier of Pakistan.
- The highest pass in Pakistan is Karakoram pass.
- Khyber Pass is 54km long pass; it connects Pakistan with Afghanistan through Peshawar.
- Dargai Pass connects Mardan with Malakand.
- Lawari Pass located in Dir is 3188m high. Itconnects Dir with Chitral.
- Bolan Pass located in Sulaiman Range is 989 meters high. It connects Quetta with SindhPlains.
- Gomal pass located in Waziristan Hills connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni a Province ofAfghanistan.
- Babusar pass located in great Himalaya is a link between Mansehra and Northern Areas of Pakistan. It is 4173m high. It also connectsAbbotabad with Gilgit.



- Khojak passes connects Cheman with QilaAbdullah (Afghanistan). It is 1312m high in TobaKakar Range.
- Malakand pass connects Peshawar with Chitral.
- Baroghil pass connects Chitral with Wahkhan.
- Muztagh pass connects Baltistan with China.
- It is a gateway to Chinese area Yarkand.
- The Baroghil pass connects Pakistan withWahkhan in Afghanistan.
- The Dorah and Shera Shing passes also libetween Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Potohar Plateau and the salt ranges are in between the River Indus and River Jehlum.
- Margalla Hills of Islamabad are located in thePotohar Plateau. It is on the River Soan.
- The Passes Kurram, Tochi and Gromal are named after the rivers near which they are located.
- River Swat is a tributory of River Kabul.
- Lake Saiful Muluk in the upper Kaghan Valley is located in Himalaya Range.
- Satpara Lake near Skardu is located in theHimalaya Mountain Range of Pakistan.
- Beautiful Hill station of Pakistan like Ghora Gali,Nathia Gali and Murree are located in HimalayaMountain Range.
- Sakesar 1527 meters high Peak is the highestPeak of Salt Range in Pakistan.
- Kallar Kahar, Uchali and Khabeki are thebeautiful lakes of River Jehlum in Salt Range.
- Warsak Dam is built on Kabul River.
- The Tanda Dam is on the Kohat River, which is atributary of Kabul River.
- The chagai Hills, the northernmost range are located at Pakistan Afghan border they are about130km long.
- Tilla Jogian is a highest Peak of Salt Range, it is975 meters high. It is in between River Jehlum &River Sawan.
- The Pakistan total Coastal area is 1046Kilometers long. the Makran Coast extendingfrom Karachi in the east to Jiwani in the west.Overall the Makran Coast is fairly straight.
- The Makran Coast has a number of uplifterraces which make an Island shape there areClifton Hills, Manora, Cape Morze, Ormara,Gwadar and Jiwani.The largest Island ofPakistan is Manora.
- Sinkiang is a Chinese Province with which Pakistani boundry is connected.
- Zahidan is area of Iran with which Pakistani boundary is connected.
- Ghazni, Kandhar, Paktia and Wakhan are theareas of Afghanistan with which Pakistan sharesher border which is commonly called DurandLine.
- Durand Line is 2252 kilometers long.
- Thar desert lies in between River Jhelum andRiver Indus.
- Kharan is located in North West of BaluchistanProvince.
- River Chenab, Ravi, Sutluj and Jhelum join theRiver Indus at Kot Mithan.
- The Source of Indus River is Mansorawar Lake inTibet.
- The Indus plans from East to West. The Indusand its tributaries constitute the whole Riversystem of Indus. It is 2900 kilometers Long River.It has a catchment area of 970,000 square kms.
- Jhelum and Chenab Rivers meet at Trimmu Headworks.
- The longest river of Balochistan is Hingol.Balochistan other rivers Porali and Dasht are major rivers.
- The Indus River rises from Tibet, it is the longest river ofPakistan, River Ravi is the Smallest in distance.

- 6 Rivers flow in the territory of KhyberPakhtunkhwa (Zhob, Mula, Gomal, Sowat,Kunhar, Kuram, Parorj Kora).
- The River Ravi Originates from Indian stateHimalaya Paradesh. It is 115km long.
- The Harappa a historical city is located on RiverRavi near Sahiwal.
- Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.
- Length of Pak-India border Is 1,610km.
- Lengthof Pak-Iran border is 805km.
- Length of Pak- China border is 595km.
- Length of Pak-Afghanborder is 2252km.
- Warsak dam is on Kabul River.
- Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River.
- Khanpur dam is on Haro River.
- Tanda dam is in Baluchistan.
- Tarbela dam was completed in 1969.
- Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
- Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan(Afghanistan)
- The ShandurPass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul.
- Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.
- Bolan Pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.
- Tochi Pass connects Pakistan-China.
- Length of Silk Route (Korakorum Route) is 965km.
- Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus. Barrages on Indus are Chashma Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur,Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohammad.
- Three deserts are located in Pakistan, which arenamely: Thar(Sindh), Thal, Cholistan (Punjab).
- Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.
- Sub-Himalya is also known as Siwaliks.
- The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.
- Takht-I-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.
- Hispar Glacier is located in Hunza.
- Kech and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.
- Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.
- The coldest place In Pakistan Is Sakardu and hottest place is Jacababad.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Sukkur barrage is the largest barrage of Pakistan completed in 1932.
- Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
- Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
- Sher Shah suri built G. T. Road and Rohtas fort.
- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Nanga Parbat is located in Himalaya Range. It iscommonly known as Killer Mountain.
- Karakoram highway was completed in 1978. Karakoram was completed in the total period of20 years.
- Karakoram is a Turkish word.
- Karakoram highway passes through khunjrab pass.
- Siachin glacier Is located nearAstor.
- Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
- French Beach Is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is the largest fort of Pakistan, which is located near Hyderabad.
- Chashma barrage was built in 1971 on riverIndus.



- Warsak dam was built in 1960 on river Kabul.
- Rawal dam was built in 1965 on river Kurang.
- Pakistan's oldest archaeological site Harapa is situated near Larkana.
- Khewra is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.
- Salnadak Is famous for copper, silver and gold.
- Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.
- Lahore Fort was built in 1560.
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at Islamabad.
- Nasirabad region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi cananl.
- Kharan district of the country having lowest population density.
- In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed Wullar barrage on River Jhelum.
- Waterflows of the river are diverted to WullerBarrage through the construction of Kishanganga Dam.
- India Is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramula.
- India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir's district ofDoda.
- "AKHORI DAM" is located across Nandnakas near Akhori village about 28 KM east ofAttockPunjab.
- Largest district of Punjab by area is Bahawalpur.
- Tropic of cancer crosses Pakistan.
- Pakistan has the second largest Muslim population in the world.
- About one fifth of thepopulation lives below the international povertyline (US$1.25 per day).
- More than 60 languages are spoken in Pakistan. English is the official language of Pakistan.
- 96% of the population is Muslims. Just over 1.5%Is Christians.
- Pakistan has the sixth largest military force in the world.
- Pakistan has cold, dry winters and hot wet summers.
- Hindko language is prominent in Hazara division.
- Kallar Kahar is situated in salt range near Chakwal.
- Wullar Lake is a source of Jhelum river.
- Warsak dam was constructed in 1960.It is located on River Kabul.
- Hina Lake is situated near Quetta.
- Which cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line: Quetta-Zedan.
- Which is the biggest earth filled dam of Pakistan: Tarbela.
- Sui gas field is the biggest natural gas field inPakistan. It is located near Sui in Balochistan.The gas field was discovered in the late 1952.
- Mari is the second biggest natural gas field of Pakistan.
- Balloki Headworks was built on the river Ravi.
- Masjid Wazir Khan is located in Lahore.
- Masjid Muhbat Khan is located in Peshawar.
- Hamun Maskhel Lake present in Baluchistan plateau. It is Lake of Salt water.
- Haleji Lake is situated in Sindh.
- Sat Para Lake is situated in Baltistan (Sakardu).
- The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Rani Kot Fort is situated near the city Hyderabad.
- Gandhara Art is related to Taxila.
- 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab.
- "The place where heaven and earth meet" these words are said about Punial valley.
- The M8 will start from Ratodero in SindhProvince and enter Balochistan Province passing near the towns of

Khuzdar, Awaran, Hoshab, Turbat before joining the Makran Coastal Highway just east of the port city of Gwadar.

- Pakistan lies of the North tropic zone of Cancer.
- Soan and Haro are the famous rivers of Potwar plateau.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage.
- The extinct volcano "Koh-i-Sultan" in Baluchistan contains the deposits of Sulphur.
- The first railway track was established between Karachi and Kotri.
- Jehlum and Chenab rivers meet at Trimmu.
- The 80 percentage of Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Indus River is a major river which flows through Pakistan. It also has courses through western Tibet (in China) and Northern India. Originating in the Tibetan plateau in the vicinity of LakeMansarovar, the river runs a course through the Ladakh regionof Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan and flows through Pakistan in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi in Sindh. The total length of the river is 2900 km. It is Pakistan's longest river and also called "the father of rivers".
- Ningrahar, Pakita and Ghazni provinces of Afghanistan shares border with Pakistan.
- Khar is a famous town of Bajour.
- The Margalla Hills also called the Margalla Mountain Range, is a hill range part of the lesser Himalayas located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Khyber Pass is a narrow pass, about 53 km (33mi) long, through mountains on the border between eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. It has long been a strategic trade and invasion route.
- Hungol is the largest river of Balochistan.
- Simly Dam is an 80m high earthen embankment dam on the Soan River, 30 km east of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.
- Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of 309m tons.
- Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered thickly populated region.
- Excavations at Mohenjo Daro have revealed in earthen vessels Millet grains.
- Kurram pass joins Parachinar with Afghanistan.
- Tarbela Dam (or the National Dam), the world's largest earth-filled dam.
- Tarbela Dam is part of the Indus Basin Project, which resulted from a water treaty signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan.
- Construction was completed in 1976 at a cost of Rs.18.5 billion. It is the biggest hydel power station in Pakistan having a capacity of generating 3,478 MW of electricity.
- Mangla Dam was constructed on the river Jhelumin1967.
- Diamer-Bhasha Dam is the name of a dam that has been planned in the Northern Areas ofPakistan on the River Indus. It is located about 314 km upstream of Tarbela Dam and about 165 km downstream of Gilgit. The dam is supposed to have a power generation capacity of 4500 megawatts.
- Mirani Dam multipurpose project is located on Dasht River, about 30 miles west of Turbat in Makran Division of Balochistan.
- Hub Dam is a large water storage reservoir constructed in 1981 on the Hub River north Karachi.
- Ghazi Barotha Dam is located on Indus River in Pakistan. Ghazi Barotha Hydroelectric project is located around 100 km from Islamabad.
- Gomal Dam is located on Gomal River in South Waziristan, KP.



- Khanpur Dam is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, about 25 miles from Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Tanda Dam is located in Kohat District.
- TANAZA DAM is a small dam located at about 35 Km southwest of Rawalpindi.
- Karoonjhar Dam is a dam in Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan.
- The Sukkur barrage is a barrage across the Indus River near the city of Sukkur, It was built in 1932 as the Lloyd Barrage
- Guddu Barrage is a barrage across river Indus, near Sukkur
- Lake Saiful Muluk is a lake located at the northern end of the Kaghan Valley near Naran. it ts in the north east of Mansehra district of North West Frontier Province, Pakistan.
- Haleji Lake is located in Thatta District, Sindh; Pakistan.
- Ansoo Lake is a high-altitude lake in the Kaghan Valley near Malika Parbat in the Himalayan range.it can be reached by a difficult trek from Saifui Mulook Lake. The name comes from its tear-like shape.

# CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. British Airways landed at Lahore airport after almost 40 years.
2. Pakistan Army won international military drill competition in UK for the 3rd consecutive year.
3. Pakistani Islands Development Authority is the name of authority established for the development of islands specially the Bundal and Buddo island in first phase.
4. Pakistan has been elected five times to the UN's Premier body on Human Rights Council (HRC).
5. Khushdil Shah has scored the fastest century in National T20 Cup from Pakistan.
6. Tik Tok has been blocked by PTA over indecent content on 9th October 2020.
7. Waqar Masood has been appointed as special assistant to PM (SAPM) for Revenue.
8. Tabish Gauhar has been appointed as PM special assistant on power.
9. Current NA speaker Asad Qaiser belongs to Swabi District.
10. The Gilgit Baltistan Election Commission will hold the elections in 24 constituencies on 15 November 2020.
11. Mir Afzal is the caretaker Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan (GB).
12. Gilgit Baltistan legislative Assembly general elections will be held on 15 Nov 2020.
13. Pakistan was recently inducted by the World Economic Forum into *Global Champion for Nature Community.*
14. Moin ul Haque is the current ambassador of Pakistan to China.
15. Admiral Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi HI (M) has assumed command of Pakistan Navy as 22nd chief of the naval staff.
16. Admiral Amjad Khan Niazi is the current chief of the naval staff of Pakistan navy.
17. Mr. Asim Rauf is the current CEO of Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan.
18. Punjab Rozgar Scheme was launched on 1 Oct 2020.
19. Sheikh Muhammad bin Zayed Anahyan Road is in Mohmand District.
20. Shiekh Muhammad bin Zayed Anahyan Road 42 km long road was inaugurated by Imran Khan in 28 Sep 2020.
21. Pakistan is ranked 107th in Business Innovation Index, 2020 complied by World Intellectual Property Organization.
22. The government of Sindh has recently introduced a new district in Karachi, Kemari.
23. There are 30 districts of Sindh.
24. 75th UN General Assembly session has been addressed by Prime Minister Imran Khan on 25th Sep 2020.
25. The Judicial Commission of the APS Peshawar comprises of one member.
26. A novella *The Smile Snatcher* is recently released by Raza Rabbani.
27. FATF bill was passed by Assembly's join session on 16 September 2020.
28. Noor Khadija has become the first woman to be appointed as head of the Education Department in South Waziristan.
29. PM Imran Khan has laid the foundation stone of Ravi River Front Urban Development Project on 15 Sep 2020.
30. Pakistan is ranked 135th in the Global Economic Freedom Index 2020.
31. Inam Ghani is the current IG of Punjab Police.



32. Pakistan Navy on celebrated 55th anniversary of the Navy Day to honour heroic achievements of its Ghazis and martyrs on September 8 2020.
33. Ghulam Dastgir is the current Ambassador of Pakistan to UAE.
34. Rizwana Yasmeen is the current captain of Pakistan women's Hockey Team.
35. Nergis Mavalvala is the first Pakistani born American female astrophysicist who is appointed as the Dean of School of Science at MIT in 2020.
36. China sells most advanced warship to Pakistan.
37. Imran Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, is declared Man of the Year by the Muslim 500.
38. Natalia Najam is the nine year old Pakistani girl who has set the world record in chemistry by arranging all elements of Periodic table in just 2 minutes and 42 seconds.
39. Dr. Faisal Sultan is the Special Assistant to Prime Minister (SAPM) on health.
40. Musrat Zahra is a Kashmiri journalist who has received Peter Mackler prize for courageous and ethical journalism.
41. Zaheer Abbas is the Pakistani player who has been inducted into ICC Hall of fame 2020.
42. Current Hijri year is 1442.
43. China has provided 12 T16 high tech drones to help Pakistan combating locusts.
44. Wasim Shahzad is the current leader of the House in Senate of Pakistan.
45. Brig (R) Shujah Hassan is the current CEO of Pakistna Steel Mills.
46. Zahid Hafeez has been appointed as new spokesperson for Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
47. President Alvi confers Nishan e Pakistan to Kashmiri leader Syed Ali Shah Geelani on 14th August 2020.
48. PM Imran Khan announced August 9 will be celebrated as the Tiger Force Day.
49. The handing over ceremony of the Al-Khalid 1 tank was held at Heavy Industries Taxila (HIT).
50. Battle Tank Al Khalid-I has been developed in collaboration with Chin and Ukraine.
51. The Pak Army has upgraded the verson of AlKahlid tank known as AlKhalid-I.
52. Pakistan will give the country's prestigious award (Sitara-e-Quaid-i-Azam) to a which famous Turkish Professor for his work to promote Urdu.
53. BRT stands for Bus Rapid Transit.
54. PM Imran Khan inaugurated Peshawar BRT on 13 August, 2020.
55. Muhammad Ali Sadpara became the first Pakistani to climb Mount Blanc on 3 January 2020.
56. Haris Rauf, is the first Pakistani bowler to get a hattrick in the Big Bash league Australia.
57. Numera Salim is the first Pakistani to visit North and South Pole.
58. New DG MI (Military Intelligence) is Gen. Azhar Waqas.
59. Director General ISPR is General Babar Iftikhar.
60. 777x is the world's largest twin engine jet liner that successfully completed its maiden flight on 25 January 202.
61. England left European Union on 31 January 2020.
62. Novak Djokovic won the Australian Open Mens title on 2 February 2020.
63. Recep Tayyip Erdogan addressed Pakistani Parliament on 14th February 2020.
64. Naseem Shah is the youngest bowler to take hattrick in cricket test, his age is 16.
65. UNICEF inaugurated Child Protection Unit in Quetta.

66. Tiger Force Day was celebrated on 9th Aug 2020.
67. Seaspark 20 is Pakistan's Maritime exercise held on 12 Feb 2020.
68. PM Imran Khan has inaugurated Roshan Pakistan Digital Account for overseas Pakistanis on 10 Sept 2020.
69. Zainab Jurisdiction Bill extended throughout country on 15 April 2020.
70. Longest Serving leader in the Arab World is Sultan Qaboos (died).
71. West Indies ex captain was made Pakistan's Honory Citizen is Darren Samey on 23 March 2020.
72. US Deal with the Taliban was signed in Qatar on 29 February 2020.
73. Free Public Transport was announced by Luxemburg.
74. Ehsas Scholarship programme was launched on 2 March 2020 with the amount of 24 billion Rs by Imran Khan.
75. Pakistan achieved GSP+ extension on 6 March 2020.
76. The 660 kV Matiari Lahore HVDC Transmission line being built at a cost of $1.6 billion is 886km long.
77. The current test series being played between Pakistan and England in Aug, 2020 is the 27th test series between the two countries.
78. On Aug 07, 2020 PM Imran Khan launched the Ravi Urban Development Project under which Ravi City would be created north of Lahore near the Ravi river at the cost of Rs 5 trillion.
79. Pakistan observed 'Youm-e-Istehsal-e-Kashmir' (Day of Exploitation in occupied Kashmir) on 5th August.
80. Pakistan PM Imran Khan unveiled a new Political map of Pakistan that counts Jammu and Kashmir, Junagadh, Sir Creek and Ladakh as part of Pakistan.
81. Sindh is the province having largest number of patients of coronavirus.
82. Pakistan is the first country in South Asia to ranked as the fourth generation regulator by International Telecommunication Union.
83. Sana Mir is Pakistani Women Cricket Team Captain got retired on 25 April 2020.
84. China's first Mars exploration mission HIENNAN-I launched on 24 April 2020.
85. The Police Martyrs' day is observed on 4 August in Pakistan.
86. Jordan has ended the death penalty for minors.
87. Mustafa Khadimi is the PM of Iraq.
88. Kashmir Committee chairman is Shehreyar Afridi.
89. On 4 August 2020 federal cabinet approved a new political map of Pakistan, which includes Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and other disputed areas.
90. Babar Azam is new ODI captain.
91. Iran's new currency is Toman.
92. George Floyd is the African American killed by Minneapolis Police.
93. NDMA is called National Disaster Management Agency.
94. Amir Aslam was awarded Dag Hammarskjold medal by Antonio Guttress.
95. Kathy Lueders is the first woman to head Human Space Flight on 12 June 2020.
96. India will be the president of UN Security Council from June 2020.
97. UAE has released 1200 Pakistanis from UAE jail in July 2020.
98. Pakistan has been elected 6 times has the president of the UN Economic and Social Council.
99. Munir Akram has been elected as the President of the UN Economic and Social Council.
100. Sayid Ali Gilani was given Nishan e Pakistan on 14th Aug 2020.



101. Pakistan ranked 2nd highest in the deforestation list of Asia on 14th August 2020 by WWF.
102. Pakistan forest cover is 5.7% of the total area.
103. Telenest was the first company that received Teleport license by PEMRA on 15 Aug 2020.
104. Joe Biden is the rival candidate of Trump, President of USA.
105. American elections are scheduled in November.
106. Yoshihide Suga is the new prime minister of Japan.
107. Phosphine, a life harboring gas, is found in Venus.
108. FATF stands for Financial Action Task Force.
109. Pakistan Army has inducted Al-Khalid Tank in Armoured Corps Regiment on July 28th, 2020.
110. 2.83% is the current share of Pakistan in world population.
111. Arshad Nadeem is the name of the Javelin thrower who has become the first Pakistani to directly qualify for Tokyo Olympics in 2021.
112. Pakistan has been ranked 19th by the NTI (Nuclear Threat Initiative) nuclear security index 2020.
113. Pakistan has signed an agreement with China for 700 MW Azad Pattan hydropower Project in July 2020.
114. Pakistan has been ranked 5th population wise in 2020.
115. Pakistan has found new deposits of oil and gas in exploratory well Mamikhel South-01 located in Tal block in KPK.
116. Pakistan has achieved the UN Sustainable Development Goal for protecting the environment and holding off climate change a 10 years before the deadline.
117. Pakistan allows Afghanistan's exports through the Wagah border with India under the 2010 bilateral trade agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
118. Pakistan has become the permanent member of SCO Youth Council in July 2020.
119. Asifa Akhtar is the Pakistani born scientist who became the first international female vice president of the biology and medicine section at Germany's prestigious Max Planck Society.
120. Etihad Airways announced to increase its flights operations for Pakistan from July 16, 2020.
121. Pakistan aims to generate 30% of clean energy by 2030.
122. Pakistan will host Asia Cup Cricket in 2022.
123. Pakistan Post has issued a commemorative postage stamp of Rs. 20 in connection with World Population Day.
124. Captain R Arif Nawaz Khan is the current IG of New Railway Police.
125. Pakistan will host the World Tourism Forum 2021.
126. USA has donated 100 ventilators to support Pakistan in its fight against COVID-19.
127. Muhammad Javed Ghani is the current chairman of Federal Board of Revenue (FBR).
128. China has helped Pakistan to set up phytosanitary facility.
129. PUBG game has been banned by PTA on 1st July 2020.
130. Nigar Johar has become the first female Lieutenant General of Pakistan Army.
131. Major Gen. Nigar Johar has been promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant General and Appointed as Surgeon General.
132. Balochistan Liberation Army was behind the Karachi Stock Exchange attack on 29th June 2020.

133. $2.41 billion amount of debt payments will be rescheduled by Pakistan in 2020 under the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.
134. Syed Amin-ul-Haque is the current Federal Minister of Information Technology and Telecommunication.
135. According to a report by SIPRI, China and Pakistan possess more nuclear warheads than India.
136. Veteran Actor and television host Tariq Aziz passed away at the age of 84.
137. The Punjab Provincial Government has made it mandatory for universities to teach students the Holy Quran with translation.
138. Solar Eclipse on 21 June 2020 in Pakistan is called Ring of Fire.
139. Current caretaker Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan is Mir Afzal.
140. The Federal budget for the Fiscal year 2020-2021 announced on June 12, 2020.
141. The defence budget has been set at Rs. 1.3 trillion in the Federal Budget 2020-2021.
142. State Bank of Pakistan on 25 June 2020 reduced the policy rate to 7%.
143. Pakistan is expected to raise $700 million for the national space programme by regulating satellite services in the country.
144. Muhammad Sadiq has been appointed as Pakistan's first special representative for Afghanistan.
145. Raffia Arshad, a British Pakistani, has become the first Hijab wearing deputy district judge in the UK.
146. The governor of Sindh promulgated the Sindh Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 on May 13, 2020.
147. Passoon, Pakistani short film which won first prize are Girls Impact the World Festival is filmed by Sarah Jehaan Khan.
148. Pakistan ranks 145 on 2020 World Press Freedom Index.
149. Dr. Imran Zeb is the current chief commissioner for Afghan Refugees.
150. Lt. Gen (R) Asim Saleem Bajwa is the special assistant to Prime Minister on Information Broadcasting and National Heritage.
151. The current UN SG is Antonio Guterres.
152. The current World Bank President is David Malpas.
153. The current SG of Nato is Jens Stotenberg.
154. The current Arab League SG is Ahmad Aboul Ghait.
155. The current SG of commonwealth is Baroness Astal.
156. IAEA current SG is Rafael Grossi.
157. The current ASEAN SG is Lim Jock Hoi.
158. The current INTERPOL head is Kim Jon Yang.
159. The current SAARC head is Esala Weerakon.
160. The current ICRC head is Peter Maurer.
161. The current OIC head is Yousef Al Othaimeen.
162. The current president of ICJ is Abdul Qabi Yusuf.
163. The current managing director of IMF is Kristina Georgieva.
164. The current DG of WTO is Roberto Azevedo.
165. The current CIA director is Gina Cheri Walker Haspel.
166. The current ILO head is Guy Ryder.
167. The current Chief Justice of Pakistan is Gulzar Ahmad.
168. The current Chief Justice of Lahore High Court is Muhammad Qasim Khan.
169. The current chief justice of Balochistan High Court is Jamal Khan Mandokhel.



170. The current Chief Justice of KPK is Waqar Ahmad Seth.
171. The current Chief Justice of Sindh is Ahmad Ali Sheikh.
172. The current Chairman of Senate is Sadiq Sanjrani.
173. The current Speaker of NA is Asad Qaiser.
174. The current Deputy Speaker of NA is Qasim Suri.
175. The Attorney General of Pakistan is Khalid Jawad Khan.
176. The current foreign minister of Pakistan is Shah Mehmood Qureshi.
177. The current Finance advisor of Pakistan is Abdul Hafeez Sheikh.
178. The current governor of State Bank of Pakistan is Raza Bqir.
179. The current COAS is Qamar Javed Bajwa, from Baloch Regiment.
180. The current Air chief of Pakistan Air Force is Mujahid Anwar Khan.
181. The current Naval Chief of Pakistan Navy is Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi.
182. The current governor of Punjab is Ch. Muhammad Sarwar.
183. The current CM of Punjab is Sardar Usman Buzdar.
184. The current CM of Sindh is Murad Ali Shah.
185. The current CM of Balochistan is Jam Kamal.
186. The current CM of KPK is Mahmood Khan.
187. The current governor of Sindh is Imran Ismail.
188. The current governor of Balochistan is Aman Ullah Khan Yasinzai.
189. The current governor of KPK is Shah Farman.
190. The current information minister is Shibli Faraz.
191. The current defence minister of Pakistan is Pervez Khatak.
192. US announced funding of 8.4 million dollars for Pakistan to combat COIVD-19 in April 2020.
193. Babar Yaqoob Fateh Muhammad is the current chairman of Federal Land Commission of Pakistan.
194. Sana Mir has announced retirement from international cricket on 25th April 2020.
195. On April 21, 2020 82nd death anniversary of Allama Iqbal was observed.
196. Chief Justice of Pakistan Gulzar Ahmad took first sou motu over coronavirus control measure on 10th April 2020.
197. PM Imran Khan formally launched the Rs. 144 billion Ehsas Relief Programme on 9th April 2020.
198. World Bank gave $200 million in the project named as "Pandemic Response Effective Project".
199. Kashmala Tariq is the current Federal Ombudsperson for Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace.
200. PM Imran Khan announced Rs 30 billion subsidy for Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme on 03rd April 2020.

# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## Astronomy

- The planet nearest to sun is Mercury.
- Stars are self-luminous.
- The brightest planet is Venus.
- Solar eclipse occurs in full moon.
- Mars planet is nearest to the earth.
- Uranus is the coldest planet.
- Sun is not the biggest star in the universe.
- The moon has no atmosphere.
- Twenty first of June is the longest day of the year in the northern hsemisphere.
- The outer most layer of the earth is called Crust.
- Planet Mars has two moons.
- The universe is Expanding.
- Astronomers cannot be nominated for the Noble Prize.
- Equinox is the time when the sun appears vertically overhead at noon at the equator.
- Yuri Gagarin is the first space man.
- The distance between the earth and the sun is called Astronomical unit.
- Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar system.
- Neptune is the coldest planet of the solar system.
- The most abundant element in the earth's crust is oxygen.
- The solar system has 8 planets.
- The fastest revolving planet is Mercury.
- Coldest planet of the solar system is Neptune.
- The most abundant element present in the sun is Hydrogen.
- Mercury is heavier than lead.
- The largest planet of solar system is Jupiter.
- The three elements needed for healthy growth of plants are N (nitrogen), P (phosphorus) and K (potassium).
- Yuri Gagarin was the first person to orbit the earth.
- Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut who first landed on the surface of the moon.
- Venus planet of our solar system is called as Morning Star.
- Founder of modern astronomy was Nicolas Copernicus.
- The most splendid and the most magnificent constellation on the sky is Orion.
- Most of Asteroids lie in asteroid belt between the orbit of Mars and Jupiter.
- Monsoon is caused by revolution of earth.
- The theory of expanding niverse was first propounded by Hubble.
- The only planet of solar system which has water vapours in Neptune.
- The solar energy falling on the atmosphere of earth is almost 1.4 kilowatt per square meter.
- The large plates of solar panels are painted Black.
- The only planet of solar system which has water vapours is Neptune.
- Silica is used in glass-making.
- Jupiter is the largest planet of solar system.
- Sring tides occur on new moon and full moon days because on these days Sun, moon and earth are in a straight line.
- Mercury has the smallest diameter.
- Nights are cooler in the deserts than in the plants because Sand absorbs heat more quickly than the earth.
- Atmosphere pressure exerted on the earth is due to the Gravitational pull.
- The snow on the mountains does not melt all at once when it is heated by the sun because it reflects most of the heat from the sun.
- Days and Nights are of equal duration on 21st March in Northern Hemisphere.



- Longest day no on northern hemisphere is 21 June.
- Smallest day on Southern Hemisphere is 22 December.
- The Sun rises in the East owing to rotation.
- The Earth is nearest sun in January.
- The earth revolution changes seasons.
- Earth is the only planet with atmosphere.
- The earth is 3rd in number from the sun.
- The earth is known as Blue Planet, bio-planet and green planet.
- The life of Earth is 9.6 billion years.
- The only satellite of the Earth is Moon.
- The moon has no atmosphere.
- The temperature of the Moon is from 100, 180F.
- Lunar eclipse occurs when earth falls between sun and moon.
- The solar eclipse occurs when moon comes between Earth and Sun.
- The Moon was visited by Man on 21 July 1969.
- The biggest planet is Jupiter.
- Jupufer has maximum moons.
- Venus has no moon at all.
- Venus is the brightest planet.
- Venus is the hottest, fastest and nearest to Earth.
- Mars is the Red planet.
- Venus and Uranus is move clockwise.
- Galileo was the first to the tell that the Earth moves round the sun.
- The first enter space was Yuri Gagarin.
- The first to step on moon was Neil Armstrong.
- A shooting star is meter.
- Communication satellites are geostationary.
- The earth is known as Watery planet.
- The Sun is 70% of Hydrogen.
- The sun produces energy by fusion.
- The sun is the controlling body of universe.l
- The sunlight reaches earth in 499 seconds.
- The solar year comparises 3651/4 days.
- The lunar year consist of 354 days.
- The Lunar day is 27 days 43 minutes
- The solar day is 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds.
- The earth's motion round its once in 24 hours is called "rotation" while its motion round the sun one's is approximately 365 day is called revolution.
- The planet nearest to the sun is mercury.
- Big Bang theory pertains to origin of universe.
- The planet nearest to the sun is called venus.
- The sun rays reach is earth in 8 minutes.
- First living creature launched in to space was a dog named laika.
- The planet nearest to sun is mercury.
- Discovery of solar system is attributed to Copernicus.
- Radio active waves were discovered by Marconi.
- The planet of our solar system with maximum number of moons is Jupiter.
- The Brightest planet in solar system is venus.
- The planet with shortest day time is Jupiter.
- Heat received by earth from the Sun known as solar radiation.
- The earth is more closer to sun is January.
- The shape of our milky way galaxy is spin.
- The coldest planet of solar system is Pluto.
- The brightest planet in solar system is venus.
- The planet with shortest day time is Juputer.
- The scientists have estimated the age of universe as 13 billion years.
- If there were no atmosphere, what would be the colour of sky Black.
- The hottest planet is Mercury.
- Southern cross which is a constellation found in the southern region of the

aright sky consists mainly of "Four stars".

- Lunar Eclipse take place when the shadow of the earth falls on the moon.

## Biology

- The process of digestion begins in Mouth..
- Sometimes when white blood corupuscles greatly increase in number, they cause a disease called Leukaemia.
- Blood cells are manufactured by bone marrow of the body.
- The smallest organism which causes disease is virus and even smaller is called viroids.
- Diseases that spread through air are called Air Bome diseases.
- When iron is less in body,the quantity of Haemoglobin in cell decreases.
- Arteries become had due to deposition of Fats and Cholesterol in them.
- The age of a tree can be determined by counting Rings of stem.
- In a normal resting man, the rate of heart beat is 72 per minute.
- Ureas not a phosphorus fertilizer.
- Ibn Baitar was a renowned Muslim Botanist.
- Cellulose is natural polymer.
- Vitamin A & D are not water soluble.
- Amoeba is a unicellular organism.
- Leprosy is a disorder of the Nervous System.
- Chloro fluorocarbons (CFCs) cause decomposition of ozone.
- Ostrich egg is biggest cell.
- Starth is a polymer of Glucose.
- Adrenaline is secreted by the Adrenal Gland.
- Nucleolus usually lies in the center of animal cells.
- Calcium and phosphorous are the essential elements of bones.
- Proteins are formed by combination of amino acids.
- Chemical such as penicillin which act on bacteria are called antibiotics.
- A branch of medicine studying blood and its disorders is called Haematology.
- A biological study of external from and structure of living organisms or their parts is Morphology.
- Cryptogams are non-flowering plants.
- Reserve food material is usually stored as Starch in plants and Glycogen in animals.
- Streptococcus is a gram positive bacterium.
- Spinach is a good source of vitamin K.
- Insulin is a hormone secreted by the pancreas.
- Femu is a bone of the leg.
- AIDS is caused by High Immune deficiency Virus (HIV).
- pH of blood is 7.3-7.4.
- aorta is an organ of the Circulatory System.
- Circular aperture which appears as a dark spot in the eyes is called pupil.
- The disease, Haemophilia is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin K.
- Protein is a nautral polymer.
- A sheet of muscles called Diaphragm separates the chest from the abdomen.
- In human body, blood clotting factor is produced by the platelets.
- The living part of a plant cell is composed of a nucleus and cytoplasm.
- The pattern for building protein molecule is stored in the messenger RNA.
- Anvil and stirrup are names of bones present in the ear.
- The front of the eye is covered with a tough transparent material called Cornea.
- The young plant inside a grain of wheat is called the Embryo.
- The smallest branches of an artery lead into tiny blood vessels called capillaries.
- Auricle is present in heart.
- Tendon is a muscle.
- Chemically finger nails are made up of protein.
- Muscle stiffness is symptom caused by the disease Tetanus.



- Riboflavin (vitamin B2) is not affected by cooking.
- Thiamine is vitamin B1.
- Ascorbic acid is vitamin C.
- Rickets is caused by the deficiency of vitamin D.
- The number of chromosomes in the spermatozoon is 46.
- The fat in our food is digested bythe Enzyme Lipase.
- The most abundant element in the human body is Oxygen.
- Epiphytes are a plant that grows upon another plant.
- Hepatitis is the inflammation of liver.
- Meningitis is inflammation of membrane surrounding the brain.
- Neurology is the science of Nervous system.
- Biometry is the application of statistics in the study of Biology.
- Malaria is caused by Plasmodium.
- Fungicide is used against moulds and fungi.
- The science which deals with heredity is known as Genetics.
- Insulin is used for the treatment of Diabetes.
- The study of chemical processes in living organisms is called Biochemistry.
- Severe deficiency of vitamin C results in Scurvy.
- Plant cells mandufacture their food due to the presence of chlorophyll.
- Mitosis is a type of cell division where in the number of chromosomes in the daughter cell are the same.
- Blood cells are of three types.
- The ultraviolet rays cause sunburn.
- Carbohydrates are cheapest and most ready source of energy.
- Enzymes are responsible for chemical digestion of food.
- Plasma is the fluid parto f the blood in which the celsl are suspencded.
- Haemoglobin combines with oxygen and transport of different cells of the body.
- Monomer of proteins is Amino Acids.
- Water transport in plants occurs within Xylem.
- Plant Hormones control plant response to environment stimuli.
- Mitochondria are often called the powerhouse of the cell.
- Ligament connects the muscle with the bone.
- Polio is caused by virus.
- Neptune is the coldest planet of the solar system.
- Eggshell is composed of calcium carbonate.
- Ascorbic Acid is Vitamin C.
- Geysers are hot springs that erupt hot water and steam from time to time.
- Ability of the air to absorb long heat waves from the earth after allowing the short waves from sun to pass through it is known as.Green House Effect.
- Muslim Scientist Ali bin Tabari is famous for his work on Firdous al-Hikmah.
- The pulmonary veins return oxygenated blood to the right atrium.
- The normal temperature of Human Blood is 37C (98.60F)
- The gland responsible for the secretion of the hormone estrogen in Ovary.
- Glycogen is a carbohydrate.
- Botanically a fruit is a Ripened Ovary.
- The famous book AL-Qanoon was written by the Muslim scientist Abu Ali Sina.
- The instrument used forme measurement of blood pressure is Sphygmomanometer.
- A mammal, which can fly is Bat.
- A disease which is more common in men than in women and is hereditary in character is Colour Blindness.
- Snow Leopardd is an endangered animal species of Pakistan.
- The conversion of non-diffusible substances into diffusible ones by the action of enzymes is called digestion.
- Cell Nucleus was first discovered by Robert Brown.

- Enzymes are organic catalysts made up of proteins.
- Animals obtain carbohydrate mainly from Starch.
- Right kidney in man is slightly lower is position than the left kidney.
- Disastolic blood pressure is lesser than systolic blood pressure.
- Guava contains more vitamin C than orange.
- Kangaroo Rat is a desert mammal which does not drink water.
- The deficiency of Thamine (By causes Beriberi).
- The hormone secreted by adrenal cortex is Corticosteroids (Cortisol & aldosterone)
- The three colours combination which produces the sensation of white light is Red, Green and Blue.
- The falling of yellow leaves during autumn is the seasonal time for plants to get rid of accumulated wastes.
- Cancer can be treated by Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy.
- The temperature of the dead human body on Celsius scale is 25C (Normally room Temperature)
- Ascorbic acid is a water soluble vitamin.
- Influenza is caused by virus.
- The organ in the human body which is responsible for the digestion of protein only is stomach.
- Liver produces bile which is involved in the breakdown of fats.
- The study of human population is called Demography.
- Human being belongs to species called Sapiens.
- About 60-70% of the human body consists of water.
- One of the main functions of the earth's ozone layer is to filter out ultraviolet rays.
- The variation of blood flow can be heard thorough Sphygmomanometer.
- Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.
- Ultraviolet light is not visible.
- Beri beri is the disease which is caused by the deficiency of vitamin B1.
- The production of genetically identical offspring is called as Cloning.
- Relative density of milk is measured by an instrument known as Lacktometer.
- The temperature of a human body is measured by a instrument know as Mercury thermometer.
- Insulin is secreted by Pancreas, thyroxin by Thyroid gland. Adrenalin by Adrenal gland. Oestrogen by Ovary, Cortisol by Adrenal gland, Testosterone by testes of male and voaries of female.
- Rodenticides are used to kill rats.
- Insects are invertebrates.
- Opium is found in poppy.
- A,D,EK are fat soluble vitamins.
- Skin is the largest organ os the body.
- Vaccine for T.B is Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG)
- Persons with AB+ blood group are considered to be universal recipient.
- Study of life in outer space is known as Exobiology.
- Role of biotechnology in the production of food is based on Fermentation.
- Animal which captures and readily kils living animals for its food is called Predator.
- Al-Qanoon is the famous book of Ibn-e-Sina in which human physiology and medicine are discussed.
- Evolution can be described as a continuing process.
- In humans, most nutrient molecules are absorbed bythe small intestine.
- Bacteria help in the process of fermentation of biomass.
- All the plant life is based upon the compounds, which are made up of Oxygen. Carbon and Nitrogen.
- The composition of oxygen in air is kept constant by the process of Photosynthesis.
- The 'cow's milk contains 80% of water in terms of percentage.
- Vitamin C is present in Citrus Fruits.
- Leukaemia is a Blood Cancer.



- Haemophilia is a hereditary disese.
- The Green House Effect is caused by an excess of Carbon dioxide.
- Bats can also fly in dark because they are capable of taking the help of Ultrasonic Waves.
- Green venetables have high iron content.
- The fat content in buffalo milk is 10%.
- A post mortem study usually involves an analysis of liver.
- Human population has become double during the last 45 years.
- Cataract is a disease of eye.
- Rayon is made of Cellulose.
- The major component of honey is Glucose.
- The process of elimination of water from any system is called Dehydration.
- In blood, the percentage of water is 90%.
- The composition of oxygen in air is kept constant by the process of Photosynthesis.
- A post mortem study usually involves an analysis of liver.
- Bio fertilizers are nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms which can enrich soil.
- Cataract is a disease of eye.
- The process of elimination of water from any system is called Dehydration.
- After drinking contaminated water, you would be most apt to develop symptoms of Typhoid fever.
- In eye donation, Cornea of donor's eye is utilized.
- Alzheimer is a disease of Brain.
- Cell was discovered by Robert Hooke.
- The average life of a red blood cell in the body is about 120 days.
- DNA is a class of nucleic acids.
- The pigment involved in photosynthesis activity is called Chlorophyll.
- ECG is an instrument used for the disorder of Heart.
- Enzymes are Biological catalysts.
- DNA finger-printing is the latest technology used in Forensic science.
- Calcium plays a vital role in blood clotting.
- For water purification, Chlorine is used.
- Deficiency of calcium causes the impaired growth in infants.
- Wheat, rice, corn and maize are the best sources of carbohydrates.
- The humanblood is divided into four groups.
- The muscles, tissues and blood all are made up of Proteins.
- Iron is a part of haemoglobin which transports oxygen.
- In thyroid glands iodine is required for the synthesis of Thyroxin.
- The amount of calories provided by egg is 150 K calories/1 OOgm.
- The percentage of carbohydrates in the normal daily food calorie requirement of an adult is about 59%.
- Impure blood is received in the heart in the right auricle.
- The glad which maintains body temperature is the Pituitary gland.
- The longest and the strongest bone in the human body is Femur.
- Hereditary disorders are the result of Defective DNA nucleus.
- Polio is a viral disease.
- Dead red blood cells are stored in liver.
- The time interval between two beats of a normal human heart is 1 second.
- Natural rubber is a protein.
- Liver secrets bile.
- Using Ultrasound, we can determine the Structure of the body.
- The find the hidden secrets under the water, the ships and submarines use the Sonar system.
- The dirt in the dirty water can be separated by using the Ultrasound.
- Recording of brain waves from outer surface of head is called E.L.G (Electroencephalograph).
- Sodium benzoate is used for preservation of food grains.
- A woman's voice is shriller than a man's due to smaller vocal chords.

- Soft drinks such as colas contain significant quantities of Caffeine.
- The part of the body directly affected by Pneumonia is Respiratory system.
- "O' negative" blood group of human beings is a universal donor.
- Amino acids are a product of the digestion of Protein.
- Pepsin, a digestive enzyme, is produced in the Stomach.
- Milk is nearly a complete food by itself.
- Fertilizer having high nitrogen content is Urea.
- Anthrax is a bacterial disease.
- Blood is formed in bone marrow in human body.
- Trachoma is a disease of the eye.
- Heart pumps 5 litre blood per minute in a normal human adult (at resting position).
- The part of the body directly affected byRikets is bone tissue.
- Histology is the study of tissues.
- Cell classical example is egg.
- Ostrich egg is the biggest cell is
- Carbohydrates are used for instant energy.
- Fats has maximum calories.
- Main function of water is to control process of body.
- Theory of evolution was given by Darwin.
- Milk can be preserved by Formaldehyde solution.
- Milk point can be ascertained by lactometer.
- Galetin is ice cream prevents crystal growth.
- Dialysis is means for the people of defective kidneys.
- Lipids are fats.
- Hair, finger nails are example of proteins.
- Best source of potassium is banana.
- Bata are flying mammals.
- Mad dog causes hydrophobia.
- Taste buds for biller are located at the whole has longest age 500 years.
- Turtle average age is 200 years.
- Cow average age is 20 years.
- Snakes are carnivore.
- Alligator has 3-chambered heart.
- A house fly has two wings.
- Fastest animal on the earth is Cheath.
- Humming birds can fly backward.
- Deficiency of vitamin "C" in human body to teeth disease.
- Safty mechanism of blood works under white blood.
- What men Exhales carbon dioxide.
- What but does not see in the night ultraviolet rays.
- Deficiency of vitamin E causes sterility.
- Another name for vitamin "C" is ascorbic acid.
- The most famous genetic disease that is associated with Queen Victoria Haemophilia.
- Hepatitis C is a leading cause of chronic liver disease.
- Whooping cough is caused by Bacteria.
- Fear of enclosed spaces is known as claustrophobia.
- The normal Ph of Blood is ">7"
- Malaria Germs were discovered by Alphonse carvene.
- Insulin is secreted by pancreas.
- Insomnia is related to sleeplessness.
- Fossile are the remains of the plants animals in earth's crust.
- Insulin is secreted by pancreas.
- Kyoto protocol relates to environment problems.
- Spleen is effected by malaria.
- Green vegetables are a good source of minerals and vitamins.
- Deficiency of Iodine is caused of "goiter" which of the following is rich in protein, metal, fish and eggs.
- Rain fall is deficient called arid area.
- A biotic penciling was discovered in 1928.
- Deficiency of vitamins E can be sterility in men and women.
- Sunlight is a good source of vitamin D.
- Carbohydrates, proteins and fats provides energy.



- Diabetes is caused due to insulin.
- Part of human body is like a computer "Brain".
- The age of a free can be known from its number of rings on its frank.
- Green vegetables provide us vitamins and minerals.
- Red blood corpuscles are formed in Bone Marrow.
- Hepatitis C is disease of liver.
- The richest source of vitamin D is cod liver oil.
- Anglography and angioplasty mean two different but inter related processes.
- 206 bones are in human body.
- Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of vitamins D.
- Agoraphobia is the fear of open places.
- A long sighted person cannot see objects which are near.
- "Water" is a renewable source of energy.
- Fiber component of diet prevents constipation.
- Fats has maximum calories.
- Sunlight is a good source of Vitamin "D".
- "AB" blood group is called universal recipient.
- Smallpox is caused by virus.
- Another organ that Fitters blood besides the heart, in human body is Liver.
- An example of a hereditary disease is Haemophilia.
- Exposure to sunlight results in formation of vitamin D in the body.
- 300 bones are there in the body of new born baby.
- Nose, Nail and Hair are the main organ of sense.
- Drugs that calm nervous system and prevent worry,tension are called tranquilizers.
- Tooth decay indicates deficiency of Fluorine.
- Theory of evolution was presented by Charles Drawin.
- Post Mortem examination of organs or tissue of dead body is called autopsy.
- Parkinson is a disease associate with Brain.
- Aedes Aegyties is the cause of dengue fever.
- C vitamin get destroyed by heating.
- There are 46 Hormones is the body.
- Leprosy is the oldest disease of world.
- Rhinocerбs found in Africa is a mammal.
- C vitamin cannot be stored in human body.
- Deficiency of vitamin C in human body leads to skin disease.
- Insulin in human body is produced in pancreas.
- Laws of Heredity were discovered by Mendel.
- Turnip is a root described as Napiform.
- Biology is the study of all living things.
- The process of photosynthesis in plants takes place in "leaf".
- Meat food contains the highest concentration of protein and Iron.
- White blood cells protects the body against disease an injection.
- Water is renewable source of Energy.
- Fiber component of diet prevents constipation.
- Liver is the largest gland in the human body.
- Green color is chlorophyll.
- 4 chambers has the heart.
- Malthusian Theory is regarding population.
- 5 liter is the approximately of blood in healthy body.
- Into how many regions the brain is mainly divided "3".
- Chicken pox is caused by virus.
- Cholra vaccine was developed by Louis Pasteur.
- Anaemia is caused due to deficiency of antibiotic (pencilin) was discovered (Iron) by Jseph lister.
- Citrus fruit is the best Natural source of citric acid.
- In human body, flat bones are found in "CHEST Widow" tears is the name of planet.

- White goods are durable consumption goods.
- Graham is a disease of the Brain.
- The strongest muscle of the human body is, in the Jaws.
- Total bones in a human being are 206.
- Average male brain weights 49 ounces.
- Average female brain weights 46 ounces sea-horse is a fish.
- Forests in Pakistan are 5.9% of its territorial area.
- Vitamin C is essential for bones.
- One of the injections of disease conveyed from one person to another through air tuberculosis.
- Caloric is a unit of diet.
- Physiotherapy is curative method for immobility of joints.
- Dialysis is meant for kidneys failutre.
- 72 is the number of beats per minute of human heart.
- Carbon dioxide gases is mainly responsible for Global Warming.
- Edward Jenner developed the smallpox vaccination.
- Burning of food, Digestion of food and Burring of coal are chemical reaction.
- The smallest gland in the body is pineal body.
- 206 bones are there is human body.
- The normal pulse beat in human body per minute 72-80.
- Virus is the cause of dengue fever.
- World population is expected to reach by the year 2025 8 billions.
- Crocodile animal is unable to stick our its tongue.
- Sphygmomanometer is an instrument used to measure blood pressure.
- Pain killer drugs are called analgesics.
- Ecology is biology and earth science.
- Bio-Fules are sources of energy derived from plants and animals.
- Haematology is the study of blood.
- Red, Green, and Blue are the primary colors.

## Chemistry

- Neutron, electron and Proton have neutral, negative and positive charges respectively.
- In Pakistan copper is found in Saindak.
- Quartz is chemically a Silicate or Silicon dioxide.
- The particle with positive charge but having mass equal to that of electron is called Positron.
- Iron corrodes due to the formation of Iron Oxide.
- The process of conversion of a material from solid state directly to gaseous state is called Sublimation.
- Ruby is an oxide of Aluminium.
- Gypsum is hydrated calcium sulphate.
- Chromite ore contains chromium oxide.
- Rain water dissolves Sulphur dioxide to from Sulphuric Acid.
- Excessive burning of the fossil fuels causes acid rains.
- Radium was discovered by Madam Marie Curie.
- Chemical name of gyupsum is calcium Sulphate.
- Purest from of iron is Wrought Iron.
- Neutron is the negative charged particle in an atom.
- Hydrogen is the lightest gas.
- Diamond is an allotropic form of the element Carbon.
- The main constituent of Biogas is Methane.
- The chemical name of washing soda is Sodium Bicarbonate.
- The main constituent of Sui gas is Methane.
- Glass is called Silica.
- The second most abundant element in the earth's crust is silicon.
- The major fossil fuel impurity is Sulphur.
- The metal atom present in chlorophyll is Magnesium.
- A synthetic fiber which is a polymide is Nylon.
- Cinnabar is an ore of Mercury.



- The nuclear reaction taking place on the surface of sun is Nuclear Fusion reaction.
- Jabir bin hayan prepared Sulphuric Acid.
- The constituent elements of Brass are Copper and Zinc.
- Diamond is the purest naturally occurring cryustalline from of Carbon.
- Caustic soda is extenstively used for making Soap.
- The brown colour of rust is because of oxidation of iron/formation of iron oxide.
- Granite is a form of igneous rock.
- Aqua Regia is a mixture which can dissolve platinum.
- The constituent elements of Bronze are tin and copper.
- Diamond is the purest naturally occurring crystalline from of carbon.
- Vanadium, a steel gray corrosion resistant metal occur naturally in oxide state.
- Ammonium nitrate is not used for rice crop.
- Sea divers use a mixture of gases for breathing during diving. The mixture is 80% He & 20% O2.
- The metal known as quick silver is called Mercury.
- Bronze is made up of copper and tin.
- Dry ice is CO2.
- The composition of the mixture used for welding is Copper Oxide and Aluminium.
- Haematite (a mineral) is the important source of iron.
- Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.
- The name of the common mineral salt present in sweat is Sodium Chloride.
- Laughing gas as the composition of Nitrogen and Oxygen.
- Atmospheric layer ionosphere helps in radio communication.
- Sedimentary rocks are Porous.
- Gypsum is a non-metallic mineral.s
- Ozone layer prevents the ultraviolet radiation from entering the atmosphere.
- The German or nickel silver is composed of approximately 60% copper. 20% nickel and 20% zinc.
- The gas produced during the fermentation of Biomass is Methane.
- Biogas is the common name of Natural Gas.
- Air is present in the atmosphere of erath up to the height of 200 kilometres.
- The gas which acts as a glass of greenhouse is Carbon dioxide.
- Carbon dioxide is used in the preparation of soft drinks.
- Huge white ball in the sun almost consists of Hydrogen.
- The volume percentage of nitrogen in air is 78%.
- Water is a universal solvent for Biochemical Reactions.
- The volume percentage of nitrogen in air is 78%.
- Air contains volume of carbon dioxide approximately 0.03%.
- The gases which are used by divers as an artificial atmosphere are helium and oxygen.
- Noble gases are extremely unreactive.
- The second most abundant metal found in the earth's crust is Silicon.
- The iron content in plant tissue is normallybetween 50-250ppm.
- Radioactive source must be kept in Lead Container.
- Silicon is a Semiconductor.
- In order to prevent the corrosion of iron pipes they are often coated with a layer of zinc. This process is termed as Galvanization.
- In a reactor, cadmium rods are used for absorbing Neutrons.
- Detergents dissolved in water help in cleaning clothes by reducing the surface tension of water.
- The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves Capillary Action phenomenon.
- Materials for rain proof coats and tents owe their water proof properties to Surface Tension.

- A lake starts freezing because of the cold atmosphere. It will first freeze at the top surface.
- Most of the ozone is concentrated in the Stratosphere.
- Diamond is the hardest material.
- Scalding with steam is more severe than scalding by boiling water because Steam contains more energy than boiling water.
- Cooking oil can be converted into vegetable ghee by the process of Hydrogenation.
- Stainless steel is an alloy of iron, Chromium and Nickel.
- The main chemical substance present in the bones and teeth of animals is Calcium Phosphate.
- Gold is found in its original form.
- Tincture of iodine consists of A solution of iodine in alcohol.
- The major part of natural gas, petroleum and coal consist of Methane.
- Gypsum is used for cement.
- Chromium is obtained from chromite.
- Uranium-235 is used in the fission process.
- The greatest number of compounds is formed by the element of carbon.
- Oxygen is present in the largest amount in terms of percent by mass in the earth's crust.
- Helium gas is commonly used in balloons and airships.
- Huge white ball in the sun almost consists of Hydrogen.
- Air contains volume of carbon dioxide approximately 0.03%.
- Noble gases are extremely unreactive.
- The major part of natural gas, petroleum and coal consist of Methane.
- Gypsum is used for cement.
- Silica is used in glass-making.
- Mineral essential for the coagulation of blood is Magnesium.
- Colour is called photo chrome.
- Potassium is used in the preparation of glass and soap in the form of Carbonates.
- Potassium phosphate is used in the preparation of detergent.
- In chlorophyll, magnesium is present.
- Carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers.
- Pure gold is 24 carat.
- Heavy water consists of Oxygen and heavy hydrogen.
- Ag is the symbol for silver.
- The material used for bleaching paper pulp is Sodium hypochlorite.
- Acid rain contains high levels of Sulphuric acid.
- If a U-238 nucleus splits into two identical parts, the two nuclei so produced will be Radioactive.
- The acids turn the blue litmus paper Red.
- Potassium carbonate is used for removing air bubbles from the glass during its manufacture.
- The chemical name for "baking soda" is Sodium Bicarbonate.
- Oxygen is maximum in earth sky.
- The most abundant element in the universe is Hydrogen.
- Helium is 26% of the sun mass.
- Fire extinguisher is $CO_2$.
- Methane is known as cooling gas.
- On addition salt to water its boiling point increases.
- Ethylene is used to ripening fruits.
- Beta rays have negative charge X-rays.
- The chemical reaction cannot be reversed.
- Burning of candle is chemical reaction.
- Formic Acid is in sour milk.
- Soft water produces lather with soap.
- Heavy water does not produce lather with soap.
- The glitter of diamond is owing to its quality of reflecting light.
- Ozone is troposphere and stratosphere.
- Natural gas used in daily is methane.
- Neon is use is bill-boards.
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Helium is used in baloons.
- Highly inflammable is Hydrogen.



- Silver nitrate is used in silvering the mirrors.
- The most toxic is carbon-mono-oxide.
- Chemically insulin in protein.
- Diamond is hardest substance.
- Nitrogen is 78 of atmosphere.
- Lightium is the lightest metal.
- Radon is the nearest element (gas)
- Gold, Platinum and Silver are free metals.
- Simplest element is Hydrogen.
- Lime is actually calcium oxide.
- Plaster of Paris is calcium sulphate.
- Exothermic reaction heat is released.
- In endothermic reaction heat is absorbed.
- Air contains 0.4% of water vapour.
- Air contains 0.03% of $CO_2$.
- Boiling point of water is 100°C.
- Water contracts if is heated from 0°C to 4°C.
- Temporary hardness of water can be removed by boiling and adding line.
- Malic acid is found in unripe fruit.
- Acetic Acid is vinegar.
- Ascorbic Acid is vitamin c.
- Amino Acids are protetins.
- Citric Acid is in Lemon.
- Lactic Acid is in milk.
- Process of change from liquid to gas is evaporation.
- The process of charge from vapour to liquid is condensation.
- Sublimation is process from solid to gaseous state.
- In the composition of Earth oxygen is approximately 46%.
- Muslim 'Scientists who is credited with discovery of sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid and HCl Jabir Bin Hiyan.
- Diamond is the Hardes substance.
- Steel is the most elastic.
- Earthquakes are caused by tectonism.
- Which acid is used in Battery $H_2SO_4$.
- When common salt is mixed with ice, the freezing point "is lowered".
- The main constituent of Sui Gas is methane.
- Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.
- The substance used match sticks is Red Phosphorous.
- The atmosphere has the highest percentage of Nitrogen.
- When two objects a stone and paper are dropped both the paper and stone will touch the bottom simultaneously.
- The atmosphere has the Highest Percentage of Nitrogen.
- The worlds largest cooper producer is XChile.
- Neon gas is used in advertising lights.
- The normal boiling point of water is 100°C.
- Chlorine gas is used to kill bacteria.
- Heat of sun-rays to earth is reduced by ozone.
- Odour (smell) is a component of the cooking gas it is natural.
- Stainless steel is an alloy of zinc and nickel.
- The developed in the Ozone layer is over Antractica.
- The unchanged particle in atom is called neutron.
- The element which is most abundant in earth's crus is oxygen.
- The gas commonly used in ballowns in "helium".
- PNG (Compressed natural Gas) has the same chemical composition of Sui Gas.
- Deuterium oxide is the chemical name of heavy water.
- What poisonous gas is contained in the exhaust fumes from cars carbon monoxide.
- The sun is mainly composed of Hydrogen.
- Helium gas is commonly used in balloons.
- Carbon dioxide gas is used in the preparation of soft drink.
- Oxygen by volume has pressure in the atmosphere of about 21%.
- Which of the substance is used in match sticks phosphorus.
- Salt is the common name for sodium chloride.

- 100° is the boiling point of water.
- Oxygen by volume has presence in the atmosphere is 21% and earth crust is 46%.
- In 1774 oygen was discovered by priestly.
- The element required for solar energy conversion is silicon.
- Compressed natural gas (CNS) has the same chemical composition as that of "Sui Gas".
- The gas commonly used in balloons in Helium.
- Nitrogen is the most predominant in the composition of atmosphere.
- The Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel invented a dynamite.
- Marie curie (women) was awarded Nobel Prize.
- Ammonia gas is used for refrigeration.
- The lightest particle of the matter is electron.
- A metal which is liquid at room temperature is mercury.
- South Africa is the largest producer of platinum.
- Diamond is the hardest substance.
- The conversion of electrical energy into chemical energy is observed in storage battery.
- One molecule of water is composed of two Aloms of Hydrogen, one atom of oxygen.
- Silver has the highest electrical conductivity.

## Physics

- When the resultant of all the forces acting on a body is zero the body is said to be in a state of equilibrium.
- Gamma Rays are similar to X-Rays.
- The Separation of ordinary light into its constituent colours in known as Dispersion.
- If a body weighs 600kg on the surface of the earth then the weight of the same body on the surface of moon will be $1/6^{th}$ i.e. 100kg.
- When a bullet penetrates, into a target the kinetic energy of a bullet is converted into Mechanical Energy.
- The principle of wireless telegraphy was discovered by Signor Marconi.
- Pressure cooker works on the principle that the boiling point of a liquid increases with the increase of pressure.
- Silver is the best conductor of electricity.
- Of all the flying machines that man has made only Rockets are suitable for space flight.
- Beta rays have negative charge.
- Diamond is non-conductor of electricity.
- If we know the mass of an object and the force applied on it, it is possible to calculate acceleration of the object.
- The instrument used for measuring the velocity of wind is called Anemometer.
- The function of the thermostat in a refrigerator is to maintain temperature.
- Blotting paper absorbs ink because the action of capillary.
- Mirage is an example of Reflection of Light.
- Visible light energy has the wave length range of 390-700 nm).
- Standard pressure is 760mm-Hg.
- Bacteria are parasite.
- Mica is a non-conductor of electricity.
- The capacity to do work is called energy.
- The energy possessed by body due to its position is called potential energy.
- Kitab-al-Manazar is publication by a famous Muslim Scientist about Optics.
- In a heat engine heat energy is changed into Mechanical Energy.
- Frequency of audible sound is 20-20,000Hz.
- Cheapest source of producing electricity is Water.
- The smallest unit of measurement of wave-length is Angstrom.
- The chemical generally used in refrigerator is Freon.



- The unit "TON" to specific air conditioners is equivalent to 12000 BTU/hr.
- Unit of electricity "Kilowatt Hour" is the unit of Power.
- Heat radiation travels at a speed equal to Speed of light.
- Electricity is a secondary source of energy.
- Newton Is the unit of Force.
- Molten super-hot material present inside a volcano is called Magma/Lava.
- The speed of light is nearly 300,0000 km/sec.
- Our eye is very sensitive to blue light.
- Al Beruni died in 1048 A.D.
- Violet colour has shortest wavelength.
- Light travels fattest in vacuum.
- Inborn behavior that involves only one part of the body is called Reflex Action.
- Sound is a form of energy.
- Rainbows are produced by the reflection of light through rain drops.
- Light switches in our homes are connected in parallel series.
- Joseph Aspdin is the inventor of cement.
- Black hole is a hypothetical region of space having a gravitational pull so great that no mater or radiation can escape from it.
- Image of the object is formed on the retina of the eye.
- Barometer is used for measuring the pressure.
- In the eye only Retina contains receptors for light energy.
- Blue colour has the shortest wave length.
- When a person can see nearer objects but not the distant ones he is said to be suffering from Myopia/Near-sightedness/Short sightedness.
- Curies is a unit of Radioactivity.
- Light is visible.
- Steel is more elastic than rubber.
- Pitch of man's voice is lesser than that of woman.
- A light year is a unit of distance.
- Mercury is heavier than lead.
- A nuclear reaction in which two or more than two lighter nucleus are fused together to form a relatively heavier one is called Nuclear Fusion.
- Fibre optics cable carries data in the form of light.
- Bluc flame is hotter than red flame.
- Friction is necessary evil.
- The velocity of a moving object is least where the pressure is greater.
- The energy possesses by water in a dam is potential energy.
- Electrochemical cell converts the chemical energy into electrical energy.
- Infrared waves have more wavelengths than the red colour.
- Basic metals can be converted into gold by artificial unclear radioactivity.
- Heat transfers from the sun to the earth through Radiation.
- Sound travels faster in iron than air.
- One of the country through which equator passes is Kenya.
- The diameter of the earth is 12742km.
- Kitabl-alManadhir was written by Ibn-al-Haisham.
- Speed of light is 3000000 km/sec.
- Telephone was invented by Dr. Graham Bell.
- Abu Ali Sina, Al Beruni, Ibn Al Haisham belonged to which $10^{th}$ century.
- Sensitive layer of the eye is Retina.
- Dr. Abdus Salam of Pakistanwas one of the contributors of the unification of electromagnetic force and weak nuclear force.
- The instrument which measures very high temperature is Pyrometer.
- Television signals are converted into light signals by transistor.
- The number of spark plugs are not needed in a Diesel engine.
- Kilowatt-hour is a unit of Power.
- When a ray of sunlight enters a dark room, its straight path becomes visible because of dust particles hanging in her air. It is because light is Transparent.

- The principle used in radar is the same as that of sonar. In radar we use radio waves; whereas in sonar we use Ultrasonic.
- Per second is a unit of distance.
- The temperature of the dead body is the temperature of the place where it is kept.
- Cusec is the unit for measuring the flow of liquids/flow rate, equal to one cubicfoot per second.
- Twinkling of stars is caused by Refraction of light.
- Magnifying power of a simple microscope can be increased by decreasing focal length of the lens.
- It is observed that the total pressure exerted by air on the man of average size is around 14.7 lb. wt. per square inch. But the man feels quite comfortable. It is because of an equal and opposite pressure acts from inside.
- A nuclear reactor is a device used to carry out controlled nuclear reaction whereas GM counter is a device used to detect nuclear radiation.
- Night vision is possible with the help of infrared Rays.
- Myopia is a defect of human eye. It can be corrected by using a lens called concave lens.
- The instrumwent which is specially designed for recording earth quake wave is called seismograph which measure earth quake waves on aRichter scale.
- Cobalt is a metal which is strongly attracted by a magnet.
- The approximate intensity level of the sound which can cause damage is 100 decideb (dB).
- Fuse wire is made of 63% tin and 37% lead.
- The property by virtue of which metals can be beaten into thin sheets is known as Malleability.
- The sky appears blue because the earth's atmosphere Reflects blue light.
- Gamma rays are Higher energy rays emitted by radioactive elements.
- The radiation that is used in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is in the infra-red range.
- Lead is used in storage batteries.
- One thousand watt power is called as 1 kilowatt.
- The meter installed in our homes measure electricity in KWh.
- Gas bills are charged in CGS and BTU.
- In BTU system, one BTU is equal to 1055 Joule.
- All forms of energy that we use are ultimately transformed into Heat energy.
- In blood, the percentage of water is 90%.
- As the temperature of ice rises, the ice metls and its density increases.
- The temperature of the water below the solid ice layer is 4 degree centigrade.
- Paper is an insulator.
- For sending sound waves at large distance, Radio Waves are used.
- The carrier waves used for the radio transmission have the frequency up to 30 KHz. Video camera is used to convert Picture into electrical signals.
- In a colour television, the colours are green, red and blue.
- The waves used for sending signals to the satellite from ground station are Micro Waves.
- First telegraph signal was transmitted in 1901.
- In a telephone receiver, Magneti s placed under the diaphragm.
- Nowadays, the international communication and transmission is being done through the waves known as Radio waves.
- For being able to see three-diemensional pictures we have to use An Epidiascope.
- Water has maximum density at 4 degree centigrade.
- The highest recorded air temperature in the world in degree Celsius is 57.
- The instrument that measure wind speed is the anemometer.



- The Sun remains visible for some time after it actually sets below the horizon. This happens due to Atmospheric Refraction.
- An iceberg is floating in sea. One tenth of its mass will remain above the surface of water.
- Bat has the highest upper limit of audible range.
- Optical fibres work on the principle of total internal reflection.
- The rear view mirror of a motor vehicle is Convex.
- Meter per second is a unit of Velocity.
- The working principle of a washing machine is centrifugation.
- Radioactivity was first discovered by Henrgy Becquerel.
- As the temperature of ice rises, the ice melts and its density increases.
- The temperature of the water below the solid ice layer is 4 degree centigrade.
- The volume percentage of nitrogen in air is 78%.
- The rear view mirror of a motor vehicle is Convex.
- A body is taken from earth to Moon. Its weight will Decreases.
- Milk is an example of Emulsion.
- Hydrometer is used to determine specific gravity of liquids.
- Convex lenses are used for the correction of Longsightedness (Hyperopia).
- A transformer is used to increase or decrease AC voltage.
- Most of the explosions in mines occur due to the mixing of Methane with air.
- A mobile phone sends and receives messages through Radio waves.
- Ordinary light spreads in all directions.
- Optical fibres are the fine strands of Glass.
- The satellites which revolve in such an orbit, so that they move with earth rotation are called Geo-stationary satellites.
- A nuclear reactor harnesses nuclear energy by controlled chain reaction.
- The mirror placed near the driver of a bus is Concave mirror.
- X-rays are used to disintegrate bladder stones.
- Red color has the longest wavelength and violet has the shortest wavelength.
- Dynamo is a device that converts Mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- The minimum velocity required to escape from the gravitational pull is 11.2 km/s.
- Ionosphere makes the radio transmission possible.
- The unit of sound is Decibel.
- It is economical to transmit electric power at high voltage.
- The penetration of x-rays through an object depends upon the object's Density.
- The first rocket launched by Pakistan was Rahber.
- The first Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established at Karachi.
- Steel is more elastic than rubber because ratio of stress to strain is more.
- Dry sand appears bright while wet and appears dark because of Reflection.
- Permanent magnets can be made from Cobalt.
- Longitude is from North to South.
- Latitude is parallel to equator.
- Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Tropic of cancer is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Doldrums are the low pressure zones around equator.
- Atom-bomb works on principle of fission.
- Battery used in auto mobiles are lead storage battery.
- Pakistan is above on Tropic of Capricorn.
- Butane is used in cigarette litres.
- As besots is fire resistance.
- Plasma is the fourth state matter.
- Laws of motion are given by Newton.
- Centripetal force pushes an object away from circle.
- Potential energy is by virtue of positions.
- Normal body temperature is 37°C.
- Radiation does not require any medium.
- Speed of sound in air is 33/m/s.
- Bats can hear upto 120,000hz.

- Man ear cannot distinguish two identical sounds that reach less than 415 seconds.
- The speed of light is 300,000 km per second.
- Convex lens is used as magnifying glass.
- Human eye fades away on image in 1/20 seconds.
- To read book hold it about 25cm from eyes.
- Electromagnetic waves do not require any medium.
- Radio waves are electromagnetic waves.
- A ship rises as it enters the sea from the river as density iof sea of water is higher than river water.
- When water boils temperature remains constant.
- USA exploded its first nuclear bomb in new mexied in 20 July 1945.
- NPT was signed in 1968.
- China became nuclear power on 10 October 1964.
- India exploded A bom in 1974 at Pokhran.
- North Korea is 9th Atmoic power.
- Pakistan became nuclear power in 1998.
- Pakistan exploded its nuclear bomb at Chaghi.
- Horse power is standard unit of power equal to 746 watts.
- O+group is called universal donar.
- Sensitive layer of eye is called Retina.
- Most of the electricity in Pakistan is produced by thermal power.
- It is difficult to cook on mountains because of low temperature.
- Gun powder is mixture.
- Iron a necessary nutrient for body is abundantly found in Green vegetable.
- Hygrometer used to meaning the Humidity in air.
- Dosimeter is a device to used to measure nuclear radiation for safety purposes.
- One kilometer is equal to 1000m.
- Mechanical energy is store in dry cell.
- One ton is equal to 1000kg.
- The fourth state of matter is known as plasma.
- Who invented the printing press Johan Gutenberg.
- Sound cannot travel through vacuum.
- Adrone can be traced by laser.
- One horse power is equal to 746 watts.
- Light year is an unit of distance.
- Cusec is a unit of water flow.
- How many colours a spectrum has seven.
- The best conductor of electricity is silver.
- The speed of sound is less than the speed of light.
- The famous scientist Albert Einstein was US citizen.
- Trachoma is a disease of eye.
- An ordinary mobile phone communicates by using Radio waves.
- The first western scientists to suggest that earth revolved around the sun "Copernicus".
- The instrument for measuring the speed of wind is anemometer.
- The system International (S.I) unit of temperature is centigrade.
- One metric ton contains 1000kg?
- Who invented revolver is Samuel Colt.
- Anything that occupies space and possesses weight is called matter.
- To every action there is always an equal and apposite reaction is Newton's third law of motion.
- Velocity of wind is measured by Anemometer.
- Light travels of vitamin C in human body leads to skin disease.
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
- The main cause of Tsunami is tide waves.
- The theory of relativity was developed by Einstein.
- One billion is equal to 100 corers.
- The unit for measuring electric current is Ampere.
- One megabyte is equal to 100000 bytes.
- Who invented Bicycle Karl. D.V.
- Contours are lines connecting places having equal hight.
- Decibel is a unit used for intensity of sound.



- Dangling pointer arises when you use the address of an object after its life times over.
- Sound cannot travel through vacuum.
- Optical fibre system is telecommunication system.
- Alpha rays is a positively charged particle emitted by a radioactive element.
- A chronometer measures "Time".
- Optic fibres are mainly used for communication.
- Light year is the unit of distance.
- The best color for a sun umbrella will be white on top and black inside.
- Mirage is an example of Refraction of light.
- Ibn-Al Haytham mads his famous contribution to the field of optics.
- A device converts chemical energy into electrical energy is called battery.

## THE UNIVERSE

- The Astronomers have estimated the time of Birth of our Universe about 15 Billion Years ($1.5\times10^{10}$ year)
- Distance from the center of Milky Way galaxy is 27,710 light years.
- Main components of Universe are Hydrogen and helium.
- Present age of Universe is 4.6 billion years.
- Binary stars are known as actually pairs of starts that orbit each other.
- Black Holes was discovered by John Michell in 1784.
- Brown dwarfs are Bodies too small to be called stars. But too large to be planets.
- The constellation consists of several bright stars that are treated as a group.
- Dwarfs are small stars the Brights are Blue dwarfs. The dimmest are Red dwarfs.
- In the 1920's Edwin Hubble discovered that the Universe actually is expanding.
- Kinds of Galaxies are Spiral elliptical and irreqular.
- Ours is spiral Galaxy.
- Mercury is the nearest to the Sun and fastest.
- Venus is brightest hottest and closest to the Earth.
- All planets except venus and Uranus rotate in the Anti-clockwise direction (N. Pole to S.pole)
- Earth is the mostdense.
- Mar is called Red Plant.
- Jupiter is the largest Plant.
- Earth is Third in size of the Universe and fifth largest planet of the Universe.
- Saturn is the second largest planet of the Universe.
- Jupiter have 39 satellites and Saturn have 22.
- The Universe comprises of space, matter and antimatter.
- The science which deals with the Nature and motion of celestial bodies is called Astronomy.
- In 1543 Copernicus said the Sun is the center of Universe. He was European.
- The Universe is in State of Rapid expansion is called Doppler effect or Red Shift.
- Astronomers have three revival theories of how the Universe began?
- Big Bang Theory (ii) Oscillating Theory (iii) Collison Theory
- Galaxies are dotted like islands throughout the Universe.
- Milky Way is our Home galaxy is one of a cluster of 25 galaxies called local group.
- Cosmology is a Branch of Astronomy that deals with the origion and evolution of the Universe.
- Some small stars have more energy than the other stars of Milky Way are called quasars.
- When the hydrogen of a star is depleted outer region swelled and is reddened is called Red Giant.
- Glowing surface of sun is called photo sphere.
- Above the photosphere is the Chromospheres. Chromo sphere is being Reddish.
- Corona is visible during eclipses.

- The visible white light of sun is made up of seven colours. (Violet, indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red).
- Blue, Green and Red are called Primary colours. The sun is the controlling body of Earth's solar system.
- The Chromospheres is visible to the naked eye only at the time of Total eclipse.
- Hydrogen accounts for 71% of the Sun's Mass.
- Helium accounts for 26.5% of the Sun's Mass.
- The moon is the one and only one satellite of the Earth.
- There are approximately 62 satellites in our solar system.
- Only 59% of Moon is visible from the Earth.
- The moon is about ¼ the size of its mother planet the earth.
- Moon light takes 1.3 seconds to reach the Earth.
- The moon is the First member of our solar system to have been visited by man.
- Period of Rotation of Moon on its Axis is 28 days.
- Asteroids are a series of very small planets.
- Diameter of Earth at equator is 12, 755 km.
- Diameter of Earth at pole is 12712 km.
- Mean diameter of Earth is 12,737 km..
- Circumference of Earth at equator is 40,075km.
- Total land mass of Earth is 29.08%.
- Total water Area of earth is 71.92%.
- Approximate age of Earth is 4600 Million years.
- Time of Relation on its own axis is 23 h 56min, 4 second.
- Period of revolution round the sun 365 days 5 h, 48 min.
- Highest point at Earth is Mt-Everest (8850m) (29250Ft)
- Lowest point on the Earth's surface is Dead Sea.
- Dead Sea is in Israel and Jordan.
- Deepest part in the Ocean is challenger deep.
- Challenger deep is near Philippines, 10900m below the sea level.

## Important Data about the Sun

- Temperature of outer surface of sun is 6000.
- Travelling speed of the Sun's Rays is 300000 km/s.
- Time taken by the sun Rays to reach the Earth is 499 seconds or 8.30 minutes.
- Current age of sun is 5 billion years.
- Expected life of the sun is 10 Billion years.
- Chemical composition of sun is Hydrogen 71% Helium 26.

## Earth

- The earth is 4600 million years old.
- The Average density of the earth's surface is less than 3gm/sc.
- The Surface of Earth are (i) lithosphere (ii) Hydrosphere (iii) Atmosphere and Biosphere.
- Oxygen is 46.5% in the composition of Earth.
- Silicon is 27.72% in the composition of Earth.
- Aluminium is 8.13% in the composition of earth.
- Iron is 5% in the composition of Earth.
- The Rotation of Earth is from west to east.
- 21 June is the longest day on N.pole, sun is directly shines over the tropic of cancer this day has shortest night.
- 22 December is the shortest day and longest night.
- The Nile is the longest river on the Earth.
- Salt is in the ocean water is 3%.
- Amazon is the second largest river on the earth. .
- The Panama Canal is 77km long, opened in 1914 links the Attantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- The Suez Canal is 169km long, 380 ft wide and 35 ft deep. Built in 1869 by a French Engineer Ferdinand.
- Swez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red sea.
- Richter scale is used to measure the earthquake.



# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Preamble. "–whereas sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan Within the limits prescribed by Him a sacred trust;

There 280 total articles of the constitution of Pakistan. Here the most important articles are discussed.

1. **The Republic and its Territories.** (1) Pakistan shall be Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
2. **Islam to be State religion.** Islam shall be the State religion of Pakistan.
3. Elimination of exploitation
4. Right of individuals to be dealt with in accordance with law.
5. Loyalty to State and obedience to Constitution and law.
6. High treason. (1) Any person who abrogates or subverts or suspends or holds in abeyance, or attempts or conspires to abrogate or subvert or suspend or hold in abeyance, the Constitution by use of force or show of force or by any other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of high treason.
7. Definition of the State. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" means the Federal Government, Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament,) a Provincial Government, a Provincial Assembly, and such local or other authorities in Pakistan as are by law empowered to impose any tax or cess.

8. **Chapter 1: Fundamental Rights**

**Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights to be void.**

(1) Any law, or any custom or usage having the force of law, in so far as it is inconsistent with the rights conferred by this Chapter, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights so conferred and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of such contravention, be void.

9 **Security of person.**
No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law.

10 **Safeguards as to arrest and detention**

(1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

(2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the nearest magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

(3) Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

10A **Right to fair trial:**
For the determination of his civil rights and obligations or in any criminal charge against him a person shall be entitled to a fair trial and due process.

11 **Slavery, forced labour, etc. prohibited**

(1) Slavery is non-existent and forbidden and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into

Pakistan in any form.

(2) All forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings are prohibited.

(3) No child below the age of fourteen years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to affect compulsory service:-

(a) by any person undergoing punishment for an offence against any law; or

(b) required by any law for public purpose provided that no compulsory service shall be of a cruel nature or incompatible with human dignity.

**12 Protection against retrospective punishment**

(1) No law shall authorize the punishment of a person:-

(a) for an act or omission that was not punishable by law at the time of the act or omission; or

(b) for an offence by a penalty greater than, or of a kind different from, the penalty prescribed by law for that offence at the time the offence was committed.

**13 Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination.**

No person:-

(a) shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than once; or

(b) shall, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

**14 Inviolability of dignity of man, etc.**

(1) The dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home, shall be inviolable.

(2) No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence.

**15 Freedom of movement, etc.**

Every citizen shall have the right to remain in, and, subject to any reasonable restriction imposed by law in the public interest, enter and move freely throughout Pakistan and to reside and settle in any part thereof.

**16 Freedom of assembly.**

Every citizen shall have the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of public order.

**17. Freedom of association:**

(1) Every citizen shall have the right to form associations or unions, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan, public order or morality.

(2) Every citizen, not being in the service of Pakistan, shall have the right to form or be a member of a political party, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan and such law shall provide that where the Federal Government declares that any political party has been formed or is operating in a manner prejudicial to the sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan, the Federal Government shall, within fifteen days of such declaration, refer the matter to the Supreme Court whose decision on such reference shall be final.

(3) Every political party shall account for the source of its funds in accordance with law.

**18 Freedom of trade, business or profession.**

Subject to such qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed by law, every citizen shall have the right to enter upon any lawful profession or occupation, and to



conduct any lawful trade or business:

**19 Freedom of speech, etc.**

Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, [commission of] or incitement to an offence.

**19A. Right to information:**

Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law.

**20 Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions.**

Subject to law, public order and morality:-

(a) every citizen shall have the right to profess, practice and propagate his religion; and

(b) every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

**21 Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any particular religion.**

No person shall be compelled to pay any special tax the proceeds of which are to be spent on the propagation or maintenance of any religion other than his own.

**22 Safeguards as to educational institutions in respect of religion, etc.**

(1) No person attending any educational institution shall be required to receive religious instruction, or take part in any religious ceremony, or attend religious worship, if such instruction, ceremony or worship relates to a religion other than his own.

(2) In respect of any religious institution, there shall be no discrimination against any community in the granting of exemption or concession in relation to taxation.

(3) Subject to law:

(a) no religious community or denomination shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for pupils of that community or denomination in any educational institution maintained wholly by that community or denomination; and

(b) no citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution receiving aid from public revenues on the ground only of race, religion, caste or place of birth.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall prevent any public authority from making provision for the advancement of any socially or educationally backward class of citizens.

**23 Provision as to property.**

Every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan, subject to the Constitution and any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest.

**24 Protection of property rights.**

(1) No person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law.

(2) No property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on and the manner in which compensation is to be determined and given.

(4) The adequacy or otherwise of any compensation provided for by any such law as is referred to in this Article, or determined in pursuance thereof, shall not be called in question in any court.

**25 Equality of citizens.**

(1) All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.

(2) There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children.

**25A. Right to education:**
The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.

**26. Non-discrimination in respect of access to public places.**

(1) In respect of access to places of public entertainment or resort not intended for religious purposes only, there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex, residence or place of birth.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

**27. Safeguard against discrimination in services.**

(1) No citizen otherwise qualified for appointment in the service of Pakistan shall be discriminated against in respect of any such appointment on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex, residence or place of birth:

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent any Provincial Government, or any local or other authority in a Province, from prescribing, in relation to any post or class of service under that Government or authority, conditions as to residence in the Province, for a period not exceeding three years, prior to appointment under that Government or authority.

**28 Preservation of language, script and culture.**
Subject to Article 251 any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture shall have the right to preserve and promote the same and subject to law, establish institutions for that purpose.



# GEOGRAPHY

## Geography of the World

- Earth Age is now thought to be about 4.6 million years old.
- 13-Billion-year age estimated for the Universe.
- Highest elevation is Mt-Everest at 8850m, 29035ft and lowest land point is the deadsea at 411m (1349ft) below sea level.
- The greatest ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at 10924m (35840ft).
- The World Highest Point is 9km high.
- The World deepest point is 11km deep.
- The deepest point is in the Pacific Ocean.
- Hottest place is Death Valley in California.
- Land area of the World is 29.1%.
- Earth is water covered almost 71.9%.
- Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean 45% water and 35% of the land mass of the world.

## The World's Continents

- The biggest continent of the World is Asia.
- The second largest continents Africa.
- The third largest is N. America.
- Europe is the second smallest continent of the world.
- The smallest continent Australia.
- Asia occupied the 29 land mass of the World.

## Oceans and Seas.

- The water of the World's oceans covers more than 70 percent of the world surface.
- The largest ocean is Pacific it is 45% of water Area.
- Atlantic is the second largest ocean it is 22.8%.
- India Ocean is the third largest ocean it is 20%.
- The smallest ocean is Arctic Ocean.
- Ocean water contains 3% of salt.
- Saltiest ocean of world in Atlantic.
- Largest ocean is pacific, then Atlantic, Indian and then Arctic.
- Largest sea is South China Sea, then Caribbean Sea, then Mediterranean Sea, Bering Sea Gulf of Mexico, Sea of Japan, Hudson Bay, East China Sea, Andaman Sea, then Black sea then Red sea and in the last Baltic sea.
- Sea of Japan is famous for fishing area.
- Total seas are 66.
- Bermuda Triange is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Diego Garcia is in Indian Ocean.
- The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is Sunda Trench.
- Caspian Sea is located in Azerbaijan, Turkmensitan, Kazakhstan & Russia.
- Caspian Sea is the largest salt water lake in the world.
- Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- Which sea is sometimes called the Euxine Sea-Black Sea
- What sea is directly north of Poland-Baltic sea
- Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.
- Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The waters of Caspian Sea are shared by Russia, Iran & Azerbaijan.

- South China is the World's largest sea (in area).
- Aral Sea is in Central Asia (Kazakhstan). Aral is an inland sea.
- The Red Sea is the world's warmest sea.
- Aegean Sea is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
- Which of the following cause ocean currents? Permanent winds
- Carribean is the deepest sea.
- Sea near Pakistan is Arabian sea.
- Nether land's land is below sea level.
- Atlantic Ocean is called the "Herring Pond".

## Deepest Points in the World

- Pacific ocean's deepest points is challenger deep with depth 10994m.
- Puerto Rico Trench is in Atlantic Ocean with depth 8648m.
- Java Trench is on Indian Ocean with depth 7125m.

## World Important Straits

- Babul-Mandeb connecting the Red sea with the Arabian sea.
- Strait of Dover is between England and France.
- Strait of Hormuz is between Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf.
- Strait of Gibralter is the only Natural Passage between the Atlantic ocean and Mediterranean sea.
- Strait of Magellan is connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
- Strait of Malaca is between Malaysia and Sumatra, Connecting the Indian Ocean with South China sea.
- Palk Strait is between India and Sri Lanka.
- Gibralter Strait is in Spain-Morocco.
- Bass Strait Joins Tasman Sea and South Sea.
- Sunda strait joins Java Sea and Indian Ocean.
- Hudson strait is in Canada.
- World broadest strait is Davis Strait.

## Major Ports of the World

- Shanghai is the biggest port of the word.
- Chicago port on the lake of Michigan is in N. America.
- Detroit port on the lake Erie is N. America.
- Montreal and Halifax are ports of Canada.
- Boston is in America.
- Haifa is the sea port of Israel.
- Vancouver is the sea port of Canada.
- San Francisco is the sea port of N. America famous for petroleum products.
- Los Angeles port is in N. America.
- Havana port is in Cuba.
- Santos port is in Brazil famous for coffee exporting port.
- Guangzhou port is famous port of China.
- Tumaco is the port of Colombia.
- Cardiff is the port of UK and also Glasgow is in UK.
- Dublin is the port of Ireland famous for chemical and textile.
- Le Havre and Marseilles are the ports of France.
- Accra is the port of Ghana.
- Lagos is the sea port of Nigeria.
- Zanzibar is the port of South Africa.
- Mombasa is the chief port of coffee in Kenya.
- New castle, Sydney, Ulladula harbour, Perth and port head land are the important ports of Australia.
- Auckland and wellington ports are in New Zealand.
- Tehran is the Sea port of Iran.
- Gawadar port is the famous port of Pakistan.
- Bin Qasim is the sea port of Pakistan.
- Dare-s-salaam is the sea port of Tanzania.



## Important Shipping Canals

- Beloye-More canal is on Baltic Sea with its length 227km (and Keil, Elbe Canals is German).
- Gota Canal is in Sweden with its length 185 km.
- Suez Canal is famous shipping canal of Egypt with its length 169 km.
- Volga canal is in Russia.
- Panama Canal is the famous Shipping canal of N. America with its length 58km.

## Highest and Lowest Elevations

- Mt. Kilimanjaro is Highest Mt of Africa in Tanzania and lowest point lake Assal in Djibouti.
- Mount vinson is the Highest Point of Antarctica.
- Mt. Everest is the Highest Point of Asia and Lowest point is Dead sea in Israel-Jordan.
- Mt. Elbrus is the highest point of Europe in Russia and lowest point is Caspian Sea in Russia and Kazakhstan.
- ME. Mckinley is the Highest point of N. America in Alaska and lowest point Death valley in California.
- Mt. Kosciusko is the Highest of Australia and Lowest is lake Eyre.
- Mt. Aconcagua is the Highest elevations of S. America in Argentina and lowest elevation Valdes Peninsula is Argentina.

## Important Mountains of the World

- The mountain range in Russia that is regarded as the boundary b/w Europe & Asia is Urals.
- Margalla Hills of Islamabad are extension of Himaliya range.
- Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- Youngest Mountain system are Himaliyas.
- Andes Mountains are in South America.
- Ring of Fire are volcanoes in Circum-Pacific Seismic belt.
- Alps are Europe's largest mountain system.
- Atlas are North Africa's mountain range.
- Atlas Mountains are in Morocco.
- The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world.
- Ayers Rock is the largest single rock in the world.
- What is the worlds longest mountain range-The Andes
- Black forest is a mountain in Germany.
- Rocky or Rockies Mountains is the largest mountain system of North America.
- Koh-i-Sultan is in Pakistan.
- Highest mountain system in the world is Himalayas.
- Sefid Koh is mountain range in Afghanistan.
- Blue Mountains are in Australia.
- Mount logan is in Canada.
- Highest mountain of Eruope is Mt Elbrous.
- Highiest manntrain of is in North Mt Mckinely.
- Longest is mountain regane is Alska.
- Highest mamtain in Africa is kilimaigero.
- Mountain sfa and Marwa a signs of God.
- Mt Fuji is most seared mountain of Snintorism in Japan,
- In what modem country is mount Ararat-Turkey
- Mount Everest is in Himalaya range with height 29,028 feet first ascent made on May 29,1953.
- Adam peak is in Sri Lanka.
- Temple Mount is in Israel.
- Ararat is in Turkey.
- Koh-e-Jodi is in Iraq.
- Mount Kailash is sacred for hindus, Buddhism and Jainism.
- Mount Zian Sacred for Jews.
- Safa and Marva are signs of allah seared for Muslims.
- K2 named Goodwin Austin or Chagori is in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft

height. First ascent made on July 31,1954.

- Nanga Parbat is in Himalaya range is known as Killer Mountain with height 26,660 ft. First ascent was made on July 3,1953.
- Broad Peak I is in Karakoram range with height 26,470.
- Tirich Mir is in Hindu Kush Mountain.
- Prince Charles is mountain range in Antarctica.
- Gorkha is the highest peak of Kirthar range.
- Mount Enta is Active Volcan of Itly.
- Everest is a Highest elevation of Himalayas Range in Nepal-China, Height 29250, 8850m.
- $K_2$ is a Highest elevation of Karakoram in Kashmir, Pakistan, Height 28250ft, 8611m.
- $K_2$ is the Highest Peak of Pakistan and 2nd Highest Peak of The World.
- Gashebrum is a peak in Karakoram Range.
- Nanga Parbat is a Peak in Himalayas range with its height 26660 ft, 8126m is in Kashmir.
- Broad Peak is in Karakoram range Height 8047m.
- Rakaposhi is a peak in Karakoram range (7788m).
- Tirich Mir is a peak is Hindu kush Range (7690m, 25,230ft).

## Great Desert of the World

- Sahara is the greatest desert of the world is in N. Africa.
- Gobi desert is in Mongolia.
- Rub al-Khali is a desert of S. Arabia.
- Kalahari is desert of S. Africa.
- Taklimakan is a desert of xinjing china.
- Great sandy, Great Victoria and Gibson are the deserts of Australia.
- Kara Kum is a desert of Turkmenistan.
- Kyzyl Kum is a desert of Uzbekistan.
- Thar is a desert in India and Pakistan.
- Simpson is a desert of Australia.
- Dasht-e-Kavir is a desert in central Iran and Dasht-e-Lut in East of Iran.
- Nubian is a desert of NE.Sudan in N. Africa.
- Thar is a tropical desert of the world.
- Taklimakan, Sahara are Tropical deserts of the World.

## Biggest, Highest, Tallest, Longest is the World

- Biggest Dam is the three Gorge Dam in China.
- Biggest museum at Modern Art is in New York.
- Biggest Museum (History and Politics) is The Smit Sonians.
- Longest Railways line is Trans-siberian.
- Longest Railway station is Flinders Street, Australia.
- Highest Capital of the World is La Paz (Bolivia)
- Highest Active Volcano is Cotapaxi.
- Hottest Place is the World is death valley National Park.
- Coldest Place in the world is Siberia.
- Largest Bay is Hudson bay.
- Longest canal of the World is Grand Canal China.
- Rainist place in the World is Mawsynram in India.
- Largest city by Population is Tokyo Japan. (34100,000)
- Deepest Ocean of the World is Pacific Ocean and longest ocean.
- Second longest and Biggest ocean is Atlantic ocean.
- Deepest Sea is caribbean Sea (22788ft)
- Biggest sea is South China Sea (2974600 sq.km)
- Biggest Island is Australia (7617930 sq.km)
- Second Biggest Island is Green land (2175600 sq.km)
- Largest River Amazon River (6437km)
- Longest river is Nile (6825km)
- Biggest Salt water lake by Area is Caspian sea (Asia-Europe)
- Deepest lake is the lake Baikal (Russia) 5315ft. It is the Biggest Fresh water lake of Asia.



- Mancher lake is the Biggest Fresh water lake of South Asia.
- Country with Highest Density is Monaco and lowest density is Mongolia.
- The country with smallest population is Vatican city.
- Largest country with population is china (1306313800).
- Largest metropolition Area is Shanghai, China.
- Coldest place is Antartica (56.7)
- Wettest place is Mawsynram, India Rainfall (11873mm)
- Driest place is Atacoma Desert (Chile).
- Lowest Point is dead sea (409m below sea level)
- Largest Desert is Sahara in N. Africa (3320000 sq.miles)
- Largest polar region is Antarctica.
- Country largest in Area is Russia.
- Lightest gas is Hydrogen.
- Tallest Building of the world is Burj-Al Khalifa 828m, 2717ft.
- Biggest Animal is Blue whale 23m, 3.5m, 150 Tonnes.
- Tallest Mountain of the world is Himaliyas.
- Longest chain of Mountain above water Andes.
- Tallest mountain is Mt. Everest.
- Longest street of the world is the young street Canada.
- Longest Tenure of PM is Sir Robert Walpole 20 years 314 days.
- Longest tenure of us president is Franklin D.Resevelt.
- Oldest Kingdom of the World is Japan.
- First Indian Queen is Razia Sultana.
- Oldest Capital of the World is Damascus.
- World Tallest man is Sultan Kosen, Turkey.
- First pm women is Sirimovo Bandaronaike (Sri Lanka)
- Smallest Bird Male bee is Huming, bird.
- Smallest Bird of Prey is Falcon.
- Longest Tenure of Women PM is Margaret Thateher 1979-1990.
- Talest Animal Is Girafe.
- Fastest Swimming bird Genter Pengiun.
- Biggest Bird is Ostrich.
- Heaviest Flying bird is the Kori bustard.
- Fastest land Bird is ostrich. (Biggest Ambulance Net work is Edhi Ambulance)
- Smallest country is Vatican.
- Fastest Animal is cheetah.
- Slowest Animal is Snail.
- Longest living Animal is Tortise.
- Biggest animal an Earth is blue whele.

## Highest

- Mountain Everest is the Highest elevation of Asia.
- Mr Elbrus is highest point in Europe.
- Mt. Blanc is the Highest elevation of Alips.
- Kibo is the Highest peak of Africa.

## Natural Lakes of the World

- Caspian sea touches the following countries Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbijan, Turkmenistan and Iran.
- Lake superior is the biggest in Canada.
- Victoria lake is between these countries. Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
- Great Bear lake is in Canada.
- Baikal lake is the world fresh water deepest lake by volume in Russia.
- Aral seal is in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.
- Ladoga Lake is in Russia is largest in Europe.
- Eyre lake is in Australia and Erie in Canada and US.
- Koko Nor Dinghai Lake is in China.
- Vangolu lake is in Turkey and Kyoga is In Uganda.
- Reindeer lake is in Canada.

## Major Rivers of the World

- Nile is a longest river of the World in E. Africa.
- Most part of Nile is in Sudan.

- Amazon is the second largest river of the world and out flows in Atlantic ocean.
- Mackenzie is a river of Canada.
- Mekong river is in Tibet.
- Amazon river in is in South America.
- Huang Ho is called yellow river of China.
- Volga flows in Russia.
- Length of Indus river is 2900km, 1800 mile.
- Length of Nile River is 4145 Mile, 6663km.
- Length of Amazon river is 4000, 6440km.
- Darling is a famous river of Australia.
- Amu Darya flows between Uzbekistan/ Turkmenistan.
- Ural river and Mountain is in Russia.
- Ganges flow into Hamalya, India.
- Out flow of Euphhrates is in Shatt-al-Arab.
- Tigris river is in Iraq and Rhine river of Germany.
- Slowest out flow of the river is st. lawrance.
- Outflow of Danube is Black sea.
- Out flow of Indus is Arabian sea.
- Out flow of Nile is Mediterranean sea.
- Mississippi's outflow in Gulf of Mexico-N. America.

## LAKES, RIVERS, DAMS, BAYS, GULFS and Other Water bodies Highest and Lowest Point

- Hamun Mashkel Lake (Baluchistan) is salt water lake.
- Iberian Peninsula is a part of Europe.
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Shark bay is in Western Australia.
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- Red river is in USA.
- Gulf of lions is in France.
- Churchill water fall is in Canada.
- Danube River is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
- The Volga is Europe longest river what is the second longest Danube
- Volga River is in Russia.
- The Congo is the only river that flows both north and south of equator.
- New Zealand is situated in the region of Oceania.
- Oxus River (also called Amu Darya) is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. It is the largest river of central Asia.
- Baari Doab is the area lying between River Ravi and River Beas.
- Windermere Lake is the largest lake of UK.
- What is France's longest river: Loire
- An iceberg floating in sea will have onetenth of its mass above the surface of water.
- River Latani river is in Lebanon.
- Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
- Gateway of Pacific is Panama Canal.
- Panama Canal links Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.
- Panama Canal was opened in 1914.
- Panama Canal links North America with South America.
- The Amazon river rises in which country-Peru
- Amazon River is largest river in terms of volume. It is in Brazil. It pours into Atlantic Ocean.
- The longest and largest river in Asia is Yangtze.



- The largest river in China is The Yangtze River.
- The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of Potohar Plateau Pakistan.
- Aswan dam is constructed on river Nile.
- World's largest earth filled dam is Tarbela.
- Voctoria falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It is located in Siberia.
- Indus River pours into Arabian Sea.
- The longest river in South Asia is the Brahmputra.
- Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea.
- Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal link the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps.
- The Suez Canal was nationalized by Col. Nasser on 26th July, 1956.
- Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest sea floor depression in the world.
- Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region between Tigris & Euphrates.
- Mississippi river flows in USA. Mississippi is longest river of America.
- Missouri river flows in USA
- Hudson River flows in USA.
- Golden River flows in Alaska, Canada.
- Name the river that flows through Baghdad- Tigris
- Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.
- Thames River is in England.
- Seine River is in France.
- Hwong Ho river is in China.
- Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
- Source of River Jehlum is Verinag.
- Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
- Lake Victoria is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
- Great Bear Lake is located in Canada.
- Volga river pours its water into Caspian Sea it is longest river of Europe.
- Lake Erie (N.America) is most polluted lake in the world.
- Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
- Baikal Lake is in Siberian desert.
- Palk Bay lies b/w Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal.
- Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- 3- Gorges Dam is in China It is largest in the world.
- Indus originates from Tibet near Mansorowar Lake.
- What is the longest river in Australia-Murray-Darling
- Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
- Aswan dam is in Egypt.
- Largest coral reef is in Australia.
- Colorado River forms Grand Canyon.
- River Rhine is in Western Europe.

- The Victoria Falls is located in Zimbabwe.
- Highest fall of world Angel Falls is on river Carrao Venezuela.
- Ribbon fall is in North America.
- Silver Strand fall is in North America.
- Grand Canal is located in People's Republic of china.
- After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
- Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia (Zimbawae)
- Asia is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
- Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in Asia,
- The lowest point of Asia is Dead Sea which is about 397- meter below sea level.
- Dead sea lying b/w Israel and Jordan.
- Asia Minor is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
- Africa is also known as Dark Continent.
- Highest point of South America is Mount Aconcagua (Argentina) and lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina).
- Highest Point of North America is Mount Mckinley and the lowest point is Death Valley (California, USA).
- Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) and lowest point is Lake Assal (Djibouti).
- Highest point of Europe is Mount El'brus and the lowest point is Caspian Sea.
- Highest point in Antarctica is Vinson Massif.
- Highest point in Australia is Mount Kosciusko (New South Wales) and the lowest point is Lake Eyre (South Australia).
- The lowest point of the North America is the Death Valley located in California.
- Danube River flows in Austria.
- Victoria River is the chief source of River Nile.
- Dardanelles connects black Sea and Mediterranean.
- Black sea is so called because a dense fog prevails there in winter.
- The river Jordan flows out into the Dead sea.
- River Mekong flows in Vietnam.
- River Thames flows in Southern England.
- Hydespes River is now called the Jhelum River.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
- Meridan means mid-day.

### Famous Island

- St. Helena is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Largest Island in Indian Ocean is Madagascar.
- Sumatra is an island in Indonesia.
- The largest Island in the world Greenland.
- Greenland is geographically in America but politically in Europe.
- Kalaalit Nunaat (Greenland) Island (Denmark), the largest island is in North Atlantic
- New Guinea is world's second largest island.
- Virgin Island is a group of 100 Island in W.Indies.
- Canary Island is in Spain.
- The largest Island in the Mediterranean Sea is Sicily.
- (Madagascar) is in Indian Ocean.
- Baffin is in North Atlantic Ocean (Canadian).



- Sumatra is in Northest Indian Ocean (Indonesia).
- Neaw Zealand is in South Pacific Ocean.
- Borneo Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- Great Britain Island is in North Atlantic.
- Victoria Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- Falk land is disputed between UK and Agrentins
- Kuril Islande are disputed between Russia and Japan.
- Greater and Lasser Tunbs between UAE and Iran.
- Senkaku between China and Taiwan, Japan.
- South China sea between China and Vetnam.
- Baffin Island is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Indonesia consists of 13000 islands.
- Paracel Islands are of....china vs Vietnam
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
- Cathy Pacific is an island.
- Green land is the biggest Island of the World. Its location on N- Atlantic ocean Denmark.
- New Guinea is the second biggest island of the world on pacific ocean in Indonesia.
- Borneo is the third biggest island of the world on Pacific ocean in Malaysia and Indonesia.
- Madagascar is in the Indian ocean.
- Sumatra is i.. Indian ocean in Indonesia.
- Sepang Island is a island of Malaysia.
- Java Island is a Island of Indonesia.
- Baffin Island is on Arctic ocean in Canada.
- Victoria island is in Canada.
- Celebes island is on pacific ocean is Indonesia.
- Malta is in Africa.
- Saint Helna Island is in Africa.
- Mindanao is the Island of Philippines.
- Novaya island is on Arctic ocean in Russia.

### Biggest Peninsulas

- Arabian Pensula is the Biggest of the world.
- Second biggest peninsula is South India.
- Alaska is the third Biggest Peninsula of the world.

### Important Geographical Lines

- Green Line is a demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish Cyprus communities.
- Hindenburg line separates Germany from Poland.
- Pak-Iran border line was demarcated on 24th Sep: 1872.
- Line of control is b/w Azad Kashmir & Occupied Kashmir.
- MacMohan line is the boundary line between India and China. It was demarcated in 1914.
- Raddiff line is the boundary between Pakistan and India. It was demarcated in 1947 by Sir Cyril Radcliff.
- Working boundary is line between Indian Held Kashmir and Pakistan.
- 17th parallel line is the boundary line between North Vietnam and the South Vietnam.
- 24th parallel Line lies in Rann of Kutch. It is frontier between Pakistan and India.
- 38th Parallel line is the boundary between North and South Korea.
- 49th Parallel Line is the longest boundary line between Canada and the USA.
- Durand line is 1300 mile long frontier b/w Pakistan & Afghanistan demarcated in 1893-95. it has over 200 passes.
- Maginot line is French line of fortification built in WWII along the German border form Switzerland to Belgium. It divides France from Germany.

- Maginot line divides France from Germany.
- Mannerheim line was defensive fortification line on the Karelian Isthmus built by Finland against the Soviet Union.
- Oder-neisse Line was boundary b/w Germany & Poland during WWII.

**World's Biggest Countries in Order of Area**

- Russia is the biggest countries is the world by Area, and China is the largest country by population.
- Second biggest country by Area is Canada in North America.
- Third biggest country by Area is America.
- China is the 4th biggest country in the world by Area and Brazil have No.5 is Area.

## Highest Water Falls of the World

- Highest water fall is salto Angel in Venezuela Height 979m.
- Second Highest water fall is Tugela falls in South Africa Height 850m.
- Mutarazi falls is in Zimbabwe.
- Kjell water fall is in Norway.
- Ribbon water fall is in U.S.A.

## Important Lines and Boundaries

- Durand line was demarcated in 1893 by Abdur Rehman and Sir Durand. It is Boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan length 2252km.
- Siegfrie is between Germany and France.
- Lovit line is between Pakistan and Iran (1872).
- Most land boundries of Russia with 15 countries.
- China's land boundries with 14 countries.
- Brazil is land boundries with 10 countries.
- Germany land boundary with 9 countries.
- Pakistan's land boundries with 4 countries.

## Geographical Epithets

- The Battle field of Europe is Belgium.
- City of Golden gate is san Francisco.
- City of Popes is Rome and city of seven Hiles is Rome. Britain of the South is New Zealand.
- City of Sky scrapers is New Yark and city of Magnificent Distance is Washington DC.
- Cock pit of Europe is Belgium and Work shop of Europe is Belgium.
- Emerald Island is Irland and Empir city is New York.
- Island of Pearls is Bahrain and the isle of the spring is Jamica. Rich coast is costa Rica.
- Key to Mediterranean is Gibraltar and Land of Milk and honey is Lebnon.
- Land of cakes is Scotland and land of flying fish is Barbados. The valley of the king is Thebes.
- Land of the Golden fleace is Australia and Land of the Golden pagoda Myanmar.
- Land of the Humming Bird is Australia and Land of Kangroos is Australia. The modern Babylon is London.
- Land of Lilies is Canada and land of midnight sun is Norway. Mother in law of Europe is Denmark.
- Land of Morning calm is Korea and land of Rising sun is Japan. The Eye of Greece is Athens.
- Land of thousands lakes is Finland and land of thunder bolt is Bhutan. The imperial city is Rome.
- Land of white elephant is Thailand.
- Land of snow is Canada and land of pogoda is Burma.
- Pearl of antilles is cuba and play ground of Europe Switzerland.
- The promised land is canaan and eternal city of Rome. The sugaer bowl of the world is cuba.
- Gate of tears is Bab-el-Mandab and gift of Nile is Egypt. Sick man of Europe is Turkey.



- Herring pond is Atlantic ocean and Holy land is Palestine Venice of the North is Bangkok.
- Island of loves is Madagascar and Roof of the world is Pamir.
- Pillar of Hercules is straits of Gibraltar.
- White city is Belgrad and windy city is Chicago.

## National Emblems

- National Emblem of Australia is Kangaroo.
- National Emblem of Denmark is Beach.
- National Emblem of Germany is Eagle.
- National Emblem of Iran is Rose.
- National Emblem of Pakistan is Yasmin.
- National Emblem of South Africa is Proteaus.
- National Emblem of Russia is Sickle and Hammer.
- National Emblem of Norway is Lion.

## Important Cities of The World

- Abadan is a city of Iran.
- Angkor vat temple is in combodia.
- Alexandria is the sea port of Egypt.
- Auckland is the city of New Zealand.
- Barcelona is a city of Spain.
- Basra is in Iraq and Benghazi is in Libya.
- Babylon is in Baghdad and Munich is in Germany.
- Buenos Aires is in Argentina and Bangkok in Thailand.
- Dover is in England and Epsom is in London.
- Geneva is in Switzerland and Genoa in Italy.
- Gibraltar is in Spain and Havana in Cuba.
- Heifa is in Israel and Heart of Asia is Afghanistan.
- Kimberely is in S. Africa and eningrad (Saint Peterburg) is in Russia.
- Melbourn is in Australia.
- Miami Bench is in USA and Milan is Italy.
- Montreal is in Canada and Nazarth is in Israel.
- Quebec city is in Canada and Rome is in Italy.
- Toronto and Vancouver are important cities of Canada.
- Wimbledon is a important city of London and Zurich is in Switzerland.
- Zanzibar is in Tanzania and Pisa in Italy.
- Sao Paulo is in Brazil.

**River-Bank and Towns**

- Vienna, Belgrade and Budapest are on the river Danube.
- Dublin is in Ireland on the river Eire.
- Madrid is in Spain on the river Manazanares.
- Ottawa is in Canada on the river saint Lawrence.
- Sidney is in Australia on the river Darling.
- Tokyo is in Sumida river.
- Ankara is in Turkey on the river Kijil.
- Canton is on the river zhuiang.
- Baghdad is in Iraq on the river Tigris.
- Rome is on the river Tiber and New York on the river Hudson.
- Lahore is on the river Ravi and Karachi is on Indus.
- Paris is on the river seine and London on the river Thames. Mascow is on river.
- Washington DC is on the river patomac.
- Basara is on the river Dajla and Farat.
- Cairo is in Egypt on the river Nile.
- Berlin is in Germany on the river spree.
- Lisbon is on the river Tagus and New York is on Hudson.
- Kabul on Kabul River.

**World Famous Structures**

- Al-Aqsa Mosque is in Jerusalem and Islam's third holiest place.
- Angkor vat is a Hindu Temple complex in cambodia.
- Big Ben is a huge clock on the tower of the British in London.
- Buckingham is a palace of the British Monarch since queen Victoria's accession in 1837 London.

- 10 Downing street is a official Residence of British Prime Minister.
- Elysee Palace is a official Residence president of France.
- Kremlin is a large fortified citadel is the secretariat of Russian Govt.
- Pentagon is a five-sided Building, Houses of the Ministry of Defence of U.S.
- Red square is in Kremlin, Moscow.
- Wall street is famous for stock Exchange of New York.
- White house is official residence of the president of U.S.A since 1800AD.
- White hall is the seat of British Govt. offices and formal official residence of the Queen of England.

## Tallest Buildings in the World

- Burj Al-Khalifa is the tallest tower in Dubai Completed 2009. Height 828m, 2717ft, Floor 162.
- Taipai is the second largest/ Tallest, Height (509m).
- Petronas Tower is in Kuala Lumpur.
- Willis Tower is in Chicago.
- ALmas Tower and Rose Towers in Dubai.
- Nina Tower is in Hong Kong.

## Official Residences

- Abdeen Palace president house of Egyptian President
- White House Us President.
- Rifa Palace Bahrain king.
- Bangabhaban President of Bangladesh
- Reshtrapati Bhavan Indian President House.
- Awan-e- Sadr Pakistan President House.
- Kremlin President house.
- Buckingham Palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- Temple Tree P.M of Sri Lanka.
- 10 Downing Street is the residence of British PM.
- Queen's cottage is the official residence of Sri Lankan president.
- Blue House is the official residence in South Korea
- Istana Merdeka is the official residence of President of Indonesia.
- Elysee palace is the name of the residence of Franch President.

## Important Streets

- **Bond Street** is located in London. It is famous for tailoring and jewelry.
- **Drowning Street No. 10** is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Drowning, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
- Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
- Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
- **Broadway** (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world.
- **Fleet Street** is in London where newspaper offices and press agencies are located.
- The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street
- Lombart Street is located in San Francisco. This street is also called the Crookedest Street. It is the financial centre in San Francisco.
- **Wall Street** is located in New York. It was built in 1653. It is famous for banking, finance and stock exchange market.
- In which London Street is the US embassy-Grosvener Square.

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# BASIC MATH

**Q.58. Working 8 hours a day a work is done in 5 days. For how many house a day 4 days?**

| Days | Hours |
|---|---|
| 5 | 8 |
| 4 | x |

$\frac{x}{8} = \frac{5}{4}$

$x = \frac{5}{4} \times 8^{2}$

10 house a day Answer.

**Q.59. A man buys oranges at the rate of 6 for 5 Rs. And sell them at the rate of 5 for Rs. 6 how much percent does he gain?**

Cost value = 5

Sale value of 5 orange is 6

Sale value of 1 orange is $\frac{6}{5} = 1.2$

Profit percentage = $\frac{S.V - C.V}{C.V} \times 100$

$\frac{7.2 - 5}{5} \times 100$

$\frac{22}{5} \times 100^{20}$

2.2 × 20 = 44% Answer.

**Q.60. If sweets be brought at the rate 14 for rupee. How many must be sold for a rupee to given 40%?**

mean x × 60% = 14

$x = \frac{60}{100} = 14$

$x = \frac{14 \times 100}{60} = \frac{190}{6}$

Rs. 23.34 Answer.

**Q.63. A batsmen is his 17 inning makes a 85 and there by increase his average by 3 his average before the 17[th] inning was?**

17 match average increase by = 3 runs

Previous inning = 16 × 3 = 48

In 17 inning score = 85

Previous Average is 85 – 48

37 runs Answer.

**Q.64. The perimeter of a rectangle is 24cm find its breath if length is 8cm.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Perimeter = 2(L+w) | |
| 24cm | 2(8+w) |
| 24cm | 16cm+2w |
| 24 – 16 = 8 | 2w |
| $\frac{8}{2}$ 4 | w |

4cm breath Answer.

**Q.65. How many days are there in w weeks and w days?**

7 days a week + 1 day

7w + 1w = 8w

8w Answer.

**Q.66. By selling goods for Rs. 240 a merchant gain 25% what percent would he gain by selling it for Rs. 226.**

x × 125% = 240

$x = \frac{240 \times 100}{125} = 48 \times 4 = 192$

Cost price is 192

Profit percentage = $\frac{S.V - C.V}{C.V} \times 100$

$\frac{216 - 192}{192} \times 100$

$\frac{24}{192} \times 100 = \frac{25}{2}$

12.5% or $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ Answer.

**Q.67. If 15 men can do a piece of work in 20 days. How many days can 25 men finish the same work.**

| Men | Days |
|---|---|
| 15 | 20 |
| 25 | x |

$\frac{x}{20}=\frac{15}{25}$

$x=\frac{15^3}{25_5}\times 20^4=3\times4=12$

12 days Answer.

**Q.78. A room is 10m long and 6m board find the cost to cover it floor with carpet 60cm wide at the rate of 22.50 perimeter.**

Area = L × W

6 × 10 = $6cm^2$

$\frac{60m^2}{100}=60m$

Area of Room carpeted.

Wide of carpet

$\frac{60m^2}{60m}=\frac{60m\times100m}{60}=100m$

Volume 22.50 × 100

2250 Answer.

**Q.66.** $3/1000=\frac{1000}{.003}$

.003 Answer

**Q.67. Calculate the perimeter of rhombus with each side equal to 6cm.**

Perimeter = 4(s)

4(6)

P = 24cm Answer

**Q.51. If $x^2+y^2=9$ and $(x-y)^2=3$ then what is xy = ?**

$x^2+y^2=9$

$(x^2-y)^2=x^2+y^2-2xy=3$

$9-2xy=3$

$-2xy=-9+3=-6$

$xy=\frac{+6^3}{+2^1}$

xy = 3 Answer

**Q.52. What is 10% of 30% of 40%**

Suppose = $100\times\frac{10}{100}=10$

$10\times\frac{30}{100}=3$

$3\times\frac{40}{100}=\frac{12}{10}=1.2\%$ Answer

**Q.51. Ali had an average of 60 on his first four math tests. After taking the next test his average droped to 58. Find his recent test grade.**

First four test average = 60

Total mark in 4 tests = 60×4 = 240

Firht test average =58 =Total marks after 5 test = 58x5=290

Recent yard = 290 – 240 = 50

50 Answer

**Q.59. Saira weight 25 pound is more then Amber if together their weight is 205 pounds. What is the weight of Saira.**

Saira weight more than Amber = 25 pound

Total = 205

Amber weight = 205 – 25 = 180

$\frac{180}{2}=90$

Saira weight = 90 + 25 = 115

Answer

**Q.73. In a class of 20 boys and 28 girls, the percent of girls is.**

Total = 48



Girls percentage =

$\frac{28^{14}}{48_{24}}\times100^{25}=\frac{7\times25}{3}$

$\frac{175}{3}$ 58.3% Answer

**Q.65. 3×4×5+6×7** **DMAS-Rule**

12×5+42

60+42

102 Answer

**Q.66. 30 + 39.98**

$$\begin{array}{r}39.98\\+30.00\\\hline 69.98\end{array}$$

Answer

**Q.67. 5448 rounded of to the nearest 1000 is**

(a) 6000 (b) 5400 (c) 5000 (d) 4500

**Q.68. A rectangle his a lengthy of 16cm and breath 3cm what is Area = ?**

16cm × 3cm

$48cm^2$ Answer

**Q.69. 30% of 100 is equal to 3% of ?**

$\frac{30}{100}\times100=30$

$\frac{3}{100}\times1000=3\times10=30$

1000 Answer

**Q.70. Aslam run around a $\frac{1}{4}$ kilometer track 17 time. How many kilometer did he run?**

$\frac{1}{4}\times17\rightarrow\frac{17}{4}$

4.25 km

$4\frac{1}{4}km$ Answer

**Q.29. IN 7 years Aslam will be twice as he was 8 year age. How old is none.**

Aslm age x

In 7 year = 2x

x + 7 = 2(x-8)

7+16 = 2x-16

7+16 = 2x-x

x = 23 Answer

**Q.35. If 500kg meat feeds 20 lions at a zero for a week for how many days 2900kg meat for 14 lions.**

| Kg | days | lions |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | 7 | 20 |
| 200 | x | 14 |

$\frac{x}{7}=\frac{200}{500}\times\frac{20}{14}$

$x=\frac{200^4}{500}\times\frac{20}{14_2}\times7=4$ days

4 days Answer

**Q.49. Which of the following is largest**

(a) 21:29 (b) 7:15

(c) 15:23 (d) 17:25

**Q.70. Number increased by 20% percent and then 20% decrease. Find the value of number.**

Number after increase = 100 + 20 = 120.

Number after decrease =

$\frac{20}{100}\times120$

24

100 – 24 = 96

4% number decrease Answer D option.

**Q.75. Five year age, the average of P and Q was 15 years. Average of P,Q and R is today 20 years. How old will R be after 10 years?**

$\frac{(P-5)+(Q-5)}{2}=15$

$P + Q - 10 = 15 \times 2 = 30$

$P + Q = 30 + 10 = 40$ (i)

$$\frac{P+Q+R}{3} = 20$$

$P+Q+R = 20 \times 3 = 60$

Now age of R is $= P + Q + R = 60$

$P + Q = 40$

20 Now age

After 10 years = 20 + 10 = 30 years.

Answer

**Q.75. A doll is sold for Rs. 220 what was the cost of dark if rate of profit was 10% of cost?**

Cost price is $x \times 110 = 220$

$$x \div \frac{110}{100} - 220$$

$$x = \frac{220^{20} \times 100}{110_1} = 20 \times 10 = 200$$

Rs. 200 cost price Answer

**Q.34. If all the member of a team are juniors or seniors and if the ratio of juniors to seniors on the term is 3:5 what percent of team members are seniors?**

Ratio juniors to seniors. 3:5

Total = 3 + 5 = 8

Percentage of seniors is

$$\frac{5}{8_{4_2}} \times 100^{50^{25}} \quad \frac{5 \times 25}{2} = \frac{125}{2}$$

62.5% Answer

**Q.40. If 10a + 10b = 35 what is the average (arithmetic means) of a and b**

$$10a + 10b = \frac{35}{2} = 17.5$$

$$a + b = \frac{17.5}{10} = 1.75 \quad \text{Answer}$$

**Q.41. The average (Arithmetic means) 5,6,7 and w is 8, what is the value of w?**

$$\frac{5+6+7+w}{4} = 8$$

$$\frac{18+w}{4} = 8$$

$18 + w = 8 \times 4 = 32$

$w = 14$ Answer

**Q.35. The price of a pen is Rs. 42 and of notebooks is Rs. 18 caulculate how many pen and note books you can by for Rs. 480 in equal quantity?**

Price of pen = 42

Price of notebook = 18

Price of both = 60

How much purchase in 480

$$\frac{480}{60} 8$$

8 pen and 8 note book answer.

**Q.58. Katherine's weekly salary was increased by 8% to 237.60. What was her weekly salary before increase?**

Salary before increase = $x \times 108\% = 237.60$

$$x \times \frac{108}{100} = 237.60$$

$$x = \frac{237,60 \times 100}{108 \times 100}$$

$$x = \frac{23760}{108}$$

220 Answer

**Q.59. A rectangle floor 18ft × 10ft is to be covered with carpeting that cost x Rs/sq mater gard. In term of x how many rupee will be carpeting cost?**

Area = $l \times w$

$18 \times 10 = 180^2$ feet

1 yard = 3 feet

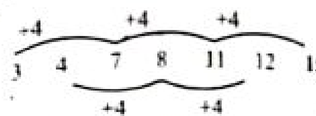
$1^2$ yard = 9 feet



$$\frac{^{2}180}{9} = 20 \text{ square yard area of}$$

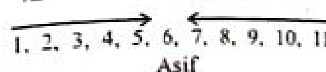
room.

**Q.46.**



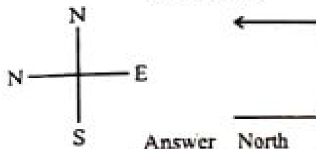

**Q.54. If Asif is standing in a queue in such a way that he is sixth in the queue from either side, then how many people are there in the queue?**

(a) 11 (b) 9 (c) 12 (d) 14




6 + 6 -1 = 11 Ans.

**Q.25. A man walk 3km to his cost then turn left and walk 3km toward north then sum left and walk 3km towards west. Indicate the correct direction from starting point.**




**Q.26. A rectangle room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of the room in cubic meters?**

Volume = L × w × h

6×5×4

120 meter$^3$

Answer

**Q.29. Rashid buy 3 books for Rs. 16 each and 4 books for Rs. 23 each what will be the average value of book?**

Total price of 3 books by rate of 16 = $16 \times 3 = 48$

Total price of 4 books by rate of 23 = $23 \times 4 = 92$

Total price of 7 books = 140

$$\text{Average price of book} = \frac{140^{20}}{7}$$

Rs. 20 Answer

**Q.32. A father is 9 time older as it son and the mother is 8 time older as is son. Sum of mother and father's age is 51 what is age of son?**

Age of son = x

Father's age = 9x

Mother's age = 8x

Total age of mother and father = 9x + 8x = 51

$17x = 51$

$$x = \frac{51^3}{17}$$

Son age is = 3 year

Answer.

**Q.33. A student get 60,50 and 90 marks out of 100 in English, Physics and Economic respectively. He need 72% to get scholarship. How many marks does be need to get in his final paper of Math to obtain overall 72% marks?**

$$\frac{60+50+90+M}{4} = 72$$

$$\frac{200+M}{4} = 72$$

$200 + M = 72 \times 4 = 288$

Math = 288 – 200

Math = 88 marks

Answer

**Q.27. $\sqrt{176+\sqrt{2401}}$ is equal to**

$$\sqrt{176+\sqrt{(7)^2 \times (7^2)}}$$

$\sqrt{176-49}$

$\sqrt{225}$

$\sqrt{5^2 \times 3^2}$

5×3 = 10 Answer

**Q.87. If a can run 1 km in 3 minutes and 10 sec. B can cover same distance in 3 minutes and 20 seconds by what distance A can beat B?**

$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

1km = 1000m

$\text{B's speed} = \frac{1000}{200} \; 5\text{m/sec.}$

A complete 10 second earlier then B

5×10 = 50m

A beat is 50 meter

Answer

**Q.87. In a one kilometer race A beat B by 28 meter in 7 seconds. Find out the time taken by A to finish the race =**

**In 7 second he cover = 28m**

$\text{In 1 second he cover} = \frac{28}{7} \; 4\text{m}$

Speed is 4m/sec.

$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$

Total distance = 1000m

Speed = 4m/sec.

$\text{Time} = \frac{1000^{250}}{4} \quad 250 \text{ sec.}$

4 mint 10 sec. Answer option

A time = 4: 10 sec – 07 sec = 4 min : 3sec Answer.

**Q.82. The product of 2 number is 9375. When we divide large by smaller is 15. The sum of number is = ?**

xy = 9375 (i)

$\frac{x}{y} = 15 \rightarrow \text{ii}$

x = 15y

· Put in equation one

(15y)y – 9375

$15y^2 = 9375$

$y^2 = \frac{9375}{15} \; 625$

$\sqrt{y^2} \quad \sqrt{25 \times 25}$

$\boxed{y = 25}$

x = 15

x = 15 × 25

$\boxed{x = 375}$

Sum is = 375 + 25

400 Answer

**Q.92. A person cross a 600m long street in 6 minute. What is the speed in km/per?**

$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

$\frac{600}{6 \text{ minute}} \; 100$

100 × 60 = 6000m

6km per hour Answer

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- رباعی کے "پہلا، دوسرا اور چوتھا" مصرعے ہم قافیہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- "جزیرے" "حسن عسکری" کا افسانوی مجموعہ ہے۔
- "بطرس بخاری" نے اقوام متحدہ میں پاکستان کی نمائندگی کی تھی۔
- "مقدمہ شعر و شاعری" کو جدید تنقید کا نقطہ آغاز کہا جاتا ہے۔
- "مصور غم" علامہ راشد الخیری کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- بہرام کی کا اصل نام بہرام رضا تھا۔
- کلام میں یا شعری میں ایسے الفاظ لانا جن کے معنوں میں خاص مناسبت ہو لیکن یہ مناسبت تضاد یا تقابل کی نہ ہو اسے صنعت لف و نشر کہتے ہیں۔
- غزل کے لغوی معنی عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا ہیں۔
- واسوخت سے مراد ایسی نظم جس میں شاعر محبوب کی جفاؤں اور ترک تعلق کا ذکر کرے۔
- "نکات الشعرا" میر تقی میر کی تصنیف ہے۔
- "یادوں کی دنیا" کے مصنف "یوسف حسین خان" ہیں۔
- "شاعر انقلاب" جوش ملیح آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- "ماہنامہ مخزن" کا اجراء لاہور سے ہوا ہے۔
- مسدس کے ایک بند کے چھ اشعار ہوتے ہیں۔
- اگر کلام یا شعر میں دو ایسے الفاظ لائیں جو شکل اور تلفظ میں ایک جیسے ہوں مگر ان کے معانی مختلف ہوں تو اسے "صنعت تجنیس" کہتے ہیں۔
- فورٹ ولیم کالج "کلکتہ" میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔
- اکبر الہ آبادی کو "لسان العصر" کا خطاب ملا۔
- اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ "اندر سبھا" ہے۔
- حفیظ جالندھری "شاہنامہ اسلام" کے خالق "علامہ اقبال" [illegible]
- شاعر مزدور "احسان دانش" کو کہتے ہیں۔
- "چند ہم عصر" مولوی عبدالحق کی تصنیف ہے۔
- "اخبار اردو" "مقتدرہ قومی زبان" ادارے سے نکلتا ہے۔
- "مجید امجد کی کلیات" ڈاکٹر خواجہ محمد زکریا نے مرتب کیا۔
- عار کا مترادف "شرم" ہے۔
- عقل کا اندھا گانٹھ کا پورا سے مراد بے وقوف مالدار ہے۔
- "کتاب نورس" زبانوں پر مشتمل کتاب ہے۔
- جب کوئی لفظ اپنے حقیقی معنوں کی بجائے معنوں میں اس طرح استعمال ہو کہ اس لفظ کے حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو تو اسے "استعارہ" کہتے ہیں۔
- "آثار ابوالکلام" قاضی عبدالغفار کی تصنیف ہے۔
- جس مقصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے تشبیہ دی جاتی ہے اسے "غرض تشبیہ" کہتے ہیں۔
- لفظ اردو کا استعمال پہلی مرتبہ "آئین اکبری" میں ہوا۔
- ہندوستانی ادیب رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور کو ادب میں نوبل انعام ملا۔

☆☆☆☆

(136 مرتبہ) آیا ہے۔

- حضرت صہیب کا تعلق روم سے ہے حضرت محمد ﷺ نے ان کو روم کا پہلا پھل کہا۔
- اونٹنی کا معجزہ حضرت صالحؑ سے ہے۔
- ترجمان القرآن عبداللہ ابن عباس کو کہا جاتا ہے ان کا لقب ہے۔
- سورۃ الرحمٰن کو عروس القرآن کہا جاتا ہے۔
- قریش مکہ کی پارلیمنٹ کا نام دارالندوہ ہے۔
- (ضمہ/رفع) پیش کو کہتے ہیں۔
- حروف شمسی کی تعداد 14 ہے۔
- قرآن کے مطابق اللہ نے زمین و آسمان کو چھ دن میں بنایا۔
- اندلس کا مشہور عالم زریاب فن موسیقی کا ماہر تھا۔
- قرآن کی چھ سورتیں انبیاء کے نام سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔
- صلوٰۃ کسوف سورج گرہن کے وقت پڑھتے ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید میں حروف مقطعات کی تعداد 29 ہے۔
- زرتشت الزم کے پیروکار ثنویت کے قائل ہیں۔
- ہمام ابن منبہ نے ابوہریرہ سے حدیثیں اکٹھی کر کے صحیفہ مرتب کیا۔
- جنوں اور انسانوں کو اللہ نے اپنی عبادت کے لیے پیدا کیا ہے۔
- اصل حج وقوف عرفات ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کے مطابق بعض کو بعض پر فضیلت دی۔
- مکہ مکرمہ کے پہلے کاتب وحی شرجیل بن حسنہ تھے۔
- انجیل کے معنی خوشخبری کے ہیں۔
- ابن الہیثم بصریات کا ماہر تھا۔
- جس عہد کے لیے کوئی معیاد مقرر کر دی گئی ہو اسے مہر موجل کہتے ہیں۔
- حضرت حمزہ غزوہ احد میں شہید ہوئے۔
- مدینہ کے منافقین کا سرغنہ عبداللہ بن ابی تھا۔
- غزوہ بدر کے شہداء کی تعداد 14 تھی۔
- حضرت جعفر طیار نے غزوہ موتہ میں جام شہادت نوش فرمائی۔
- کتاب فروج تورات کی ایک کتاب ہے۔
- غلول کا مطلب امانت میں خیانت کرنا۔
- حضرت اسحٰق علیہ السلام حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کے دادا تھے۔
- آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے دوسرا نکاح مکہ میں حضرت عائشہؓ سے کیا۔
- زرتشت کے پیروکار اوستا کو مانتے ہیں۔
- نماز میں دو سجدوں کے درمیان بیٹھنے کو جلسہ کہتے ہیں۔
- تقویٰ کا لغوی معنی بچنا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید نے عیسائیت کے عقیدہ تثلیث پر ایمان لانے سے منع کیا۔
- حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کے بیٹے قابیل نے ہابیل کو قتل کیا۔
- پرانا عہد نامہ کی پہلی کتاب پیدائش ہے۔
- اذان میں اللہ اکبر کے الفاظ چھ مرتبہ آئے ہیں۔
- نماز میں قومہ رکوع کے بعد کھڑے ہونے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- قرآن میں شرک کو ظلم عظیم کہا گیا۔
- طواف قدوم سے مراد بیت اللہ پہنچنے کے بعد پہلا طواف۔
- صلوٰۃ الخسوف چاند گرہن کے وقت پڑھتے ہیں۔
- مذہب کے معنی چلنے کا راستہ ہے۔
- مذہب کے معنی چلنے کا راستہ ہے۔
- آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا سچا ایماندار نبیوں اور شہیدوں کا ساتھ ہوگا۔
- بدھ کا ذاتی نام سدارتھ تھا۔
- ہندوازم کا مجموعہ قوانین دھرم شاستر ہے۔
- بدھ مت کے مذہبی لٹریچر کا نام ترپی پتاکا ہے۔
- بدھ کے مذہبی لٹریچر کا نام ترپی پتاکا ہے۔
- احکام عشرہ کا تعلق عیسائیت سے ہے۔
- پیلاطوس نے حضرت عیسیٰؑ کی مصلوبیت کا حکم جاری کیا۔
- زرتشت میں سب سے اہم عقیدہ ثنویت ہے۔
- آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا جو شخص نکاح کی استطاعت نہ رکھتا ہو وہ روزے رکھے۔



- آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ مساجد جنت کے باغات ہیں۔
- آیت کریمہ ہے عدل کا دامن نہ چھوڑو چاہے تمہارا قریبی رشتہ دار ہے کیوں نہ ہو۔
- سورۃ البقرہ کی رو سے تقویٰ بہترین زاد راہ ہے۔
- خانہ کعبہ کو پہلی بار حضرت آدم علیہ السلام نے تعمیر کیا۔
- ڈرامہ ''میٹھی چھری'' آغا حشر کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ''سوز و ساز'' شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ''طویلے کی بلا بندر کے سر'' سے مراد قصور کسی اور کا سزا کوئی اور بھگتے۔
- رسالہ فنون احمد ندیم قاسمی کی ادارت میں جاری ہوا۔
- ''صحرانورد'' کے خطوط مرزا ادیب کی کتاب ہے۔
- ''دیوان'' ناصر کاظمی کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ''اردو کا عروض'' حبیب اللہ خان ظفر کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ''اشتہا آور'' کا مترادف ہے۔ بھوک تیز کرنے والی چیز۔
- ''بارش کی آواز'' حالی کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- تحسین و تردید کے مصنف کا نام ''فتح محمد ملک'' ہے۔
- ''سراسیمگی'' کا مترادف ہے خوف زدگی۔
- توحید کا متضاد ہے شرک۔
- ''پریشر ککر'' صدیق سالک کا ناول ہے۔
- ''گلشن ہند'' کے مولف مرزا علی ظفر ہیں۔
- کار آشیاں بندی کے معنی ہیں گھونسلا بنانا۔
- ''ترجمے کا فن'' ''مرزا حامد بیگ'' کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ''بلاغت کے لیے ضروری شرط عبارت میں باریک خیالات پیش کیے جائیں'' ہیں۔
- ''پت جھڑ میں خود کلامی'' کے مصنف ڈاکٹر رشید احمد ہیں۔
- پنجاب میں سب سے پہلا اردو اخبار ''کوہ نور'' تھا۔
- ''اردو تنقید کا ارتقائی'' کے خالق عبادت بریلوی ہیں۔
- ''عظیم خیال'' کرشن چندر کا افسانوی مجموعہ ہے۔
- ''برسر پرخاش'' ہونے کے معنی ہیں دشمن ہونا۔
- ''سندھ میں اردو شاعری'' نبی بخش بلوچ کی تالیف ہے۔
- ترقی پسند مصنفین کے پہلے اجلاس کی صدارت پریم چند نے کی۔
- فراق گھورکھپوری کا اصل نام رگھوپتی سہائے تھا۔
- وہ ستارہ تھی کہ شبنم تھی کہ پھول
  اک صورت تھی عجب یاد نہیں۔ یہ شعر استعارہ کی قسم ہے۔
- ''طفل مکتب'' سے مراد ناتجربہ کار ہے۔
- ''دشت سوس'' جمیلہ ہاشمی کا ناول ہے۔
- ''آنندی'' مشہور افسانہ غلام عباس کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ''قصیدہ'' عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی مثنوی کا نام ''کرم راؤ پدم راؤ'' ہے۔
- ''ثابت قدم کو سب جگہ تھانوں'' کا مطلب ''مستقل مزاج آدمی ہر جگہ کامیاب ہوتا ہے۔''
- ''طبقات الشعراء'' کریم۔
- ''گنج ہائے گراں مایہ'' رشید احمد صدیقی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ''نقوش سلیمانی'' سید سلیمان ندوی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- برصغیر میں اردو کی سرکاری زبان کا درجہ 1932 میں ملا۔
- ''ڈھول کے اندر پول'' کا مطلب ''حقیقت میں کچھ نہیں محض دکھاوا'' کے ہیں۔
- اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ ''ماہ لقا چندا بائی'' کو مانا جاتا ہے۔
- ''روح اقبال'' ڈاکٹر یوسف حسین کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ''مردم دیدہ'' چراغ حسن حسرت کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ''شعری لسانیات'' صوفی تبسم کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ''فٹ پاتھ کی گھاس'' ادب کی ڈرامہ صنف سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔
- ''شام ہی سے بجھا سا رہتا ہے دل ہے گویا چراغ مفلس کا۔'' گرامر کی رو سے تشبیہ ہے۔
- اردو صحافت کی پہلی خاتون ایڈیٹر ''محمدی بیگم'' ہیں۔
- جگر مرادآبادی کا اصل نام ''علی سکندر'' تھا۔
- ناول ''خواب رو'' جوگندر پال کی تخلیق ہے۔

- "نظر نامہ" محمود نظامی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "گرد راہ" مصنف کے اعتبار سے آپ بیتی اختر حسین رام پوری ہے؟۔
- "خوجی" سرشار مصنف کا لازوال کردار ہے؟۔
- "نام دیو مالی" مولوی عبدالحق کا تحریر کردہ خاکہ ہے؟۔
- "زمین" خدیجہ مستور کا ناول ہے؟۔
- "صحرا نورد کے خطوط" میرزا ادیب کی تحریر ہے؟۔
- "لاہور کا دبستانِ شاعری" ڈاکٹر محمد علی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "پہلی بارش" ناصر کاظمی شاعر کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "زبان کا ارتقا" خلیل صدیقی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "نشانِ جگر سوختہ" ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ادیب کی خودنوشت ہے؟۔
- "گڈریا" اشفاق احمد ادیب کا مشہور افسانہ ہے؟۔
- ادبی جریدہ ماہنامہ "نگار" کے ایڈیٹر ڈاکٹر فرمان فتح پوری ہیں؟۔
- "شام کی منڈیر سے" خودنوشت نوعیت کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- نمرود اور اس کے لشکر پر مچھر اور مکھی کا عذاب آیا۔
- کلالہ کا معنی ہے متوفی کا باپ اور بیٹا نہ ہو۔
- ام المساکین حضرت زینب بنت خزیمہ کا لقب ہے۔
- پہلا مسلمان سرجن ابوالقاسم الزہراوی ہے۔
- السیاستہ الشرعیہ ابن تیمیہ کی کتاب ہے۔
- محکم آیات سے مراد واضح آیت ہے۔
- اخوان المسلمون کے بانی حسن البنا ہیں۔
- حضورﷺ کا آخری عشرہ تبوک تھا۔
- قرآن مجید میں زکوٰۃ کے آٹھ مصارف ہیں۔
- حضرت صہیب رومی نے اپنا سارا مال قریش کو دے کر ہجرت کی اجازت لی تھی۔
- اسلامی قانون کا چوتھا ماخذ قیاس ہے۔
- مصاہرت سے مراد سرالی رشتہ دار۔
- ازواج مطہرات میں سب سے آخر میں حضرت ام سلمٰی کا نکاح ہوا۔
- حدیث مشہور وہ حدیث ہے جسے ہر طبقے میں کم از کم تین راویوں نے بیان کیا ہو۔
- حضورﷺ نے فتح مکہ کے دن کعبہ کی چابیاں عثمان بن طلحہ کو دیں۔
- عباسی دور کے مشہور جغرافیہ دان موسیٰ الخوارزمی تھا۔
- عام الوفود ۹ ہجری کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- خلافت عثمانیہ 1924 میں ختم ہوئی۔
- زروان سے مراد زرتشت کا نظریہ نجات ہے۔
- سورۃ مریم میں حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام نے آپ ﷺ کے متعلق بشارت دی۔
- حضرت علی کی نماز جنازہ حضرت حسن نے پڑھائی۔
- تری پٹاکا سے مراد بدھ مت کا مذہبی لٹریچر ہے۔
- بپتسمہ سے مراد عیسائیت کا روحانی غسل ہے۔
- جامع القرآن حضرت عثمانؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- حج ۹ ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
- حضرت زینب بنت جحش سے آپ ﷺ کا نکاح آسمانوں پہ ہوا۔
- آدم ثانی حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- شریعت اسلامی کا دوسرا ماخذ حدیث ہے۔
- ایسی حدیث جو بخاری اور مسلم میں موجود ہو اسے متفق علیہ کہتے ہیں۔
- مہدی تحریک کا تعلق مصر سے ہے۔
- مکہ میں بت پرستی کی ابتداء عمرو بن لحی نے کی۔
- سیرت کی کتاب رحیق المختوم کا ترجمہ ملی الرحمٰن مبارکپوری نے کیا۔
- علم نباتات کے ماہر ابن بیطار مسلم سائنسدان تھے۔
- جامعہ الازہر مصر میں ہے۔
- متبنّیٰ منہ بولے بیٹے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- حدیث جبریل کا موضوع ایمانیات ہے۔
- غارمین سے مراد مقروض ہیں۔
- حضرت عائشہ سے مروی احادیث کی تعداد (2210) ہیں۔
- اسلام کے بنیادی ارکان پانچ ہیں۔
- مشہور فرشتوں کی تعداد چار ہے۔



- مشہور الہامی کتابوں کی تعداد چار ہے۔
- حضرت خدیجہ کے غلام میسرہ نے تجارت کی غرض سے نبی ﷺ کے ساتھ سفر کیا۔
- تہلیل سے مراد کلمہ پڑھنا۔
- تیمم کا حکم 5 ہجری میں آیا۔
- اعلانیہ گناہ کبیرہ کرنے والا فاسق ہے۔
- نماز استسقاء بارش کے لیے پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
- نماز جنازہ میں کوئی سجدہ نہیں ہوتا۔
- تہجد کا لفظی مفہوم نیند توڑ کر اٹھنا۔
- حدیث مبارکہ میں ہے کہ رمضان میں شیاطین کو جکڑا جاتا ہے جنت کے دروازے کھول دیئے جاتے ہیں اور جہنم کے دروازے بند کر دیئے جاتے ہیں۔
- شوط سے مراد کعبہ کے گرد چکر لگانا۔
- باب القرآن سے مراد سورۃ فاتحہ ہے۔
- قرآن میں روح الامین کا لقب حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام کا ہے۔
- حضرت زیدؓ کا نام سورۃ الاحزاب میں آیا ہے۔
- دو محراب والی مسجد قبلتین ہے ایک محراب کا رخ بیت المقدس کی طرف اور ایک کا کعبۃ اللہ کی طرف ہے۔
- اذان کی تجویز حضرت عمرؓ نے دی۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام ابھی تک زندہ ہیں۔
- غزوہ بدر میں سب سے بڑے پرچم کے علمبردار حضرت موجب بن عمیر تھے۔
- اسلام کی پہلی شہیدہ خاتون حضرت سمیہؓ ہیں۔
- معاہدہ صلح حدیبیہ 6 ہجری میں ہوا۔
- غزوہ بدر میں 70 کفار شہید ہوئے۔
- غزوہ خندق میں حضورﷺ نے ایران اور روم کی فتح کی بشارت دی۔
- حضرت سلیمان پرندوں کی بولیاں سمجھتے تھے۔
- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کا پیشہ بڑھئی تھا۔
- حضرت داؤد اور حکیم لقمان باپ بیٹا تھے۔
- مچھروں کا عذاب حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کی قوم پر آیا۔
- البیرونی زمین کی حرکت کا قائل تھا اس نے زمین کی گولائی کا جو حساب لگایا وہ جدید ترین اندازہ کے قریب تر ہے۔
- کتاب المناظر روشنی پر جامع کتاب ابن الہیثم نے لکھی۔
- فردوس الحکمۃ فی الکیمیا جابر بن حیان کی تصنیف ہے۔
- سورۃ توبہ بسم اللہ کے بغیر شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- حضرت ابوہریرہ سے سب سے زیادہ روایات مروی ہیں۔
- سفر طائف سے واپسی پر آپ ﷺ معطم بن عدی کی پناہ میں مکہ داخل ہوئے۔
- غزوہ حنین میں حضور صلی اللہ علیہ السلام نے صفوان بن امیہ سے سامان تجارت ادھار لیا تھا۔
- الدار المنثور فی التفسیر بالماثور جلال الدین سیوطی کی ہے۔
- بلال حبشی کو حضرت ابوبکر نے خرید کر آزاد کیا۔
- شیخان سے مراد۔
- محرم، رجب، ذی قعد، ذی الحج حرمت والے مہینے ہیں۔
- قرآن میں 25 انبیاء کا ذکر ہے۔
- سجاح بنت حارث نے جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا۔
- یہودی علماء میں عبداللہ بن سلام نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- غزوہ موتہ مسلمانوں اور رومیوں کے درمیان پہلا معرکہ تھا۔
- گائے بھینس کا نصاب زکوٰۃ 30 عدد ہوتا ہے۔
- ابوالقاسم الزہراوی اندلسی طب و جراحت کا ماہر تھا۔
- نماز عید میں چھ زائد تکبیریں ہیں۔
- بیت المقدس یروشلم میں واقع ہے۔
- ارسطو کو معلم اول اور الفارابی کو معلم ثانی بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- حضرت آمنہؓ کے انتقال کے بعد ام ایمن آپ ﷺ کو واپس مکہ لائیں۔
- عرب لیگ کا صدر دفتر قاہرہ میں ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا

- ''منزل شب'' مختار صدیقی کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- خالدہ ادیب خانم چوہدری افضل حق کی عمدہ تحریر ہے۔
- نظم ''منتو'' شب رفتہ شعری مجموعہ میں ہے؟۔
- ''حاصل نہ کیجئے دہر سے عبرت ہی کیوں نہ ہو'' مرزا غالب کا مصرعہ ہے۔
- تھیوڈور ماریسن کا ذکر سرسید احمد خاں کے خاکے میں ہے۔
- ''ہارٹ اٹیک'' فیض احمد فیض کی نظم ہے۔
- نعیم ''اداس نسلیں'' کا کردار ہے۔
- مرزا غالب آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے اور دہلی میں مغل دربار سے وابستہ رہے۔
- ''ایک خادم خلق کی کہانی'' چوہدری افضل حق کی تحریر کردہ ہے۔
- ''انتخاب کلام میر'' پہلی بار ۱۹۳۰ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- فیض احمد فیض ۱۹۱۱ء میں سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے لاہور میں وفات پائی۔
- ''میں ہی تو ایک راز تھا سینہ کائنات میں'' علامہ اقبال کا مصرعہ ہے۔
- ''بے خودی لے گئی کہاں ہم کو'' دیر سے انتظار ہے اپنا میر تقی میر کا شعر ہے۔
- پروفیسر سہیل راجہ گدھ کا کردار ہے۔
- خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی انجمن پنجاب کے مشاعروں میں شریک ہوئے
- شبلی نعمانی کی ''سیرۃ النبیؐ'' کو سید سلیمان ندوی نے مکمل کیا۔
- ''مہ و سال آشنائی'' فیض احمد فیض کا سفرنامہ ہے۔
- مسدس حالی کا آغاز رباعی سے ہوتا ہے۔
- مثنوی ''قطب مشتری'' ملا وجہی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- محمد حسین آزاد کی کتاب ''آب حیات'' ۱۸۸۰ء میں طبع ہوئی؟۔
- انجمن پنجاب کی سرگرمیوں کی تشہیر کے لیے ایک جریدہ طبع کیا جاتا تھا۔ اس کا نام انجمن تھا؟۔
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم ''شمع اور شاعر'' ان کے بانگ درا مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟۔
- ''مزید گنجے فرشتے'' سعادت حسن منٹو کے تحریر کردہ خاکوں کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- ''کاروانِ وجود'' نثار عزیز بٹ کا ناول ہے؟۔
- ''منتو'' مختار صدیقی کی نظم ہے؟۔
- طویل نظمیہ ''انسان'' جمیل الدین عالی کی تخلیق ہے؟۔
- ''صحیفہ'' مجلس ترقی ادب ادارے کا ادبی جریدہ ہے؟۔
- ڈرامہ ''مرزا غالب بندر روڈ پر'' خواجہ معین الدین کی تحریر ہے؟۔
- ''سورج کو ذرا دیکھ'' مستنصر حسین تارڑ کا جاپان کا سفرنامہ ہے؟۔
- ''غلام باغ'' مرزا اطہر بیگ کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟۔
- ''عام آدمی کے خواب'' ڈاکٹر رشید احمد ادیب کا افسانوی کلیات ہے؟۔
- ''کلیات باقیات شعر اقبال'' ڈاکٹر صابر کلوروی نے مرتب کیا ہے؟۔
- ''یادگار زمانہ ہیں جو لوگ'' کس کا تحریر کردہ خاکوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ''گنڈاسا'' ڈاکٹر انوار احمد کا معروف افسانہ ہے؟۔ احمد ندیم قاسمی
- بانو قدسیہ کی تصنیف ''دھن اپنی اپنی'' صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے ناول ہے؟۔
- رسالہ ''اسباب بغاوت ہند'' سرسید احمد خان کی تحریر ہے؟۔
- ''سیر افغانستان'' سید سلیمان ندوی کا تحریر کردہ سفرنامہ ہے؟۔
- ''مردم دیدہ'' صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے خاکوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ''چچا عبدالباقی'' محمد خالد اختر مزاح نگار کا ایک مقبول کردار ہے؟۔
- ''پاکستان میں اردو تنقید کے پچاس سال'' شہزاد منظر نقاد کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- ''شعری لسانیات'' ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- ''آٹوگراف'' مجید امجد شاعر کی معروف نظم ہے؟۔
- ''مقام شہر یاراں'' فیض احمد فیض شاعر کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ''وقت کی راگنی'' حسن عسکری کے تنقیدی مضامین کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ''پاگل خانہ'' حجاب امتیاز علی کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟۔
- ''روح اقبال'' ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ کی تصنیف ہے؟۔



- ''نشان جگر سوختہ'' ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ادیب کی خود نوشت ہے؟۔
- ''ترلوچن'' سعادت حسن منٹو ادیب کا مشہور افسانہ ہے؟۔
- ''اصلاح تلفظ و املا'' طالب الہاشمی کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- اردو کا پہلا مضمون نگار سرسید ہے؟۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز 1936ء میں ہوا؟۔
- ''مسجد قرطبہ'' اقبال کے بال جبریل مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟۔
- ''نیرنگ خیال'' کا مصنف محمد حسین آزاد ہے؟۔
- اردو کی پہلی طبع زاد داستان سب رس ہے؟۔
- ''آب گم'' مشتاق احمد یوسفی کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- ''کنواں'' مجید امجد کی نظم کا عنوان ہے؟۔
- اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر قلی قطب شاہ ہے؟۔
- ''دیوان زادہ'' حاتم شاعر کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- رام بابو سکسینہ کی تاریخ ادب اردو کا اردو ترجمہ مرزا محمد عسکری نے کیا؟۔
- ''معنی اور تناظر'' وزیر آغا کا تنقیدی مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ماہنامہ ''شب خون'' الہ آباد شہر سے نکلتا تھا؟۔
- ''اردو افسانے میں دیہات کی پیش کش'' ڈاکٹر انور سدید کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- ''آخری آدمی'' انتظار حسین کا افسانہ ہے؟۔
- رسالہ ''نگار'' کے پہلے مدیر نیاز فتح پوری تھے؟۔
- ''سب رس'' کا سن تصنیف 1937ء ہے؟۔
- ایہام گوئی کی تحریک شاہ عالم ثانی کے عہد میں شروع ہوئی؟۔
- ''ستارہ یا بادبان'' محمد حسن عسکری کا تنقیدی مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ''اردو شاعری کا مزاج'' ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- مثنوی ''کدم راؤ پدم راؤ'' کی تدوین ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی نے کی ہے؟۔
- ''حسن کوزہ گر'' ن۔م۔ راشد کی نظم ہے؟۔
- ''اس نظم میں'' میراجی کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- اردو کی آخری داستان فسانہ عجائب ہے؟۔
- رسالہ ''ادبیات'' اکادمی ادبیات پاکستان ادارے سے شائع ہوتا ہے؟۔
- ''طلوع اسلام'' اقبال کے بانگ درا مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟۔
- ''بہروپیا'' غلام عباس کا افسانہ ہے؟۔
- ''فسانۂ عجائب'' رجب علی بیگ سرور کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- ''سفرنامہ لندن'' سرسید کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- انجمن پنجاب کے پہلے ادبی سیکرٹری محمد حسین آزاد تھے؟۔
- اردو کا پہلا ناول نگار نذیر احمد ہے؟۔
- اردو کا پہلا سوانح نگار حالی ہے؟۔
- عین الحق فرید کوٹی نے اردو زبان کو ہڑپی کی بہن قرار دیا ہے؟۔
- ''سانیٹ'' 14 مصرعوں پر مشتمل صنف سخن ہے؟۔
- ''لوگوں مرکزیت'' ژاک دریدا مغربی نقاد کی اصطلاح ہے؟۔
- شاعری میں ''شخصیت کی نفی'' کا تصور، ایلیٹ مغربی نقاد نے پیش کیا؟۔
- غالب کا سال وفات 1869ء ہے؟۔
- ''مخزن'' کا پہلا شمارہ اپریل 1901ء شائع ہوا؟۔
- ''کئی چاند تھے سر آسماں'' شمس الرحمٰن فاروقی کا ناول ہے؟۔
- ''تلخابۂ شیریں'' حفیظ جالندھری کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ''انجمن پنجاب'' سے وابستہ معروف انگریز شخصیت ڈاکٹر لائٹنر تھی؟۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کی پہلی کانفرنس لکھنؤ شہر میں منعقد ہوئی؟۔
- ''عشق و انقلاب'' علی سردار جعفری ترقی پسند شاعر کی کلیات ہے؟۔
- ''حلقہ ارباب ذوق'' کا پہلا اجلاس حفیظ ہوشیارپوری کی زیر صدارت ہوا؟۔
- ''آرائش محفل'' میں قصہ حاتم طائی سا قصہ بیان ہوا ہے؟۔
- ''دل گداز'' کے مدیر کا نام عبدالحلیم شرر؟۔
- سرسید کی زندگی میں ''تہذیب الاخلاق'' کا آخری شمارہ 1897ء شائع ہوا؟۔
- ''یادگار غالب'' الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔

- ڈرامہ "مرزا غالب بندر روڈ پر" خواجہ معین الدین کی تحریر ہے؟
- "سورج کو ذرا دیکھ" رفیع الدین ہاشمی کا جاپان کا سفرنامہ ہے؟
- "غلام باغ" مرزا اطہر بیگ کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟
- "عام آدمی کے خواب" منشا یاد ادیب کا افسانوی کلیات ہے؟
- "کلیات باقیات شعر اقبال" ڈاکٹر صابر کلوروی نے مرتب کیا ہے؟
- "یادگار زمانہ ہیں جو لوگ" ڈاکٹر انوار احمد کا تحریر کردہ خاکوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟
- "گنڈاسا" احمد ندیم قاسمی کا معروف افسانہ ہے؟
- بانو قدسیہ کی تصنیف "انگن اپنی اپنی" صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے افسانے ہے؟
- رسالہ "اسباب بغاوت ہند" سرسید احمد خان کی تحریر ہے؟
- "سیر افغانستان" سید سلیمان ندوی کا تحریر کردہ سفرنامہ ہے؟
- "مردم دیدہ" صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے چراغ حسن حسرت ہے؟
- "چچا عبدالباقی" محمد خالد اختر مزاح نگار کا ایک مقبول کردار ہے؟
- مختار صدیقی کے تیسرے شعری مجموعے کا نام ماخذ ہے؟
- "گدڑی کا لال نور خان" مولوی عبدالحق کا تحریر کردہ خاکہ ہے؟
- خدیجہ مستور کے ناول "آنگن" کو ۱۹۶۲ء آدم جی ادبی انعام ملا؟
- "جھوک سیال" سید شبیر حسین کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟
- "پاکستان میں اردو تنقید کے پچاس سال" شہزاد منظر نقاد کی کتاب ہے؟
- "دریچے میں بجی حیرانی" صبا اکرم کا افسانوی مجموعہ ہے؟
- "شعری لسانیات" انیس ناگی کی تصنیف ہے؟
- "آٹوگراف" مجید امجد شاعر کی معروف نظم ہے؟
- "شام شہر یاراں" فیض احمد فیض شاعر کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟
- "وقت کی راگنی" حسن عسکری کے تنقیدی مضامین کا مجموعہ ہے؟
- "پاگل خانہ" حجاب امتیاز علی کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟
- "روح اقبال" یوسف حسین خان کی تصنیف ہے؟
- "نشان جگر سوختہ" ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ادیب کی خودنوشت ہے؟
- "ترلوچن" سعادت حسن منٹو ادیب کا مشہور افسانہ ہے؟
- اردو کا پہلا مضمون نگار سرسید ہے؟
- ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز 1936ء سن میں ہوا؟
- "مسجد قرطبہ" اقبال کے بال جبریل مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟
- "نیرنگ خیال" کا مصنف محمد حسین آزاد ہے؟
- اردو کی پہلی طبع زاد داستان فسانہ عجائب ہے؟
- "آب گم" مشتاق احمد یوسفی کی کتاب ہے؟
- مثنوی "نو سرہار" کا مصنف اشرف بیابانی ہے؟
- "دیوان زادہ" حاتم شاعر کا مجموعہ ہے؟
- فورٹ ولیم کالج کا پہلا پرنسپل ڈیوٹر براؤن تھا؟
- رام بابو سکسینہ کی تاریخ ادب اردو کا اردو ترجمہ مرزا محمد عسکری نے کیا؟
- ماہنامہ "شب خون" لاہور شہر سے نکلتا تھا؟
- "اردو افسانے میں دیہات کی پیش کش" ڈاکٹر گوپی چند نارنگ کی کتاب ہے؟
- "آخری آدمی" انتظار حسین کا افسانہ ہے؟
- رسالہ "نگار" کے پہلے مدیر نیاز فتح پوری تھے؟
- "سب رس" کا سن تصنیف 1635ء ہے؟
- ایہام گوئی کی تحریک محمد شاہ کے عہد میں شروع ہوئی؟
- "ستارہ یا بادبان" محمد حسن عسکری کا تنقیدی مجموعہ ہے؟
- مثنوی "کدم راؤ پدم راؤ" کی تدوین ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی نے کی ہے؟
- "حسن کوزہ گر" ن۔م۔ راشد کی نظم ہے؟
- "اس نظم میں" میراجی کی کتاب ہے؟
- حلقہ ارباب ذوق کا آغاز 1939ء سن میں ہوا؟
- اردو کی آخری داستان قصص العجائب ہے؟
- رسالہ "ادبیات" اکادمی ادبیات پاکستان ادارے سے شائع ہوتا ہے؟
- "طلوع اسلام" اقبال کے بال جبریل مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟
- "بہروپیا" غلام عباس کا افسانہ ہے؟



- "قصص العجائب" شاہ عالم ثانی کی کتاب ہے؟
- فورٹ ولیم کالج کا قیام کلکتہ شہر میں عمل میں آیا؟
- "سفرنامہ لندن" کس کی سرسید ہے؟
- انجمن پنجاب کے پہلے ادبی سیکرٹری محمد حسین آزاد تھے؟
- اردو کا پہلا ناول نگار نذیر احمد ہے؟
- اردو کا پہلا سوانح نگار حالی ہے؟
- سہیل بخاری نے اردو زبان کو مرہٹی کی سگی بہن قرار دیا ہے؟
- "سانیٹ" 14 مصرعوں پر مشتمل صنف سخن ہے؟
- غالب کا سال وفات 1869ء ہے؟
- "مخزن" کا پہلا شمارہ اپریل 1901ء شائع ہوا؟
- "کئی چاند تھے سر آسماں" شمس الرحمن فاروقی کا ناول ہے؟
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم "ذوق و شوق" ان کے بال جبریل مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟
- "تلخابہ شیریں" احسان دانش کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟
- "انجمن پنجاب" سے وابستہ معروف انگریز شخصیت ڈاکٹر لائٹنر تھی؟
- ترقی پسند تحریک کی پہلی کانفرنس لاہور شہر میں منعقد ہوئی؟
- "حلقہ ارباب ذوق" کا پہلا اجلاس میراجی کی زیر صدارت ہوا؟
- "دل گداز" کے مدیر کا نام عبدالحلیم شرر ہے؟
- سرسید کی زندگی میں "تہذیب الاخلاق" کا آخری شمارہ 1881ء شائع ہوا؟
- "شام کی منڈیر سے" وزیر آغا نوعیت کی تصنیف ہے؟
- "یادگار غالب" الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف ہے؟
- "نظر نامہ" محمود نظامی کی تصنیف ہے؟
- "گرد راہ" صنف کے اعتبار سے آپ بیتی ہے؟
- "خوجی" سرشار مصنف کا لازوال کردار ہے؟
- "نام دیو مالی" مولوی عبدالحق کا تحریر کردہ خاکہ ہے؟
- "زمین" خدیجہ مستور کا ناول ہے؟
- "صحرا نورد کے خطوط" میرزا ادیب کی تحریر ہے؟
- انشاء اللہ خان انشاء کی کتاب "دریائے لطافت" کا موضوع قواعد زبان و بیان ہے؟
- میر تقی میر ۱۷۲۲ء میں اکبر آباد میں پیدا ہوئے؟
- "فسانہ مبتلا" ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ادیب کا ناول ہے؟
- "دروازہ کھلتا ہے" صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے ناول ہے؟
- "جہان معلوم" افتخار عارف شاعر کا مجموعہ ہے؟
- "گڈریا" اشفاق احمد ادیب کا معروف افسانہ ہے؟
- نیشنل بک فاؤنڈیشن کے ماہوار ادبی جریدے کا نام ماہ نو ہے؟
- "جانگلوس" شوکت صدیقی ادیب کا معروف ناول ہے؟
- علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم "خضر راہ" ان کے بانگ درا مجموعہ کلام میں ہے؟
- "کاغذی گھاٹ" خالدہ حسین ادیبہ کا ناول ہے؟
- "اعجاز اقبال" ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ کے مضامین کا مجموعہ ہے؟
- "گئے دنوں کا سراغ" نثار عزیز بٹ ادیبہ کی خودنوشت ہے؟
- اشفاق احمد کی کتاب "ایک اور دستک" صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے ڈرامے ہے؟
- "اپنا گریباں چاک" جاوید اقبال کی خودنوشت ہے؟
- اردو کی جمیلہ ہاشمی ناول نگار نے "دشت سوس" کے نام سے منصور حلاج پر ناول لکھا؟
- "جو ملے تھے راستے میں" صنف ادب کے لحاظ سے خاکوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟
- "نادار لوگ" عبداللہ حسین کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟
- "قید فرنگ" حسرت موہانی کی تصنیف ہے؟
- "لغات روزمرہ" شمس الرحمن فاروقی کی کتاب ہے؟
- ادبی جریدہ سہ ماہی "آئندہ" کے ایڈیٹر کا کیا نام ہے؟
- مزار قطب الدین ایبک نظم شاہنامہ کا جزو ہے۔
- "بارے آلو کا کچھ بیاں ہو جائے" مشتاق احمد یوسفی کا مزاحیہ مضمون ہے۔

- "شاہنامہ اسلام" چار جلدوں میں ہے۔
- "خاکم بدہن" میں مزاحیہ خاکے ہیں۔
- تصوف اور فلسفے کا بڑا شاعر غالب ہے۔
- مشتاق احمد یوسفی کی طنز و مزاح کی چار کتب شائع ہو چکی ہیں۔
- "تو مری رات کو مہتاب سے محروم نہ رکھ تا ترے پیمانے میں ہے ماہِ تمام اے ساقی" اقبال کا شعر ہے۔
- "راجہ گدھ" ناول میں "گدھ" علامت ہے؟۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی ناول نگار، افسانہ نگار اور ڈرامہ نویس تھے۔
- "احمد ندیم قاسمی" ترقی پسند اور مقصد پسند ہے لیکن اس نے کبھی بھی فن کی مقصد پر قربان نہ کیا۔
- "راجہ گدھ" اور "اداس نسلیں" میں کہیں کہیں طوالت کھٹکتی ہے۔
- "احمد ندیم قاسمی" کے زیادہ تر افسانے دیہی موضوعات پر مبنی ہیں۔
- "درایت" کے اصول سیرۃ النبیؐ کتاب میں ہیں؟۔
- دکن میں اردو کا نظریہ نصیر الدین ہاشمی نے پیش کیا؟۔
- اردو میں ADVERB کو متعلق فعل کہتے ہیں؟۔
- اس لفظ کا درست املا لیے ہے؟۔
- اردو میں پہلی طبع زاد داستان فسانہ عجائب ہے؟۔
- فورٹ ولیم کالج کے پہلے پرنسپل ڈیوٹر براؤ تھے؟۔
- "مثنوی" زہر عشق مرزا شوق کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "مسجد قرطبہ" علامہ اقبال کے بال جبریل مجموعہ میں شامل ہے؟۔
- خطبات اقبال کا سب سے پہلا اردو ترجمہ نذیر نیازی نے کیا؟۔
- کلیات میر کا پہلا ایڈیشن نول کشور نے شائع کیا؟۔
- "اس نظم میں" میراجی کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- "حسن کوزہ گر" راشد کی نظم ہے؟۔
- "تحقیقی عمل" کا مصنف قمر جمیل ہے؟۔
- "نصرۃ الکمال" شاہ عالم ثانی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "مسافران لندن" سرسید کا سفرنامہ ہے؟۔
- حجۃ الاسلام کا کردار نذیر احمد نے ابن الوقت ناول میں پیش کیا ہے؟۔
- "مآخذ" افتخار جالب کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "کلیات یگانہ" کا مرتب مشفق خواجہ ہے؟۔
- "تیسرے درجے کا مسافر" کس کا تنقیدی مجموعہ ہے؟۔

- "گرد راہ" اختر حسین رائے پوری کی خود نوشت ہے؟۔
- "تنقیدی کی آزادی" مظفر علی سید کا تنقیدی مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- 'اداس نسلیں' کے مصنف نے نادار لوگ جیسا ضخیم ناول بھی لکھا ہے۔
- 'بن کی چڑیا' کے شاعر مجید امجد ہیں۔
- 'بلیک آؤٹ' کے تخلیق کار فیض احمد فیض ہیں۔
- 'اناؤنسر' کے خالق مختار صدیقی ہیں۔
- 'پنجابی زمیندار کا قصہ' دونوں میں نہیں میں شامل ہے۔
- 'دیوان' کے علاوہ ناصر کاظمی کا شعری مجموعہ برگ نے بھی ہے۔
- 'چہرہ معصر' میں 24 خاکے ہیں۔
- 'خضر راہ' اقبال کے شعری مجموعے بانگ درا میں شامل ہے۔
- 'خاکم بدہن' کے دیباچے کا عنوان دست زلیخا ہے۔
- 'شب رفتہ کا انتساب'۔۔۔۔ کے نام ہیں۔
- 'اداس نسلیں' کے 50 ابواب ہیں۔
- 'ماہی گل بانو' کے مصنف۔۔۔۔۔ ہیں۔
- "کپاس کا پھول" میں کتنے افسانے ہیں؟۔ 27
- مس خام کو جس نے کندن بنایا کھرا اور کھوٹا الگ کر دکھایا دونوں کا نہیں کس کا شعر ہے۔
- مجید امجد کا کلیات ڈاکٹر خواجہ ذکریا نے مرتب کیا۔
- 'آب گم' اور 'زرگزشت' کے مصنف کا نام مشتاق احمد یوسفی ہے۔
- 'اداس نسلیں' کے ہیرو کا نام نعیم ہے۔
- 'زندگی' کا تعلق تمثیل صنف ادب سے ہے؟۔
- 'راجہ گدھ' کے ہیروئن کا نام سی می ہے۔
- 'سیرت النبیؐ' کے علاوہ شبلی کی سوانح نگاری کی کتاب موازنہ انیس و دبیر بھی ہے۔
- انشاء اللہ خان انشاء کی کتاب "دریائے لطافت" کا موضوع کیا ہے؟۔ زبان و بیان
- میر تقی میر ۱۷۲۲ء میں اکبر آباد پیدا ہوئے؟۔
- "فسانہ مبتلا" ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ادیب کا ناول ہے؟۔
- "دروازہ کھلتا ہے" صنفِ ادب کے اعتبار سے ڈرامہ ہے؟۔
- "جہان معلوم" افتخار عارف شاعر کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "گڈریا" اشفاق احمد ادیب کا معروف افسانہ ہے؟۔



- نیشنل بک فاؤنڈیشن کے ماہوار ادبی جریدے کا ماہ نو نام ہے؟۔
- "جانگلوس" شوکت صدیقی ادیب کا معروف ناول ہے؟۔
- علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم "خضر راہ" ان کے بانگ درا مجموعہ کلام میں ہے؟۔
- "کاغذی گھاٹ" خالدہ حسین ادیبہ کا ناول ہے؟۔
- "اعجاز اقبال" پروفیسر مرزا محمد منور کے مضامین کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "گئے دنوں کا سراغ" نثار عزیز بٹ ادیبہ کی خود نوشت ہے؟۔
- اشفاق احمد کی کتاب "ایک اور دستک" صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے ڈرامے ہے؟۔
- "اپنا گریباں چاک" جاوید اقبال کی خود نوشت ہے؟۔
- اردو کی ناول نگار جمیلہ ہاشمی نے "دشت سوس" کے نام سے منصور حلاج پر ناول لکھا؟
- "جو ملے تھے راستے میں" صنف ادب کے لحاظ سے خاکوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "نادار لوگ" عبداللہ حسین کا تحریر کردہ ناول ہے؟۔
- "قید فرنگ" حسرت موہانی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "لغات روزمرہ" شمس الرحمٰن فاروقی کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- ادبی جریدہ سہ ماہی "آئندہ" کے ایڈیٹر کا نام محمود واجد ہے؟۔
- مزار قطب الدین ایبک نظم شاہنامہ اسلام کا جزو ہے۔
- "بارے آلو کا کچھ بیاں ہو جائے" مشتاق احمد یوسفی کا مزاحیہ مضمون ہے۔
- "منزل شب" مختار صدیقی کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- خالدہ ادیب خانم بانو قدسیہ کی عمدہ تحریر ہے۔
- نظم "منٹو" شب رفتہ شعری مجموعہ میں ہے؟۔
- "حاصل نہ کیجے دہر سے عبرت ہی کیوں نہ ہو" مرزا غالب کا مصرعہ ہے۔
- تھیوڈ اور مارلیس کا ذکر سر راس مسعود کے خاکے میں ہے۔
- "ہارٹ اٹیک" فیض احمد فیض کے خاکے میں ہے۔

- نعیم اداس نسلیں کا کردار ہے۔
- مرزا غالب آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے اور دہلی میں مغل دربار وابستہ رہے۔
- "ایک خادم خلق کی کہانی" چوہدری افضل حق کی تحریر کردہ ہے۔
- "انتخاب کلام میر" پہلی بار۔۔۔۔ میں شائع ہوا؟
- فیض احمد فیض ۱۹۱۱ء میں سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے اور لاہور میں وفات پائی۔
- "میں ہی تو ایک راز تھا سینہ کائنات میں" علامہ اقبال کا مصرعہ ہے۔
- بے خودی لے گئی کہاں ہم کو دیر سے انتظار ہے اپنا۔۔۔۔۔ کا شعر ہے۔
- پروفیسر سہیل راجہ گدھ کا کردار ہے۔
- خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی انجمن پنجاب کے مشاعروں میں شریک ہوئے۔
- شبلی نعمانی کی "سیرۃ النبیؐ" کو سید سلیمان ندوی نے مکمل کیا۔
- "صد سالہ آشنائی" ۔۔۔۔۔ کا سفرنامہ ہے۔
- مسدس حالی کا آغاز اشعار سے ہوتا ہے۔
- مثنوی "قطب مشتری" ملا وجہی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- محمد حسین آزاد کی کتاب "آب حیات" ۱۸۸۰ء طبع ہوئی؟۔
- انجمن پنجاب کی سرگرمیوں کی تشہیر کے لیے ایک جریدہ انجمن طبع کیا جاتا تھا۔
- "سرگزشت الفاظ" احمد دین کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم "شمع اور شاعر" ان کے بانگ درا مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟۔
- "دوزخی" عصمت چغتائی کا تحریر کردہ خاکہ ہے؟
- "مزید گنجے فرشتے" عطاالحق قاسمی کے تحریر کردہ خاکوں کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- "کاروان وجود" کس کا ناول ہے؟۔
- "منٹو" مجید امجد کی نظم ہے؟۔
- "ابیات" مشفق خواجہ کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- طویل نظم "انسان" جمیل الدین عالی کی تخلیق ہے؟۔
- "صحیفہ" مجلس ترقی ادب ادارے کا ادبی جریدہ ہے؟۔

ندوی نے تحریر کیں؟۔

- نظم "پٹواری" "شب رفتہ" مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟۔
- غالب نے کہا ہے کہ میں نے کتابیں گھر کے طاق میں رکھ دی ہیں؟۔
- نقش فریادی ہے کس کی شوخی تحریر کا۔ یہ مصرع کس شاعر کا ہے؟۔ غالب
- علامہ اقبال نے کس نظم میں سرمایہ و محنت کے بارے میں اپنے خیالات بیان کیے ہیں؟۔ خضر راہ
- مرزا عبدالودود بیگ کا کردار مشتاق احمد یوسفی کی تخلیق ہے؟۔
- پروفیسر سہیل اور قیوم نامی کردار راجہ گدھ ناول کے ہیں؟۔
- اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر قلی قطب شاہ ہے۔
- "برگ نے" ناصر کاظمی کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- اقبال کی ۱۹۰۵ تک کی نظموں میں انگریزی شاعری کا اثر غالب ہے۔
- دہلی مرحوم حالی کا مرثیہ ہے؟۔
- اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ ماہ لقا۔
- میراجی کا نام ثناءاللہ ہے۔
- نوطرز مرصع محمد عطا حسین خان تحسین کی لکھی ہوئی ہے۔
- رسالہ "مخزن" کے مدیر شیخ عبدالقادر تھے؟۔
- اردو کی پہلی مثنوی پدم راؤ کدم راؤ سی ہے؟۔
- "ایسی بلندی ایسی پستی" عزیز احمد کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- جدید اردو نثر سب سے پہلے سرسید نے لکھی؟۔
- "کشمیری میگزین" کے ایڈیٹر محمد دین فوق تھے؟۔
- "اردو کی آخری کتاب" کے مصنف ابن انشاء ہیں؟۔
- زبان و بیان اور سادگی و رواں کے لحاظ سے بہترین مثنوی سحر البیان ہے۔
- دبستان لکھنو کی ایک نمایاں خصوصیت خارجیت ہے۔
- ناول نگار ایم اسلم نے بہت زیادہ ناول لکھے۔
- ہندوستان کی دو الہامی کتابیں ہیں "دیوان غالب اور رگ وید" یہ ڈاکٹر عبدالرحمن بجنوری کا قول ہے؟۔
- مسدس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟۔
- 'پٹواری' اور "پھولوں کی پلٹن" کے شاعر مجید امجد ہیں؟۔
- چودھری افضل حق کی تصنیف 'زندگی' کا تمثیل صنف ادب سے تعلق ہے؟۔
- مولوی عبدالحق کی تصنیف 'چند ہمعصر' میں خاکے شامل ہے؟۔
- 'گراں خواب چینی سنبھلنے لگے'، یہ مصرع اقبال کی کس نظم میں شامل ہے؟۔
- یہ 'لوح دل' یہ لوح دل، نہ اس پر کوئی نقش ہے نہ اس پہ کوئی نام ہے، مجید امجد کی آٹو گراف نظم میں شامل ہے؟۔
- 'دست زلیخا' کس کتاب کا دیباچہ ہے؟۔
- 'الٹی ہو گئیں سب تدبیریں کچھ نہ دوا نے کام کیا' میر تقی میر شاعر کا مصرع ہے؟۔
- 'روشن آغا' اداس نسلیں ناول کا کردار ہے؟۔
- اہل اسٹیشن، پروفیسر اور چند تصویر بتاں کس کتاب میں شامل ہیں؟۔
- شاہ نامہ کی صنف شاعری کے رزمیہ زمرے میں آتی ہے؟۔
- خواجہ بندہ نواز گیسو دراز کا ذکر اردو کی ابتدائی نشو و نما میں صوفیاء کرام کا حصہ، کتاب میں ہے؟۔
- 'تاریخ ادبیات پاک و ہند' کے کسی ایک مرتب کا نام لکھیں۔
- 'طلوع اسلام' اقبال کے بانگ درا مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟۔
- مائی تاجو، احمد ندیم قاسمی کے کپاس کا پھول افسانے کا مرکزی کردار ہے؟۔
- 'منزل شب' مختار صدیقی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- 'اداس نسلیں' پچاس ابواب پر مشتمل ہے؟۔
- 'خاکم بدہن' میں آٹھ خاکے اور مزاحیے شامل ہیں؟۔
- 'چند ہمعصر' میں چوبیس خاکے شامل ہیں؟۔
- میر تقی میر کی خود نوشت سوانح کا نام ذکر میر ہے۔
- اردو کے سب سے بڑے قصیدہ نگار سودا ہے۔
- سیف و لہو احمد ندیم قاسمی کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- جام جہاں نما اخبار ہے؟۔
- زندگانی بے نظیر عبدالغفور شہباز کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- فراق گورکھپوری کا اصل نام رگھوپتی سہائے ہے؟۔
- اورینٹل کالج میگزین پنجاب یونیورسٹی سے نکلتا ہے؟۔
- اقبال یورپ سے 1908 واپس آئے؟۔
- پاکستان کے سب سے معمر شاعر جن کا حال میں انتقال ہوا ہے۔
- جہان دانش سوانح ہے؟۔



- سب سے زیادہ شعری مجموعوں کے خالق عبدالحمید عدم ہیں۔
- اسلامی ادب کے نظریہ ساز نعیم صدیقی ہیں۔
- نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت تاریخی ناول نگاری ہے۔
- ستارہ یا بادبان محمد حسن عسکری کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- قومی زبان اخبار ہے؟۔
- جدید ترین تحقیق کے بعد اردو کا مولد دکن ہے۔
- انگارے ترقی پسند تحریک کے نتیجے میں وجود میں آئی۔
- شبلی کی تاریخ پیدائش 1857ء ہے۔
- سرسید کی تاریخ وفات 1914ء ہے۔
- زرگزشت کا مصنف مشتاق احمد یوسفی ہے۔
- آموں کی تعریف میں مثنوی غالب میر شاعر نے لکھی؟۔
- میر کی ایک مثنوی کا عنوان خواب و خیال ہے۔
- بال جبریل کے ابتدائی صفحے پر صرف ایک شعر ہے جسے علامہ اقبال نے 'بھرتر ہری' سے منسوب کیا ہے یہ شاعر انیسویں صدی دور کا ہے؟۔
- خاکم بدہن میں خاکوں کی تعداد آٹھ ہے؟۔
- میر تقی میر کی شاعری کے چھ دیوان ہیں؟۔
- مسدس میں 'حالی' نے مسلمانوں کے ماضی کا ذکر کیا ہے۔
- سر وادی سینا' فیض کا چوتھا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- 'ہم اردو مزاح کے عہد یوسفی میں جی رہے ہیں'، ڈاکٹر ظہیر فتح پوری کا قول ہے؟۔
- سر وادی سینا' میں فیض کی شاعری ۱۹۶۵ء سے تک ہے۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی کے افسانے دیہی پس منظر کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔
- 'منزل شب' کا تعلق شاعری کس صنف سے ہے؟۔
- فیض کی شاعری سماجی شاعری ہے۔
- 'چند ہمعصر' مشہور ادیبوں کے خاکے ہیں۔
- غالب کے کلام میں تصوف، فلسفہ اور سائنس بھی ہے۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی شاعر، افسانہ نگار اور نقاد۔
- خضر راہ بانگ درا کی نظم ہے۔
- مشتاق احمد یوسفی کی طنز و مزاح کی کتب چار ہیں۔
- دیوان غالب کی پہلی غزل کا مطلع نقش فریادی ہے۔
- دکن میں اردو کے آغاز کے نظریے کا بانی نصیر الدین ہاشمی ہے؟۔
- غالب نے اردو کی کتاب فسانہ عجائب کو الفاظ کا بھٹیار خانہ قرار دیا تھا؟
- اردو میں مضمون کی صنف کو سرسید احمد خان نے متعارف کرایا؟۔
- راجہ گدھ ناول میں حلال و حرام کا نظریہ پیش کیا گیا ہے؟۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی افسانہ نگار نے اپنے افسانوں میں زیادہ تر دیہی معاشرت کو پیش کیا؟۔
- اوورکوٹ افسانے کا بنیادی موضوع تصنع اور ظاہر داری ہے؟۔
- چچا چھکن کا مزاحیہ کردار امتیاز علی تاج کی تخلیق ہے؟۔
- 'مٹی کا دیا' صنف ادب کے اعتبار سے خود نوشت ہے؟۔
- غالب نے کہا ہے؟ کہتے ہیں اگلے زمانے میں کوئی میر بھی تھا۔
- پروین شاکر کے ہاں لفظ 'خوشبو' تواتر کے ساتھ استعمال ہوا ہے؟۔
- برق گرتی ہے تو بیچارے مسلمانوں پر۔ یہ اقبال نے کہا ہے؟۔
- حالی کو مرزا غالب کی شاگردی کا شرف حاصل ہوا؟۔
- غالب کے نزدیک جنت کی حقیقت دل کو خوش رکھنے کا بہانہ ہے؟۔
- امجد اسلام امجد کی نظم کا یہ پہلا مصرعہ ہے؟ محبت ایسا دریا ہے۔
- شبلی نقاد نیا نیس اور دبیر کے کلام کا تنقیدی جائزہ ایک ساتھ لیا ہے؟۔
- اشارت تنقید کا مؤلف ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ ہے؟۔
- اقبال کی نظم ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ بال جبریل مجموعہ کلام میں ہے؟۔
- 'اخبار اردو' کا تعلق مقتدرہ قومی زبان ادارے سے ہے؟۔
- پاکستانی ادب کی تحریک کی اولین آواز ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا نے بلند کی؟۔
- 'تعصبات' کس نقاد کی تنقیدی مضامین کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- ناول "اداس نسلیں" کو 50 ابواب اور تین حصوں میں تقسیم کیا ہے۔
- "رفتگاں" مجید امجد شاعر کی نظم ہے۔
- نظم "پیش رو" "شب رفتہ" شعری مجموعے میں ہے؟۔
- مسدس کے بند میں چھ شعر ہوتے ہیں؟۔
- "چند ہمعصر" کے موضوعات خاکے ہیں۔
- "ساقی نامہ" بال جبریل کی نظم ہے۔
- "ہیں آج کیوں ذلیل کہ کل تک نہ تھی پسند" "گستاخی فرشتہ ہماری جناب میں" دیوان غالب کس کا شعر ہے۔
- ہجرت اور جدائی کا دکھ ناصر کاظمی کے کلام میں نمایاں ہے۔

- "میں شامل ہے۔"
- حالی، غالب کے شاگرد تھے۔
- فیض اور حفیظ جالندھری دونوں کا انتقال ۱۹۸۴ میں ہوا۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی افسانہ نگار بھی ہیں۔
- "اداس نسلیں" کو ناول نگار نے تین زمانی ادوار میں تقسیم کیا ہے۔
- "منزل شب" مختار صدیقی کا شعری مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- مجید امجد جھنگ میں دفن ہیں؟۔
- بانو قدسیہ نے ایک سے زیادہ طویل ناول لکھے۔
- اردو کی پہلی منظوم کتاب کدم راؤ پدم راؤ ہے؟۔
- مصحفی کے آٹھ دیوان ہیں؟۔
- مہر نیم روز غالب کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- ماسٹر رام چندر دہلی کالج ادارے سے منسلک تھے۔
- اقبال کے پی ایچ ڈی کے مقالے کا کیا عنوان تھا۔ ایران میں مابعد الطبیعات کا ارتقاء
- ندوۃ المصنفین اعظم گڑھ میں واقع ہے۔
- دریائے لطافت کا مصنف انشاء ہے۔
- انجمن پنجاب کی وجہ شہرت مشاعرے ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کا اردو میں پہلا ترجمہ 1874ء میں شاہ رفیع الدین نے کیا۔
- "کارجہاں دراز" سوانح نوعیت کی تصنیف ہے۔
- اقبال کا سنہ وفات ۱۹۳۸ ہے۔
- میر حسن کی وجہ شہرت مثنوی ہے۔
- آتش گل اصغر گونڈوی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- جمیل جالبی کی وجہ شہرت مورخ ادب ہے۔
- ترقی پسند ادب کی تحریک کا آغاز ۱۹۳۶ ہوا۔
- شبلی نعمانی کا سنہ وفات ۱۹۱۴ ہے۔
- عجائبات فرنگ یوسف خان کمبل پوش کی تصنیف ہے۔
- پیسہ اخبار کا ایڈیٹر مولوی محبوب عالم تھا۔
- مشتاق احمد یوسفی کا موضوع تحریر مزاح نگاری ہے۔
- مخزن ۱۹۰۱ سنہ میں جاری ہوا۔
- اردو میں سیرۃ النبی کے مصنف شبلی نعمانی تھے۔
- "ساقی نامہ" ایک مشہور نظم ہے۔ اس کے مصنف کا نام اقبال
- "دیوان" ناصر کاظمی کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- میر تقی میر اکبر آباد میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- غالب کے شاگردوں میں شیفتہ تھے۔
- شاہنامہ اسلام کے مصنف حفیظ جالندھری تھے۔
- "ساقی نامہ" بال جبریل کی ایک نظم ہے۔
- "اداس نسلیں" کا ایک عنوان برصغیر کی آزادی بھی ہے۔
- "کپاس کا پھول" احمد ندیم قاسمی کی تحریروں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- "زندگی" کے مصنف کا نام چودھری فضل حق ہے؟۔
- "خاکم بدہن" مشتاق احمد یوسفی کی تحریر ہے؟۔
- دردمندی میر تقی میر شاعر کے ہاں غم بیتی ہے؟۔
- اقبال کی شاعری میں امید سا پہلو غالب ہے؟۔
- "سر وادی سینا" فیض احمد فیض کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "راجہ گدھ" بانو قدسیہ نے لکھا؟۔
- "راجہ گدھ" فکشن کی ناول صنف سے متعلق ہے؟۔
- زندہ رود کے مصنف جاوید اقبال ہیں؟۔
- آتش پارے سعادت حسن منٹو کا اولین افسانوی مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "مذہب عشق" کے مصنف نہال چند لاہوری ہیں؟۔
- تبیین الکلام سرسید کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- زمین خدیجہ مستور کا ناول ہے؟
- "باہر کفن سے پاؤں" کے خالق عرش صدیقی ہیں؟۔
- "ہندی اردو تنازع" فرمان فتح پوری کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "نقد میر" کے مصنف سید عبداللہ ہیں؟۔
- "داستان سے افسانے تک" وقار عظیم کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "ادبی دنیا" کے مدیر صلاح الدین احمد تھے؟۔
- "ذات شریف" اور "شریف زادہ" کے مصنف ہادی رسوا تھے؟۔
- "عود ہندی" غالب کے مکاتیب کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "نکات الشعراء" میر معروف شاعر کا تذکرہ ہے؟۔
- "گرد راہ" اختر حسین رائے پوری کی آپ بیتی ہے؟۔
- "چند ہمعصر" کے مصنف عبدالحق ہیں؟۔
- "ہمہ یاراں دوزخ" صدیق سالک کی تصنیف ہے؟۔



- "رانی کیتکی کی کہانی" کے مصنف انشاء ہیں؟۔
- "صلیبیں میرے دریچے میں" کے خالق کون ہیں؟۔
- اقبال کا ایسا مجموعہ جس میں فارسی اور اردو کلام موجود ہے ارمغان حجاز ہے۔
- ترقی پسند مصنفین کی سجاد ظہیر پہلی صدارت کی۔
- شاہنامہ اسلام حفیظ جالندھری کی تحریر ہے؟۔
- مسدس حالی کا نام مدجزر اسلام ہے؟۔
- بال جبریل کا شاعر اقبال ہے؟۔
- "چند ہمعصر" میں مولوی عبدالحق نے خاکے لکھے ہیں۔
- "اداس نسلیں" ناول ہے۔
- بانو قدسیہ کا شاہکار تصنیف راجہ گدھ ہے؟۔
- "کپاس کا پھول" افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- فیض کا مجموعہ کلام سر وادی سینا ہے؟
- "منزل شب" مختار صدیقی کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی جتنے اچھے شاعر ہیں اتنے ہی اچھے افسانہ نگار ہیں۔
- "طلوع اسلام" کا شاعر اقبال ہے؟۔
- ناصر کاظمی کے مجموعہ کلام کا نام دیوان ہے؟۔
- سیرت النبی شبلی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- "زندگی" چوہدری فضل حق کی تصنیف ہے۔
- مشتاق یوسفی بہترین طنز و مزاح نگار ہیں۔
- ناصر کاظمی کی شاعری میں ۱۹۴۷ء کے فسادات کا اثر ہے۔
- بال جبریل، بانگ درا کے بعد شائع ہوئی۔
- بہتر (۷۲) نشتر میر تقی میر کے مشہور ہیں؟۔
- رشید احمد صدیقی نے لکھا ہے کہ مغلوں کی حکومت نے دو عظیم تحفے عطا کیے۔ تاج محل اور دیوان غالب۔
- "اپنا گریبان چاک" کے مصنف جاوید اقبال ہیں؟۔
- "چوپال" احمد ندیم قاسمی کا افسانوی مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "گنج خوبی" کے مصنف میر امن ہیں؟۔
- "اسباب بغاوت ہند" سرسید کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "قلعہ جنگی" خدیجہ مستور کا ناول ہے؟۔
- "تمنا بے تاب" کے خالق کون ہیں؟۔
- "سات دریاؤں کی سرزمین" جمیل جالبی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "وجہی سے عبدالحق تک" کے مصنف سید عبداللہ ہیں؟۔
- "ہماری داستانیں" وقار عظیم کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "ہمایوں" کے مدیر میاں بشیر احمد تھے؟۔
- "گردش رنگ چمن" اور "چاندنی بیگم" قرۃ العین حیدر کے ناول ہیں؟۔
- "اردوئے معلی" غالب کے مکاتیب کا مجموعہ ہے؟۔
- "گلشن بے خار" شیفتہ شاعر کا فارسی تذکرہ ہے؟۔
- "کھوئے ہوؤں کی جستجو" اختر حسین رائے پوری شاعر کا فارسی تذکرہ ہے؟۔
- "شہر افسوس" کے مصنف انتظار حسین ہیں؟۔
- "آب گم" مشتاق یوسفی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "اردو ناول کی تنقیدی تاریخ" کے مصنف احسن فاروقی ہیں؟۔
- "روشنائی" کے خالق سجاد ظہیر ہیں؟۔
- "خضر راہ" اقبال کے بانگ درا مجموعے میں شامل ہے؟۔
- "کاغذی گھاٹ" خالدہ حسین خاتون کا پہلا ناول ہے؟۔
- شاہنامہ اسلام شعری تخلیق ہے؟۔
- سرسید احمد خاں مسدس حالی کو آخرت میں اپنی نجات کا ذریعہ سمجھتا تھا؟۔
- بال جبریل سے پہلے اردو کا ایک مجموعہ شائع ہو چکا تھا؟۔
- میرن صاحب، نام دیو مالی، محسن الملک جیسے خاکوں پر مشتمل نظموں کے مجموعے کا چند نام ہمعصر ہے؟۔
- آتش دان، زوال، اناؤنسر، رسوائی جیسے عنوانات پر مشتمل نظموں کے مجموعے کا نام منزل شب ہے؟۔
- ناصر کاظمی کے اس مجموعے کا کیا نام ہے جس میں کوئی نظم شامل نہیں بلکہ سب غزلیں ہیں؟۔ پہلی بارش
- نیت شوق بھر نہ جائے کہیں۔ تو بھی دل سے اتر نہ جائے کہیں۔ یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟۔ ناصر کاظمی
- بے نام چہرے، پاگل، سفارش نام کے افسانے کپاس کا پھول مجموعے میں شامل ہیں؟۔
- چوہدری افضل حق کی تصنیف زندگی کا پیغام خدمت خلق ہے؟۔
- شبلی نعمانی کے بعد سیرت النبی کی باقی جلدیں سید سلیمان

- دھان پان ہونا کے معنی دبلا پتلا ہونا۔
- محاورہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ اپنے مجازی معنی دے۔
- روزمرہ کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ وہ اپنے حقیقی معنی دے۔
- آتش پارے سعادت حسن منٹو کا اولین افسانوی مجموعہ ہے۔
- دست تہِ سنگ فیض احمد فیض کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- کلیات یگانہ کو ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی نے ترتیب دیا ہے۔
- جہان دانش آپ بیتی ہے۔
- گوندنی والا تکیہ غلام عباس کا ناولٹ ہے۔
- ہمایوں کے مدیر میاں بشیر احمد ہے۔
- جدید نظم کا آغاز انجمن پنجاب (لاہور) سے ہوا۔
- غزل کے سب سے دل آویز شعر کو بیت الغزل کہتے ہیں۔
- دھنک پر قدم اور سات سمندر پار سفرنامے ہیں۔
- شنبہ ہفتہ کا دن کو کہتے ہیں۔
- کبھی "سند باد جہازی" اور کبھی "کولمبس" کے کالم نگار چراغ حسن حسرت تھے۔
- اردو کا والٹر اسکاٹ عبدالحلیم شرر کو کہا جاتا ہے تاریخی ناول لکھنے کے اعتبار سے۔
- آغا کشمیری لاہور میں مدفون ہیں۔
- سرسید احمد خان مرزا غالب سے اپنی کتاب کا دیباچہ لکھوانا چاہتے تھے۔
- پیک اجل کے معنی ہیں موت کا قاصد۔
- بے نیل مرام سے مراد ناکام و نامراد۔
- دلنیزی گفتگو سے مراد نیک کی گفتگو۔
- پیر کنعان کا مفہوم حضرت یعقوب ہے۔
- گرگ باراں دیدہ کے معنی ہیں آزمودہ کار۔
- حرز جاں بنانا کا مفہوم بہت عزیز رکھنا ہے۔
- تلخابہ شیریں کے شاعر کا نام حفیظ جالندھری ہے۔
- پریم چند کے حوالے سے لکھی گئی کتاب "قلم کا سپاہی" شیورانی دیوی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- نالہ کش شیراز کا بلبل ہوا بغداد پر داغ رویا خون کے آنسو جہاں آباد پر (اقبال) اس شعر میں شیراز کا بلبل سے مراد شیخ سعدی

ہیں۔

- مخزن کے مدیر مولانا محمد علی جوہر تھے۔
- بدر منیر سحر البیان مثنوی کا کردار ہے۔
- دیوان غالب کو عبدالرحمٰن بجنوری نے الہامی کتاب قرار دیا ہے۔
- قراۃ العین حیدر اردو کے معروف ادیب سجاد حیدر یلدرم کی صاحبزادی کا نام ہے۔
- حسن کوزہ گر نظم ن م راشد کی ہے۔
- آگ کا دریا، میرے بھی صنم خانے، چاندنی بیگم اور آخر شب کے ہمسفر قراۃ العین حیدر کے ناول ہیں۔
- اردو غزل کا عہد زریں مرزا غالب کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- خامہ بگوش مشفق خواجہ کا قلمی نام ہے۔
- کوہ آدم سری لنکا میں ہے۔
- خوجی رتن ناتھ سرشار کا وضع کردہ کردار ہے۔
- چچا چھکن جیسے لافانی کردار کے خالق امتیاز علی تاج ہیں۔
- طوائف کے موضوع پر اردو میں پہلا معروف ناول امراؤ جان ادا ہے۔
- ظفر علی خاں کا لقب بابائے صحافت ہے۔
- بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کا لقب ہے۔
- مولانا حالی کی طویل نظم مسدس حالی کا موضوع مدوجزر اسلام ہے۔
- جہان دانش، یادوں کی برات اور شہاب نامہ کا تعلق آپ بیتی صنف سے ہے۔
- محمود نظامی، انشا اور مستنصر حسین تارڑ میں سفرنامہ مشترک قدر ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کے فرزند ارجمند ڈاکٹر جاوید اقبال نے علامہ اقبال کی سوانح عمری زندہ رود عنوان سے لکھی۔
- شبلی نعمانی کے عطیہ فیضی کے نام خطوط ڈاکٹر وحید قریشی نے کتابی صورت میں شائع کیے۔
- مولانا محمد حسین آزاد شاعری میں شاعر شیخ ابراہیم ذوق کے شاگرد ہے۔



- مولانا محمد حسین آزاد گورنمنٹ کالج میں عربی کے پروفیسر مقرر ہوئے۔
- اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر قلی قطب شاہ ہے۔
- میر تقی میر کے اُردو غزلوں کے چھ دیوان ہے۔
- جدید نثر کا بانی سرسید احمد خاں ہے۔
- اردو نثر کی پہلی شاعرہ کا نام ماہ لقا ہے۔
- اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب سب رس ہے۔
- شاعری میں سب سے پہلے زبان کے لئے اردو کا لفظ مراد شاہ لاہوری نے استعمال کیا۔
- میراں جی کا تعلق حلقہ ارباب ذوق تحریک سے تھا۔
- دو قومی نظریے کی بنیاد سرسید احمد خان نے رکھی۔
- فیض احمد فیض، جوش ملیح آبادی اور احمد ندیم قاسمی ترقی پسند شاعر ہیں۔
- منصورہ کا موجودہ نام ملتان ہے۔
- "طلوع اسلام" کی اقبال کی کس کتاب بانگ درا میں شامل ہے؟۔
- مختار صدیقی کی تصنیف "منزل شب" میں نظمیں اور غزلیں ہیں
- حالی نے "مسدس حالی" سرسید کے کہنے پر تحریر کی؟۔
- شبلی کی تصنیف "سیرۃ النبی" کوان کی وفات کے بعد ان کے کس شاگرد سلیمان ندوی نے مکمل کیا؟۔
- "انتخاب کلام میر" مولوی عبدالحق کی کتاب ہے؟۔
- مولوی عبدالحق کی کتاب "چند ہمعصر" کا موضوع خاکے ہے؟۔
- "زندگی" کا مصنف چودھری افضل حق ہے؟۔
- حفیظ جالندھری کی کتاب "شاہنامہ اسلام" کا موضوع اسلام ہے؟۔
- "دیوان" ناصر کاظمی کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟۔
- "مسدس حالی" کا اصل عنوان مدوجزر اسلام ہے؟۔
- غزل کا وہ شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتا ہے اسے مقطع کہتے ہیں؟۔
- "راجہ گدھ" ناول ہے؟۔
- "شب رفتہ" کا مصنف مجید امجد ہے؟۔
- "خاکم بدہن" مشتاق احمد یوسفی کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "مسرِ وادی سینا" فیض احمد فیض کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟
- "اداس نسلیں" کا مصنف عبداللہ حسن ہے؟۔
- اقبال کی نظم "ساقی نامہ" ان کی کتاب بال جبریل میں شامل ہے؟۔
- "سیرۃ النبی" (از شبلی نعمانی) کی کل 6 جلدیں ہیں؟۔
- "دیوان غالب" غالب کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟۔
- "علم الاقتصاد" کے مصنف کا نام علامہ اقبال ہے۔
- دار المصنفین اعظم گڑھ کے بانی شبلی تھے؟۔
- "جہان دانش" سوانح حیات نوعیت کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- اسماعیل میرٹھی بچوں کے شاعر کی حیثیت سے مشہور ہیں؟۔
- "آب حیات" کے مصنف کا نام محمد حسین آزاد ہے۔
- "اسباب بغاوت ہند" سرسید کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- "آواز دوست" کے مصنف کا نام مختار مسعود ہے۔
- مسلم یونیورسٹی علی گڑھ ۱۹۲۰ میں یونیورسٹی بنی؟۔
- ڈاکٹر جان گل کرائسٹ فورٹ ولیم کالج میں پروفیسر تھے؟۔
- مشہور مستشرق گارساں دتاسی کا تعلق فرانس سے تھا؟۔
- ناول "تلاشِ بہاراں" کی مصنفہ کا نام جمیلہ ہاشمی ہے۔
- "رانی کیتکی کی کہانی" کا مصنف انشاء اللہ خان انشاء ہے؟۔
- "جنگ آمد" کے مصنف کا نام کرنل محمد خان ہے۔
- شعری مجموعہ "خوشبو" کی شاعرہ کا نام پروین شاکر ہے۔
- اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کے مصنف کا نام ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ہے؟۔
- اردو کی پہلی ناول نگار خاتون رشیدۃ النساء بیگم تھیں؟۔
- میر تقی میر کے ۶ (چھ) دیوان ہیں؟۔
- رئیس المتغزلین حسرت موہانی کا خطاب ہے؟۔
- مرزا غالب کی صد سالہ برسی 1969 منائی گئی تھی؟۔
- "شاہنامہ اسلام" حفیظ جالندھری کی تصنیف ہے؟۔
- مولوی عبدالحق کا سال وفات 1961 ہے۔
- غالب کا انتقال 1869 برس میں ہوا؟۔
- شبلی، حالی سے بیس سال چھوٹے تھے۔
- شبلی ۱۸۵۷ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- "خضر راہ" اقبال کے کس شعری مجموعے بانگ درا میں ہے؟۔
- ناصر کاظمی کا انتقال 1970ء میں ہوا؟۔
- "زندگی" (از چوہدری افضل حق) گورکھپور جیل میں لکھی گئی۔
- "بانگ درا" پہلی بار 1924 میں شائع ہوئی؟۔
- "مسرِ وادی سینا" فیض کے شعری مجموعے "سارے سخن ہمارے"

- مولانا محمد علی جوہر اردو میں "ہمدرد" اور انگریزی میں "کامریڈ" اخبار نکالتے تھے۔
- "گزشتہ لکھنؤ" مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر کی تصنیف ہے اس کا موضوع "لکھنؤ کا تمدن اور معاشرہ ہے"۔
- علم الاقتصاد علامہ اقبال کی اردو میں پہلی تصنیف ہے۔
- رجب علی بیگ سرور کی تصنیف "فسانہ عجائب" کی مقبولیت کی بڑی وجہ مسجع مقفیٰ اسلوب بیان ہے۔
- میر امن کی شہرہ آفاق تصنیف "باغ و بہار" میں میر امن کے زمانے کی دلی کی تہذیب جھلکتی دکھائی دیتی ہے۔
- قائداعظم کے انتقال پُر ملال کے موقع پر لکھی جانے والی نظموں میں اس عظیم ہستی کے بارے میں "قندیل آرزو" سے بہتر شاید ہی کوئی اور نظم لکھی گئی ہو۔ اس نظم کے شاعر سید عابد علی عابد تھے۔
- "اعلان جنگ، دور حاضر کے خلاف" جلی حروف میں یہ الفاظ علامہ اقبال کے مجموعہ ضرب کلیم کلام کے سرورق پر درج ہیں۔
- "شاہ بیت" شعری اصطلاح ہے۔ اس سے مراد غزل کا سب سے عمدہ اور دلآویز شعر لیا جاتا ہے۔
- "سحر البیان" اور "گلزار نسیم" اردو کی معروف مثنویاں ہیں۔ زبان و بیان کی سادگی اور بے ساختگی ان کا سب سے بڑا وصف ہے۔
- "حکم حاکم مرگ مفاجات" اس کا مطلب ہے حاکم کا حکم چار و ناچار ماننا پڑتا ہے۔
- "عینی گواہ" سے مراد وہ گواہ جس نے اپنی آنکھوں سے کوئی معاملہ دیکھا ہو۔
- "گولر کا پھول کھلنا" کے معنی امر عجیب واقع ہونا ہے۔
- "ریوڑی کے پھیر میں آنا" اس کا مفہوم ہے دوستوں کا کھانے پر یکجا ہونا۔
- "روباہ خصال" کی ترکیب اردو میں مکر و فریب سے کام لینے والا کے معنوں میں مستعمل ہے۔
- "اشک بلبل" محاوراتی ترکیب ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم ہے کسی شے کی خفیف مقدار۔
- "خدائی فوجدار" کے معنی ہر بات میں ٹانگ اڑانے والا ہے۔
- "ننانوے کے پھیر میں پڑنا" کے معنی ہیں روپیہ بڑھانے کی فکر میں پڑنا۔
- "وہی ڈھاک کے تین پات" کو معاملہ جوں کا توں کے معنوں میں لیا جاتا ہے۔
- "ہاتھ کنگن کو آرسی کیا" کا مفہوم جو کچھ ظاہر و عیاں ہے اس کا بیان کرنا فضول ہے۔
- "جز بز ہونا" کے معنی ہیں آزردہ ہونا۔
- "الل ٹپ" سے مراد بے سوچے سمجھے۔
- "یوسف بے کارواں" کا مفہوم اکیلا ہے۔
- "پانی میں آگ لگانا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کے معنی متحمل مزاج کو بھڑکا دینا ہے۔
- "ٹسوے بہانا" کے معنی ہیں جھوٹ موٹ کا رونا۔
- "مینڈکی کو بھی زکام ہوا" ضرب المثل ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم ہے اپنی حد سے بڑھ کر شیخی مارنا یا ادنیٰ شخص کا اپنے آپ کو عالی دماغ سمجھنا۔
- "شاخ زعفران" کے معنی ہنستا مسکراتا ہے۔
- "حیات جاوید" اردو کی معروف سوانح عمری ہے۔ یہ سر سید احمد خاں کے سوانح حالات اور کارہائے نمایاں پر مشتمل ہے۔
- "طبقہ نسواں کا محسن" کا مصنف علامہ راشد الخیری ہے۔
- پطرس بخاری نے "لاہور کا جغرافیہ" میں لاہور کی سب سے بڑی اور مشہور پیداوار طلبہ کو قرار دیا ہے۔
- اردو شاعری میں "خدائے سخن" میر تقی میر کا لقب ہے۔
- "جوگی" اردو شعری ادب کی ایک معروف نظم کا عنوان ہے۔ یہ نظم چودھری خوشی محمد ناظر کی تخلیق ہے۔
- نظیر اکبر آبادی، میر تقی میر اور غالب اردو کے تینوں عظیم شاعر آگرہ (اکبرآباد) میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- "مقدمہ شعر و شاعری" (مولانا حالی) اردو میں تنقید کی اولین کتاب قرار دی جاتی ہے۔
- سرسید احمد خاں نے سائنٹیفک سوسائٹی (Scientific Society) کا سنگ بنیاد انگریزی زبان کی معروف اور مستند



کتابوں کا اردو ترجمہ کرنے کے لیے رکھا تھا۔
- پنجاب یونیورسٹی (اولڈ کیمپس) میں "شیرانی ہال" اردو کی ہستی حافظ محمود شیرانی کے نام سے معنون ہے۔
- "بزاخفش" سے مراد بے سوچے سمجھے ہاں میں ہاں ملانے والا۔
- "گرگ آشتی" کی ترکیب اردو میں مستعمل ہے جس کا مفہوم ہے بظاہر دوستی، بباطن دشمنی۔
- "زاہد سالوس" ایسے زاہد کو کہا جاتا ہے جو اپنی ظاہری وضع سے دھوکا دے۔
- "نو تیرہ بائیس بتانا" کے معنی ہیں ٹال دینا۔
- "نخاس چڑھنا" کے معنی رسوائے عام ہونا ہے۔
- "کچا چٹھا کہنا" کا مفہوم ہے صحیح صحیح حال بیان کرنا۔
- "فاختہ اڑانا" کا مفہوم ہے مزے اڑانا ہے۔
- "دامن تر ہونا" کا مطلب ہے گناہ گار ہونا۔
- "آنکھیں سفید ہونا" کا مطلب ہے بینائی جاتے رہنا۔
- "شین کاف درست ہونا" سے مراد ہے زبان کا تلفظ صحیح ہونا۔
- "فیل مچانا" کے معنی ہیں جھوٹ موٹ کا رونا۔
- مولانا محمد علی جوہر کو "رئیس الاحرار" شاعر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- "شاعر مزدور" احسان دانش کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- مولانا غلام قادر بھی فارسی زبان کے شاعر تھے اور علامہ اقبال کے دوست بھی تھے۔
- "مصور مشرق" عبدالرحمن چغتائی کو کہا جاتا ہے اور "مفکر مشرق" علامہ اقبال کا لقب ہے۔
- غلام عباس کے افسانے "اوورکوٹ" کے پس منظر میں لاہور سڑکوں کا ذکر ملتا ہے۔
- نظیر اکبر آبادی کو "عوامی شاعر" کہا جاتا ہے۔
- آغا حشر ڈرامانگار کو انڈین شیکسپیئر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- "نکات الشعرا" میر تقی میر کی تصنیف ہے۔
- "سوز وطن" پریم چند کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- "غبار خاطر" کا تعلق مکتوب صنف ادب سے ہے۔
- "پنج آہنگ" میرزا غالب کے مکاتیب کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- "ذکر میر" میر تقی میر کی خودنوشت ہے۔
- خواجہ حسن نظامی کی تصنیف سی پارہ دل کے مضامین کی بنیادی خاصیت ہر مضمون میں تصوف ضرور ہے۔
- مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر کے ناول فردوس بریں کی داستان کا موضوع فرقہ باطنیہ کی تحریک ہے۔
- حفیظ جالندھری کی تصنیف شاہنامہ اسلام مثنوی صنف شعر میں لکھی گئی ہے۔
- فرہنگ آصفیہ کا مصنف سید احمد دہلوی ہے۔
- مرزا غالب کے اردو مکاتیب عود ہندی کتاب چھپی ہے۔
- بیگمات کے آنسو خواجہ حسن نظامی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- "مجالس النسا" کے مصنف خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی ہیں۔
- "مٹی کا دیا" میرزا ادیب کی خود نوشت ہے۔
- شوخی تحریر سید محمد جعفری کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- روشنائی سید سجاد ظہیر کی تصنیف ہے۔
- شیخ ابراہیم ذوق بہادر شاہ ظفر کے استاد جو ملک الشعرائی کے رتبے پر بھی فائز ہے۔
- سید سجاد ظہیر اردو ادب میں ترقی پسند تحریک کے رواں دواں تھے۔
- قائداعظم یا مادر ملت قواعد کی رو سے لقب ہیں۔
- لفظ پہناوا قواعد کی رو سے اسم مصدر ہے۔
- پیر فرتوت کے معنی بہت بوڑھا ہے۔
- دختر رز کا مفہوم انگور کی بیٹی (شراب) ہے۔
- صاحب فراش کے معنی وہ بیمار جو بستر سے نہ اٹھ سکے۔
- شیخ و شاب کے معنی ہیں بوڑھے اور جوان۔
- حجت اتمام کا مفہوم آخری مرتبہ سمجھانا۔
- مرور ایام کے معنی گزرا ہوا وقت۔
- کھل کھیلنا کے معنی بالکل آزاد ہو جانا ہے۔
- دانتوں پسینہ آنا کا مطلب بہت زیادہ محنت کرنا۔
- ٹامک ٹوئیاں کا مطلب قیاس آرائی کرنا ہے۔
- گنگا نہانا کا مطلب کسی مشکل کام کو انجام دینا۔
- سبک سر ہونا کا مفہوم بے عزت ہونا۔
- کھیت رہنا کا مطلب لڑائی میں مارے جانا۔

کا ہے۔
- ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کی ناول نگاری اور قرآن مجید کا اردو ترجمہ کے علاوہ بڑی خدمت تعزیرات ہند کا اردو ترجمہ ہے۔
- "شاعر کشمیر" محمد دین فوق ہیں۔
- ایک شاعر کی حیثیت سے اردو شاعری کو سب سے زیادہ الفاظ نظیر اکبر آبادی نے دیئے۔
- عمر گزری ہے اسی دشت کی سیاحی میں۔ پانچویں پشت ہے شبیرؑ کی مداحی میں۔
- شبیرؑ (امام حسینؑ) کی مداحی میں پانچ پشتیں بسر کرنے دعویٰ میر انیس نے کیا ہے۔
- تندی باد مخالف سے نہ گھبرا اے عقاب!۔ یہ تو چلتی ہے تجھے اونچا اڑانے کے لیے۔
- یہ شعر صادق حسین کاظمی کا ہے۔
- "خدا خدا" کر کے قواعد کی رو سے محاورہ بھی ہے اور روز مرہ بھی ہے۔
- "بلبل کا بچہ پالنا" محاورہ ہے اس کے معنی ہیں کوئی روگ لگا لینا۔
- "کاغذ کھولنا" کا مطلب ہے عیب فاش کرنا۔
- "شیش محل کا کتا" ضرب المثل ہے۔ اس کے معنی ہیں بوکھلایا ہوا شخص۔
- "طرح ڈالنا" محاورہ ہے اس کے معنی بنیاد رکھنا ہے۔
- "کندہ ناتراش" کا مطلب ہے بے سلیقہ، جڈ، گنوار۔
- "خلط بحث ہونا" کے معنی ہیں بے قاعدہ الجھاؤ۔
- "مستجاب الدعوات" کے معنی ہیں جس کی دعا بارگاہ الٰہی میں مقبول ہو۔
- "چاہ زنخداں" کے معنی ٹھوڑی کا گڑھا۔
- "بیڑا اٹھانا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کے معنی مشکل کام کے انجام دینے کا ذمہ لینا ہے۔
- "میل کا بیل بنانا" ضرب المثل ہے اس کا مفہوم بات کا بتنگڑ بنانا ہے۔
- "معاملہ بندی" ادبی اصطلاح ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم جذبات عشق کو نظم کرنا۔
- علامہ اقبال کی معروف نظم "ساقی نامہ" (جو ان کی پوری شاعری کا حاصل ہے) مثنوی ہیت میں لکھی گئی ہے۔
- جاپانی صنف نظم "ہائیکو" میں کچھ لوگ اردو میں بھی طبع آزمائی کرتے ہیں۔
- "ہائیکو" میں کل تین مصرے ہوتے ہیں۔
- محمد الدین فوق کو "شاعر کشمیر" اور "مجدد کشامرہ" کے القاب علامہ اقبال نے عنایت کیے تھے۔
- اردو قصیدہ نگاری کے حوالے سے محمد ابراہیم ذوق شاعر "خاقانی ہند" کے لقب سے ملقب ہوئے۔
- غزل علائم و رموز کی زبان ہے۔ "شیخ" اردو غزل میں ظاہر و باطن میں تضاد کی علامت ہے۔
- مرزا ادیب ڈراما نویس نے فلسطین اور کشمیر کی تحریک آزادی کے حوالے سے بہت سے مشہور ڈرامے لکھے۔
- "مہر نیمروز" مرزا غالب کی تصنیف ہے اس کا موضوع خاندان مغلیہ کی نا تمام تاریخ۔
- آنندی، جاڑے کی چاندنی، کن رس اور جریدہ سخنوران معروف افسانہ نگار غلام عباس کے ہیں۔
- ابن انشا کی تصانیف اردو کی آخری کتاب، خمار گندم، آوارہ گرد کی ڈائری دنیا گول ہیں۔
- "گدڑی کا لال۔ نور خاں" اور "نام دیو۔ مالی" اردو کے سدا بہار خاکے مولوی عبدالحق کے قلم سے نکلے ہیں۔
- مزاح نگاری مشتاق احمد یوسفی، کرنل محمد خاں اور ابن انشا میں قدر مشترک ہے۔
- "زود آب ہونا" کا مفہوم حوصلہ پست ہونا ہے۔
- "دامن تر ہونا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم گناہگار ہونا ہے۔
- "رات بھیگنا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کے معنی آدھی رات کے بعد کا عمل ہوتا ہے۔
- "ہفت خواں سر کرنا" کا مطلب ہے کسی مشکل کام کو انجام دینا۔
- "نقش بر آب ہونا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے بے ثبات ہونا۔



- "پانی بھرنا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کے معنی ہیں غلامی کرنا۔
- "سبز قدم" محاورہ ہے اس کا مفہوم ہے منحوس ہونا۔
- "عصمت بی بی از بے چادری" ضرب المثل ہے اس کا مطلب ہے مجبوری کے تحت نیکی کا کام کرنا۔
- "سودے کے ساتھ روگھن" کا مطلب "کسی چیز کی وہ مقدار جو اس کے خریدنے کے بعد اوپر سے بلا قیمت لے لیتا ہے۔"
- "سر گاڑی پاؤں پہیا کرنا" ضرب المثل ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے "خوب تگ و دو کرنا۔"
- "حسن یوسف"، "دم عیسیٰ"، "ید بیضا" کو اردو زبان کی اصطلاح میں تلمیح کہیں گے۔
- کسی میڈیکل کالج کے طالب علم کو "ڈاکٹر صاحب" کہنا اصطلاح میں مجاز مرسل۔
- "ٹیپ کا مصرع" نظم کے ہر بند میں بار بار دہرایا جانے والا مصرع ہوتا ہے۔
- "شہر آشوب" ایسی صنف نظم جس میں کسی شہر کی پریشانی، گردش آسمانی اور زمانے کی ناقدری کا ذکر ہو۔
- پابند نظم کے لیے قافیہ لازمی ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال اپنے آپ کو مولانا روم کی ہستی کا معنوی شاگرد کہنے میں فخر محسوس کرتے تھے۔
- "ری کنسٹرکشن آف ریلجس تھاٹ ان اسلام" علامہ اقبال کی تصنیف ہے جس کا سید نذیر نیازی نے اردو میں ترجمہ کیا۔
- تحقیقات چشتی" آثار لاہور کے بارے میں بڑی موقر و معتبر کتاب ہے۔ یہ مولوی نور احمد کی تصنیف ہے۔
- "بجنگ آمد"، "بسلامت روی" اور "بزم آرائیاں" کرنل محمد خاں کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- اہل لاہور کو "زندہ دلان لاہور" کا لقب سر سید احمد خاں نے دیا تھا۔
- مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر نے کچھ اور متوازی رسالوں کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک جدیدہ عرصہ دراز تک جاری رکھا، جس کا بڑا چرچا تھا۔ اس جریدے کا نام دلگداز تھا۔
- اردو ناولوں کا "گرنتھ صاحب" علی پور کا ایلی از ممتاز مفتی ناول کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- "دلی کا ایک یادگار مشاعرہ" مرزا فرحت اللہ کا ایک طویل مضمون ہے۔ یہی مضمون ایک دوسرے عنوان سے بھی کتابی صورت میں زیور طبع سے کئی بار آراستہ ہوا۔ دلی کی آخری شمع کتاب کا دوسرا نام ہے۔
- "باز دعویٰ" سے مراد دعویٰ سے دست بردار ہونا۔
- "قبالہ لکھوانا" کے معنی ہیں مکاں یا جاگیر وغیرہ کا اپنے نام لکھوانا۔
- "جونپور کا قاضی" سے مراد بیوقوف، احمق۔
- "بسا اوقات" کے معنی ہیں "اکثر اوقات"
- "نالش کرنا" محاورہ ہے اس کے معنی دعویٰ دائر کرنا ہے۔
- "بزاخفش" کے معنی "بے سوچے سمجھے ہاں میں ہاں ملانے والا ہے۔"
- "بھان متی کا کنبہ" سے مراد واہی تباہی لوگوں کا مجمع ہے۔
- "منتشر بود کرنا" کا مطلب ہے خلط ملط کر دینا۔
- "صاحب فراش" کے معنی ہیں وہ بیمار جو بستر سے نہ اٹھ سکے۔
- مسجد ٹھنڈی کرنا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم مسجد کو منہدم کرنا ہے۔
- "غازی کا ٹکا" ضرب المثل ہے۔ اس کا مفہوم غازی کا انعام و اکرام ہے۔
- "نخاس چڑھنا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کا مطلب رسوائے عام ہونا ہے۔
- "جزرسی کرنا" محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب کنجوسی کرنا ہے۔
- "تائیں تائیں فش" محاورہ ہے اس کے معنی ہیں زبانی جمع خرچ بہت مگر نتیجہ کچھ نہیں۔
- "دعوت سمرقندی" کی ترکیب اردو میں پر تکلیف ضیافت معنوں میں مستعمل ہے۔
- "مشتری ہوشیار باش!" قانونی اصطلاح ہے۔ جائیداد کے خریدار کو متوجہ کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہے۔
- پاکستان کا قوامی ترانہ پندرہ مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہے۔
- "آثار الصنادید" سر سید احمد خاں کی تصنیف ہے۔ آثار الصنادید کے معنی بزرگوں کی نشانیاں ہیں۔

- رود کوثر، آب کوثر، موج کوثر لکھیں ہیں۔
- دارالمصنفین اعظم گڑھ کی بنیاد مولانا شبلی نعمانی نے ڈالی۔
- مشہور ڈرامہ مرزا غالب جنت روڈ پر کے مصنف ہیں خواجہ معین الدین۔
- ایک تھا لڑکا لوٹ پوٹ صوفی غلام مصطفیٰ تبسم نے لکھی ہے۔
- مسدس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔
- دو یا دو سے زیادہ الفاظ کا مجموعہ کو جملہ کہتے ہیں۔
- طلوع اسلام کے شاعر علامہ اقبال ہیں۔
- سب کہاں کچھ لالہ و گل میں نمایاں ہو گئیں
  خاک میں کیا صورتیں ہوں گی کہ پنہاں ہو گئیں
  یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے۔
- قواعد کی رو سے پگھڑی، ٹوکری، پہاڑی اسم تصغیر ہیں۔
- اردو ادب کی طویل ترین تاریخ رام بابو سکسینہ نے تحریر کی ہے۔
- ناول سفر سے ایک مرزا اطہر بیگ نے لکھا ہے۔
- نیر مسعود ایک مشہور افسانہ نگار ہیں۔
- ممد بھائی چھمن کا کردار منٹو کے افسانے ٹیٹوال کا کتا میں ہے۔
- اقبال کی بانگ درا کا دیباچہ شیخ عبدالقادر نے تحریر کیا۔
- مولانا محمد حسین آزاد لاہور میں مدفون ہیں۔
- حسن کوزہ گر کی نظم ن۔م۔ راشد نے تحریر کی ہے۔
- ثناء اللہ قلمی نام میراجی کا ہے۔
- مرزا ادیب کی خود نوشت کا نام مٹی کا دیا ہے۔
- قاطع برہان اسد اللہ غالب کی نثری تصنیف ہے۔
- میر تقی میر آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- طویل کا متضاد ہے عرض
- سر قلم کرنا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب ہے سر کاٹ دینا۔
- اُردو کی آخری کتاب کے مصنف ابن انشاء خان ہے۔
- منشی نول کشور نے اُردو کی ادبی تاریخ نویسی میں خدمت کی۔
- تین پانچ کرنا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب ہے جھگڑا کرنا۔
- پاک کا متضاد ہے ناپاک
- ناقابل معافی گناہ شرک ہے۔
- جس کھیت سے دہقان کو میسر نہیں روزی
  اس کھیت کے ہر خوشۂ گندم کو جلا دو
  یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔
- ہمدرد اخبار مولانا ظفر علی خان نے جاری کیا۔
- مرزا غالب آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- برج کی جمع بروج ہے۔
- In Black and White کا مطلب ہے تحریری طور پر
- تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا
  جب کوئی دوسرا نہیں ہوتا
  یہ شعر مومن خان مومن کا ہے۔
- "قائد اعظم" خطاب ہے۔
- احمد فراز کوہاٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- شیشے میں اتارنا کا مطلب ہے گرویدہ کر لینا۔
- اقبال کی فارسی نظم اسرار خودی کا انگریزی ترجمہ پروفیسر نکلسن نے کیا ہے۔
- تجاہل عارفانہ سے مراد جان بوجھ کر انجان بننا۔
- اب کے تجدید وفا کا نہیں امکاں جاناں
  یاد کیا تجھ کو دلائیں ترا پیماں جاناں
  یہ شعر احمد فراز کا ہے۔
- حروف تہجی کی ترتیب کے لحاظ سے خالم لفظ پہلے آتا ہے۔
- قصہ سسی پنوں ہاشم شاہ نے لکھا ہے۔
- Distance drums saved sweeters کا مطلب دور کے ڈھول سہانے ہے۔
- میراجی کی موت 1949ء میں بمبئی میں واقع ہوئی۔
- بلبل نے آشیان جو چمن سے اٹھا لیا
  اس کی بلا سے بوم بسے یا ہما رہے
  بوم سے مراد اُلو ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی کتاب اسرار خودی فارسی میں لکھی ہوئی ہے۔
- میر انیس مرثیہ نگاری کے لیے مشہور ہیں۔
- نہ نو من تیل ہو گا نہ رادھا ناچے گی
- اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد یہ شعر مولانا محمد علی جوہر کا ہے۔



- اکبر الہ آبادی کا کلام طنز و مزاح سے بھرپور ہے۔
- افسانہ میں زندگی کا جھلک سیاسی، معاشی اور معاشرتی اثرات کا ایک پہلو دکھاتا ہے۔
- دنیا میں پہلا مثنوی نگار مولانا روم تھے
- اپنے ہے خواب کواڑوں کو مقفل کرلو ............... یہاں کوئی نہیں
  کوئی نہیں آئے گا۔ کواڑوں سے مراد آنکھیں ہیں۔
- کھلتا کسی پہ کیوں میرے دل کا معاملہ
  شعروں کے انتخاب نے رسوا کیا مجھے
  یہ شعر اسد اللہ خان غالب کا ہے۔
- ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا ضرب المثل ہے۔
- درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو
  ورنہ اطاعت کے لیے کچھ کم نہ تھے کروبیاں یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔
- اُردو کے عظیم شاعر اکبر الہ آبادی کا اصل نام حسن رضوی ہے۔
- یار زندہ صحبت باقی کا مطلب ہے، زندہ رہے تو ملتے رہیں گے۔
- شش و پنج میں پڑنا محاورہ اور روزمرہ بھی ہے۔
- فاختہ اڑانا محاورہ کا مطلب ہے مزے اڑانا
- شاعر کی حیثیت سے اُردو شاعری میں نظیر اکبر آبادی نے سب سے زیادہ الفاظ استعمال کیے ہیں۔
- رباعی دو شعروں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔
- غزل در غزل سے مراد اس ردیف میں مزید غزل۔
- سید الشہداء لقب ہے
- مادر ملت قواعد کی رو سے لقب ہے۔
- درست جملہ: خدا کے غیظ و غضب سے ڈرو۔
- بیڑا اٹھانا کا مطلب ہے کہ مشکل کام کرنا۔

# اہم متفرق سوالات

- "رمنا" کے معنی چراگاہ۔
- "ریختی" کے معنی ہیں "ایسی صنف نظم جس میں عورت کی طرف سے اظہار عشق ہو"
- "دوہا" صنف سخن کی "محض دو مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہندی صنف نظم ہے"
- نظم آزاد سے مراد "ایسی نظم جس میں کسی طرح کی عروضی پابندی نہ ہو"
- ہجو گوئی میں بڑا نام "محمد رفیع سودا" کا ہے۔
- سرسید کے پیش نظر "تہذیب الاخلاق" کو جاری کرنے کا اولین مقصد "مسلمانوں کے مذہبی و معاشرتی معاملات میں اصلاح تھا۔
- ایک مدت تک "اودھ پنچ" میں ایک سلسلہ مضامین سرسید اور ان کے رفقا کے خلاف شائع ہوتا رہا۔ "اودھ پنچ" منشی سجاد حسین نکالتے تھے۔
- اردو اخبار "ہمدرد" مولانا محمد علی جوہر کا تھا۔
- ابوریحان البیرونی کی تصنیف "کتاب ہند" میں ہندو معاشرے کے خدوخال بیان ہوئے ہیں۔
- "بانگ درا" علامہ اقبال کا پہلا اردو مجموعہ کلام ہے جو 1924ء میں پہلی بار زیور طبع سے آراستہ ہوا۔ یہ دیباچہ سر عبدالقادر نے لکھا۔
- "دہلی کی آخری شمع" مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ کا ایک طویل مضمون ہے۔ اس کا موضوع دہلی کے دور انحطاط کے ایک مفروضہ مشاعرے کی داستان ہے۔
- "حیات جاوید" سرسید احمد خاں کی سوانح عمری ہے۔
- "The development of Metaphysics in Persia" علامہ اقبال کا پی ایچ ڈی مقالہ ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی اردو شاعری کا حاصل ساقی نامہ نظم کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- "ایک وصیت کی تعمیل" کے عنوان سے مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ کے قلم سے نکلا ہوا اردو کا ایک معروف خاکہ ہے۔ یہ خاکہ مولوی وحید الدین سلیم کا ہے۔
- "مجھے میرے دوستوں سے بچاؤ" کا مضمون سید سجاد حیدر یلدرم

کروایا۔
- ''یادوں کی بارات'' جوش ملیح آبادی نے اس میں اپنی سوانح عمری لکھی۔
- مشہور ادیب مولانا محمد علی جوہر کی انگریزی اخبار کامریڈ تھا۔
- چشم دید کے نام سے پاکستانی وزیر اعظم ملک فیروز خان کی تصنیف ہے۔
- فیض احمد فیض لاہور میں دفن ہیں۔
- مرزا غالب 1869ء کو فوت ہوئے اور دہلی میں دفن ہیں۔
- مسجد قرطبہ علامہ اقبال کے مجموعہ کلام بال جبریل میں شامل ہے۔
- کھسیانی بلی کھمبا نوچے ضرب المثل سے مراد ہے کہ شرمندہ آدمی دوسروں پر غصہ نکالتا ہے۔
- بڑے میاں تو بڑے میاں چھوٹے میاں سبحان اللہ، ضرب المثل ہے۔
- ''اونٹ رے اونٹ تیری کونسی کل سیدھی'' ضرب المثل سے مراد ایسا شخص جس کا کوئی کام درست نہ ہو۔
- رباعی کا سب سے بڑا شاعر عمر خیام ہے۔
- مرثیہ المیہ نوعیت کی شاعری ہے۔
- بابا فرید کا پنجابی کلام سکھوں کی مذہبی کتاب گرنتھ صاحب کا حصہ ہے۔
- روزنامہ جنگ کے بانی کا نام میر خلیل الرحمٰن ہے۔
- نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت تاریخی ناول ہیں۔
- اک چادر میلی سی راجندر سنگھ بیدی کا مشہور ناول ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی ایم اے کی ڈگری فلسفہ میں حاصل کی۔
- امراؤ جان ادا ہادی رسوا کی تحریر ہے۔
- آثار الصنادید اور بغاوت ہند سرسید احمد خان کی تحریریں ہیں۔
- لفظ بلد کی جمع بلدان ہے۔
- پاکستان کا قومی ترانہ حفیظ جالندھری نے لکھا۔
- لوک فنکار پٹھانے کا آبائی شہر کوٹ ادو ہے۔
- فیض احمد فیض کا پہلا شاعری دیوان نقش فریادی ہے۔
- مشہور افسانہ ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ سعادت حسن منٹو کی تصنیف ہے۔
- مسجد قرطبہ کی مشہور نظم علامہ اقبال کی لکھی ہوئی ہے۔
- ہتھیلی پر سرسوں جمانا، کام فوراً کر دینا۔
- مان نہ مان میں تیرا مہمان زبردستی کسی کے ساتھ تعلق جوڑنا۔
- وارث شاہ جنڈیالہ شیر خان میں دفن ہیں۔
- پاکستان کا قومی پھول چنبیلی ہے۔
- قرطبہ اور غرناطہ سپین کے مشہور شہر ہیں۔
- مشتاق احمد یوسفی مزاح نگار ہیں۔
- نیکی کر دریا میں ڈال۔
- مقدمہ شعر و شاعری الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ابن الوقت ڈپٹی نظیر احمد کا ناول ہے۔
- بہادر شاہ ظفر رنگون میں دفن ہیں۔
- درست لفظ ہے۔ پرواہ
- درست لفظ ہے استفادہ
- سکول کا نتیجہ سو فیصد رہا۔
- نشیب کا متضاد ہے فراز
- ضرب المثل ہے۔ بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام
- ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا ضرب المثل ہے۔
- نقش فریادی فیض احمد فیض کا شعری مجموعہ ہے۔
- مشہور کتاب بجنگ آمد کرنل محمد خان کی تصنیف ہے۔
- یادگار غالب الطاف حسین حالی نے لکھی ہے۔
- ڈرامہ انارکلی امتیاز علی تاج نے لکھا ہے۔
- آواز دوست مختار مسعود کی کتاب ہے۔
- مدوجزر اسلام مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- آئین اکبری سرسید احمد خان نے لکھی ہے۔
- جاوید نامہ علامہ اقبال کی تخلیق ہے۔
- یادگار غالب حالی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- غالب نے اپنی زندگی کا بیشتر حصہ دہلی میں گزارا ہے۔
- محاورہ آب آب ہونا، شرمندہ ہونا۔
- تمام کرنا کے معنی ہیں، اعتراض کی گنجائش نہ چھوڑنا۔
- رات دن کرنا کا مفہوم ہے، سخت محنت کرنا۔
- فروگزاشت کرنا کا مفہوم ہے نظر انداز کرنا۔



- قلعی کھلنا کا مطلب ہے بھید ظاہر ہونا۔
- قواعد کی رو سے ترکی بہ ترکی جواب دینا محاورہ ہے۔
- جہاں چاہ وہاں راہ ضرب المثل ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال نے P.HD کی ڈگری جرمنی حاصل کی۔
- اُردو زبان کا عوامی شاعر نظیر اکبر آبادی ہے۔
- نثار میں تیری گلیوں کے اے وطن کے جہاں
  چلی ہے رسم کے کوئی سر اٹھا کے چلے
  یہ شعر فیض احمد فیض کا ہے۔
- قرۃ العین کی وجہ شہرت ناول نگاری ہے۔
- الطاف حسین حالی سرسید احمد کے رفقا میں سے تھے۔
- علامہ اقبال نے افغانستان کی تعلیمی پالیسی ترتیب دی۔
- نسخہ ہائے وفا فیض احمد فیض کے کلیات کا نام ہے۔
- دستک نہ دو عبداللہ حسین کا ناول ہے۔
- شعر کے آخر میں تکرار لفظی کو ردیف کہتے ہیں۔
- اُردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار منشی پریم چند ہیں۔
- 1913ء کو پہلے ایشیائی رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور کو جتن جلی پر نوبل انعام ملا۔
- نایافت بے آواز گلی کوچوں میں اور نابینا شہر میں آئینہ یہ احمد فراز کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- خدا کی بستی کے خالق شوکت صدیقی ہیں۔
- ناصر کاظمی کے اولین مجموعہ کلام برگ نے ہے۔
- یادوں کی بارات جوش ملیح آبادی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- اُردو زبان کا پہلا شاعر قلی قطب شاہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اُردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ اندر سبھا ہے جو امانت لکھنوی نے لکھا۔
- اُردو میں جدید نثر کی بانی سرسید احمد خان ہیں۔
- اُردو میں سوانح عمری کا آغاز مولانا الطاف حسین حالی نے کیا۔
- اُردو میں انشاء نگاری کا آغاز سرسید احمد خان نے کیا۔
- بابائے اُردو مولوی عبدالحق کو کہتے ہیں۔
- خدائے سخن میر تقی میر کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اُردو ڈرامہ کا شیکسپیئر آغا حشر کاشمیری کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- شاعر انقلاب جوش ملیح آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- عوامی شاعر نظیر اکبر آبادی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اصغری اور اکبری کے کردار مولوی عبدالحق نے تخلیق کیے ہیں۔
- امراؤ جان کا کردار ہادی رسوا نے تخلیق کیا ہے۔
- ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام
  وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچا نہیں ہوتا۔
  یہ اکبر الہ آبادی کا شعر ہے۔
- فانوس بن کے جس کی حفاظت خدا کرے
  وہ شمع کیا بجھے جسے روشن خدا کرے۔
  یہ شعر حفیظ ہوشیار پوری کا ہے۔
- قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے
  اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد
  یہ مولانا محمد علی جوہر کا شعر ہے۔
- ''مخزن'' شیخ عبدالقادر نے شروع کیا۔
- Might is Right کا مطلب ہے جس کی لاٹھی اس کی بھینس
- Adversity Flaters no man کا مطلب ہے مصیبت میں کوئی ساتھ نہیں دیتا۔
- خاک اور خون ناول نسیم حجازی نے لکھا ہے۔
- اداس نسلیں کے خالق عبداللہ حسین ہیں۔
- آثار الصنادید کے مصنف کا نام سرسید احمد خان ہے۔
- داستان افسانہ عجائب رجب علی بیگ سرور نے لکھا ہے۔
- باغ و بہار امیر امن دہلوی کی مشہور داستان ہے۔
- اُردو کا سب سے بڑا جاسوسی ناول نگار ابن صفی ہے۔
- فردوس بریں عبدالحلیم شرر نے لکھی ہے۔
- سودیسی ریل کا مزاحیہ مضمون شوکت تھانوی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- اُردو کے مشہور افسانہ نگار دھن پت رائے ہیں۔
- پریشر ککر صدیق سالک کی کتاب ہے۔
- اصغری اور اکبری کے مشہور کردار مراۃ العروس میں ہیں۔
- استاد منگو کا کردار منٹو کے افسانے نیا قانون میں ہے۔
- رام بابو سکسینہ نے اُردو ادب کی تاریخ انگریزی میں لکھی ہے۔
- سنتوش کمار اداکار کا اصلی نام سید موسیٰ رضا ہے۔

# اُردو

## گزشتہ پرچہ جات کے سوالات

- ابلیس کی "مجلس شوریٰ" علامہ اقبال کی نظم ہے۔
- زمیندار اخبار مولانا ظفر علی خان نے جاری کیا۔
- پطرس بخاری نے پاکستان کی اقوام متحدہ میں نمائندگی کی، یہ ادیب تھے۔
- جیوے جیوے پاکستان جمیل الدین عالی کا تخلیق کردہ ہے۔
- محاورہ نو دو گیارہ ہونا کا مطلب ہے۔ غائب ہو جانا۔
- بابائے اُردو مولوی عبدالحق کو کہتے ہیں۔
- فیض احمد فیض کو روس کی جانب سے لینن پرائز ملا۔
- اُردو ہندی تنازعہ 1867ء میں بنارس سے شروع ہوا۔
- طوطی ہند امیر خسرو کا لقب ہے۔
- الہلال اخبار ابوالکلام آزاد نے جاری کیا۔
- سب سے پہلا ادبی ایوارڈ خدا کی بستی کو آدم جی انعام ملا یہ شوکت تھانوی کی کتاب ہے۔
- ترجمان القرآن مشہور ادیب ابوالکلام آزاد نے لکھی۔
- آب حیات تنقید اور تذکرہ کی ایک مستند کتاب ہے۔
- پاکستان بن گیا خدیجہ مستور کی کتاب ہے۔
- احسان دانش کا دورِ حیات 1914 تا 1982ء ہے۔
- مضمون مامتا احمد ندیم قاسمی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- مرزا غالب 1797ء کو آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- خوشامد سرسید احمد خاں کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ناول آنگن کو آدم جی ادبی ایوارڈ ملا۔
- پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار اور مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر لکھنو سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- پنڈت رتن ناتھ کو اُردو شکسپیئر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- پریم چند کا ناول بازارِ حسن سماج کے ظلم کا نمایاں ثبوت ہے۔
- مضمون وقار الملک مولوی عبدالحق کی تصنیف ہے۔
- اُردو ناول کے پہلے ناول نگار مولوی عبدالحق تھے۔
- ہارٹ اٹیک فیض احمد فیض کی نظم ہے۔
- فیض احمد فیض 1911ء میں سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے اور 1984ء کو لاہور میں فوت ہوئے۔
- مسدس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔
- اُردو کا پہلا عوامی شاعر نظیر اکبر آبادی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- مشہور ناول راجہ گدھ بانو قدسیہ کی تصنیف ہے۔
- مشہور نظم طلوعِ اسلام کے شاعر علامہ اقبال ہیں۔
- تلقین شاہ کا کردار اشفاق احمد کا تخلیق کردہ ہے۔
- اشفاق احمد لاہور میں دفن ہیں۔
- ہے جستجو کہ خوب سے خوب تر کہاں
  اب دیکھیے ٹھہرتی ہے جا کر نظر کہاں
  یہ شعر مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کا ہے
- نقش فریادی اور ترقی پسند تحریک کے بانی فیض احمد فیض ہیں۔
- فیض احمد فیض کو 1962ء میں لینن پرائز ملا۔
- احسان دانش نے پنجاب یونیورسٹی میں مزدور کی حیثیت سے کام کیا اور بعد میں اس کے ممتحن مقرر ہوئے۔
- چچا چھکن امتیاز علی تاج کی تخلیق ہے۔
- جدید اُردو نثر کے بانی سرسید احمد خان کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- کہانی بہروپیا غلام عباس کی تصنیف ہے۔
- الٹی ہو گئیں سب تدبیریں نہ کچھ دوا نے کام کیا۔ یہ مرزا غالب کے کلام کا مصرعہ ہے۔
- حفیظ جالندھری کے شاہنامہ کی دو جلدیں ہیں۔
- ڈرامہ انارکلی سید امتیاز علی تاج کی تصنیف ہے۔
- رفتگان مجید امجد کی نظم ہے۔
- اُردو میں نظم کا بانی نذیر اکبر آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔



- کپاس کے پھول کے بانی احمد ندیم قاسمی ہیں۔
- مسدس میں حالی نے مسلمانوں کے ماضی کا ذکر کیا ہے۔
- مرزا غالب اُردو شاعری، اُردو خطوط اور اُردو نثر کے حوالے سے شہرت رکھتے ہیں۔
- علامہ اقبال کا پہلا شعری مجموعہ بانگ درا ہے۔
- میر تقی میر کو خدائے سخن کہا جاتا ہے۔
- خوشبو پروین شاکر کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- آواز دوست مختار مسعود کی تصنیف ہے۔
- دریا کو کوزہ میں بند کرنا مختصر الفاظ میں تفصیل بیان کرنا معنی ہیں۔
- خون آنکھوں میں آنا کا مطلب ہے، سخت غصہ کی حالت میں ہونا۔
- لفظ اُردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
- شاہجہاں نے اُردو کے لیے اُردوئے معلیٰ کا نام تجویز کیا۔
- ولی دکنی کو جمال دوست کا لقب ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ نے دیا۔
- فورٹ ولیم کالج میں چھاپہ خانہ رسم الخط نستعلیق تھا۔
- شیر علی افسوس باغ اُردو نام سے ترجمہ باغ و بہار کا کیا۔
- تزک بابری چغتائی میں لکھی گئی ہے۔ یہ بابر کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- میر تقی میر 1722ء میں آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ایک قصہ نگاری کی قدیم صنف داستان ہے۔
- اُردو نظم معریٰ کا آغاز بیسویں صدی میں ہوا۔
- مشہور زمانہ کردار میاں خوجی کے خالق رتن ناتھ سرشار ہیں۔
- علامہ اقبال نے پی۔ ایچ۔ ڈی کے مقالہ کو 1908 کو انگلستان سے شائع کیا۔
- علامہ اقبال نے اپنے مجموعہ پیام مشرق کو امیر امان اللہ خان کے نام سے منسوب کیا ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کا فارسی شاعری مجموعہ زبور عجم 1927ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- اُردو افسانہ گڈریا اشفاق احمد کی تخلیق ہے۔
- مشہور کتاب اُردو رباعی کا فنی اور فکری ارتقاء کے خالق ڈاکٹر فرمان فتح پوری ہیں۔
- ہر شہری کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنے حقوق و فرائض سے آگاہ ہو۔

اسے فوائد کی رو سے مرکب عطفی کہتے ہیں۔

- بہروپیا ایک مزاحیہ ناول شوکت تھانوی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- یا خدا اور ماں جی قدرت اللہ شہاب کے مشہور افسانے ہیں۔
- شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ علامہ اقبال کے مجموعہ کلام بانگ درا میں ہیں۔
- مشہور ڈرامہ "قرطبہ کا قاضی" امتیاز علی تاج کی تصنیف ہے۔
- بس کہ دشوار ہے ہر کام کا آساں ہونا
  آدمی کو بھی میسر نہیں انساں ہونا
  یہ شعر غالب کا ہے۔
- مشہور کہانی اوور کوٹ غلام عباس کی تصنیف ہے۔ جس میں لاہور کی سڑکوں کا ذکر ہے
- اُردو کی آخری کتاب ابن انشاء خان نے لکھی ہے۔
- جوڑ کے تو کوہ گراں تھے ہم جو چلے تو جاں سے گزر گئے
  رہ یار ہم نے قدم قدم تجھے یادگار بنا دیا۔
  یہ شعر فیض احمد فیض کا ہے۔
- امیر انیس اپنی مرثیہ نگاری کے لیے مشہور ہیں۔
- علی پور کا ایلی ممتاز مفتی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- طاق نسیاں کا مطلب ہے۔ بھول جانا۔
- حروف تہجی کے لحاظ سے لفظ سنگدل پہلے آتا ہے۔
- رائی کا پہاڑ بنانا کا مطلب ہے مبالغے سے کام لینا۔
- علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ارمغان حجاز اُردو اور فارسی میں لکھی ہے۔
- جو لفظ کسی وصف کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے اسے "عرف" کہتے ہیں۔
- اُردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی باقاعدہ تصنیف "علم الاقتصاد" ہے۔
- علی پور کا ایلی ممتاز مفتی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- مسدس حالی کا دوسرا نام مدوجزر اسلام ہے۔
- اُردو کو سب سے پہلے دکن سے شاہی احکامات میں رائج کیا گیا۔
- قاضی جی اُردو کا مشہور مزاحیہ کردار شوکت تھانوی کی تخلیق ہے۔
- عبدالحمید عدم کو رباعیات میں اُردو زبان کا خیام کہا جاتا ہے۔
- آگ کا دریا قرۃ العین حیدر کا ناول ہے۔
- شرر اور سرشار نے اُردو ادب میں رومانویت کا رویہ متعارف

☆ زیادہ سے زیادہ مدت رضاعت دو سال ہے۔
☆ شاہ ولی اللہ کی تصنیف الفوز الکبیر کا موضوع اُصول تفسیر ہے۔
☆ حد قذف کب نازل ہوئی؟ 5 ہجری غزوہ بنو مصطلق کے موقع پر۔
☆ جامع البیان فی التفسیر القرآن العظیم کے مصنف ابن جریر طبری ہیں۔
☆ شاہ ولی اللہ کے نزدیک منسوخ آیات پانچ ہیں۔
☆ غارمین سے مراد مقروض ہیں۔
☆ حدیث جبرائیل کا موضوع ایمانیات ہے۔
☆ متبنیٰ منہ بولے بیٹے کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ علم نباتات کے ماہر ابن بیطار ہیں۔
☆ سیرت کے موضوع پر کتاب رحیق المختوم کا ترجمہ صفی الرحمٰن مبارکپوری نے کیا۔
☆ مہدی تحریک کا تعلق سوڈان سے تھا۔
☆ حضرت زینبؓ بنت جحش سے آپ کا نکاح آسمانوں پر ہوا۔
☆ آدم ثانی حضرت نوحؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ طلاق مغلظہ میاں بیوی میں علیحدگی ہو جائے تو رجوع نہیں ہو سکتا۔
☆ سورۃ الصف میں حضرت عیسیٰؑ نے آپ کی بشارت دی۔
☆ Life of Muhammad سید امیر علی کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ سیرت النبیؐ مولانا شبلی نعمانی کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ آپؐ کے چچا ابولہب نے اسلام قبول نہیں کیا تھا۔
☆ مسجد نبوی میں توسیع شاہ عبداللہ نے کی۔
☆ کعبہ کی تعمیر 605ء میں کی گئی۔
☆ قریش کے قبیلے کے سردار کا نام فہر بن مالک تھا۔
☆ ہجرت مدینہ 622ء میں ہوئی۔
☆ بارانی زمین کی فصل پر 10% زکوٰۃ ہے۔
☆ الجواب الصحیح لمن بدلہ دین المسیح ابن تیمیہ کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ فلسفہ یوگ کا بانی پتا نجلی ہے۔
☆ تالمود عبرانی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
☆ عیسائیوں کا مذہبی راہنما ویٹی کن سٹی میں رہتا ہے۔

☆ انسان کامل کے مصنف نعیم صدیقی ہے۔
☆ شادی شدہ زانی کی سزا رجم ہے۔
☆ شراب کی سزا دور عمر میں 40 کوڑے۔
☆ مسلمانوں کی بحری بیڑے میں 500 جہاز تھے۔
☆ حضرت ابوبکر کا نام منصب خلافت کے لیے سقیفہ بن ساعدہ میں پیش کیا گیا۔
☆ امام ابوحنیفہ نے قید خانے میں وفات پائی۔
☆ امام مالک کوفہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ اسلام کا چوتھا ماخذ قیاس ہے۔
☆ سنت کی آئینی حیثیت سید ابوالاعلیٰ مودودی کی ہے۔
☆ امام بخاری نے 22 احادیث کے حاشیہ پر ثلاثیات تحریر کیا۔
☆ جو تغیر نفس حدیث میں ہوا سے مدارج المتن کہتے ہیں۔
☆ المصطلاح الحدیث کے مؤلف ڈاکٹر محمود الطحان ہیں۔
☆ اللولؤ والمرجان کے مؤلف فواد الباقی ہیں۔
☆ حدیث جبرائیل کے راوی حضرت عمر ہیں۔
☆ قرآن کا جو حصہ ہجرت سے پہلے نازل ہوا اُسے مکی حصہ کہتے ہیں۔
☆ قرآن مجید کی چوتھی منزل سورۃ بنی اسرائیل سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔
☆ سورۃ الفاتحہ سب سے پہلے مکمل نازل ہوئی۔
☆ قرآن مجید کا پہلا اُردو ترجمہ شاہ رفیع الدین کیا۔
☆ حد قذف 5 ہجری میں نازل ہوئی۔
☆ جامع البیان فی تفسیر القرآن العظیم ابن جریر طبری کی ہے۔
☆ وحی غیر متلو سے مراد حدیث قدسی ہے۔
☆ مخاصمہ کے لغوی معنی دشمن ہیں۔
☆ حضرت عبداللہ بن سلام یہودی مذہب سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
☆ سورۃ حدید کا مرکزی مضمون انفاق فی سبیل اللہ۔
☆ خبر مقبول کی چار اقسام ہیں۔
صحیح لذاتہ صحیح لغیرہ حسن لذاتہ حسن لغیرہ
☆ احتکار سے مراد ذخیرہ اندوزی ہے۔
☆ اخوان المسلمون کا تعلق مصر سے ہے۔



☆ دورِ جدید کے اقتصادی مسائل کی بنیادی وجہ سرمایہ داری ہے۔
☆ خلافت عباسیہ کے آخری حکمران مستعصم باللہ ہیں۔
☆ دی سپرٹ آف اسلام سید امیر علی کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ قریش کے سب سے بڑے بت کا نام ہبل ہے۔
☆ جو سزا حاکم وقت مقرر کرے اُسے تعزیر کہتے ہیں۔
☆ حضرت علی کی مجموعہ خطبات کا نام نہج البلاغہ ہے۔
☆ یثرب میں تبلیغ اسلام کے لیے مصعب بن عمیر کو بھیجا۔
☆ بیت عقبہ اولیٰ میں بارہ افراد تھے۔
☆ حرم شریف میں کرین حادثہ ذی قعدہ 1436ھ میں پیش آیا۔

☆ اُپنشد کے مطابق کائنات میں برہما کو برتری حاصل ہے۔
☆ بھکشو زرد رنگ کا لباس پہنتے ہیں۔
☆ کنفوشس ازم کے رابطوں کی تعداد 5 ہے۔
☆ چوتھے آسمان پر آپؐ کی حضرت ہارونؑ سے ملاقات ہوئی۔
☆ لفظ مخامہ کا مطالب حماقت ہے۔
☆ شاہ ولی اللہ کا اصل نام قطب الدین ہے۔
☆ عیسائیوں کی بڑی عید کرسمس ہے۔
☆ کتاب الملل والنحل عبدالکریم شہرستانی کی ہے۔

☆☆☆

☆ شاہ ولی اللہ کے فلسفے کا بنیادی مقصد عظمت پر مبنی ایک نئے فلسفے کی بنیاد ہے۔
☆ علامہ اقبال کے خطبات پر مبنی کتاب Reconstruction of Religious Thought In Islam ہے۔
☆ "آدمی اپنے افعال کا خود خالق ہے" یہ نظریہ معتزلہ کا ہے۔
☆ قرآن میں سب سے زیادہ حضرت موسیٰ کا تذکرہ ہے۔
☆ انیسویں صدی کے آغاز تک خلافتِ اسلامیہ کا تعلق ترکی سے رہا۔
☆ زلزلہ اور گرج دار آواز کا عذاب قوم ثمود پر ہوا تھا۔
☆ اسلامی سلطنت میں آباد غیر مسلموں کو ذمی کہتے ہیں۔
☆ امام ابوحنیفہ کا مزار بغداد میں ہے۔
☆ تثلیث عیسائیوں کا عقیدہ ہے۔
☆ غزوہ بدر کے موقع پر پرچم تیار کرنے کے لیے حضرت عائشہ صدیقہؓ نے اپنی چادر پیش کی۔
☆ اُم القریٰ وادی مکہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ حضرت علی کی ہدایت پر ابو اسود الدوؤلی نے اصول نحو مرتب کیے۔
☆ حروف جارہ کی تعداد سترہ ہے۔
☆ حجۃ اللہ البالغہ شاہ ولی اللہ کی تصنیف ہے۔
☆ احیاء العلوم امام غزالی تصنیف کی ہے
☆ خلافِ اُمیہ کے اصل بانی معاویہ بن ابوسفیان ہے۔
☆ حدیث نبوی میں جہاد کو چوٹی کا عمل قرار دیا گیا۔
☆ غزوہ تبوک رومیوں کے خلاف ہوا۔
☆ بیوی کو محرمات سے تشبیہ دینے کا مطلب ظہار ہے۔
☆ ختم نبوت کی آیت سورۃ الاحزاب میں ہے۔
☆ پاکستانی کی جامعات میں سب سے پرانی جامعہ پنجاب ہے۔
☆ 1973ء کے آئین میں قادیانیوں کو کافر قرار دیا گیا۔
☆ مشکوٰۃ المصابیح متن حدیث کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ بوسنیا براعظم یورپ میں واقع ہے۔
☆ سفرِ معراج میں ساتویں آسمان میں حضرت آدمؑ سے ملے۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکرؓ کے دور میں قرآن جمع کیا۔
☆ السیاسۃ الشرعیہ ابن تیمیہ کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ فقہ علی المذاہب الاربعہ عبدالرحمٰن الجزیری کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ شاہ ولی اللہ کے نزدیک منسوخ آیات پانچ ہیں۔
☆ مہر کی مقدار مقرر نہ ہونے کی صورت میں مہر مثل ملے گا۔
☆ الرحیق المختوم کا موضوع سیرت ہے۔
☆ غلو فی الدین سے مراد دینی علم کے حصول میں مبالغہ ہے۔
☆ صلوٰۃ الخوف حالت جنگ میں پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
☆ امام غزالیؒ نے فلاسفہ رد و ابطال میں تہافۃ الفلاسفہ لکھی۔
☆ مامون عباسی کے زمانے میں یعقوب الکندی نے یونانی فلسفہ میں تراجم کروائے گئے۔
☆ الفوز الکبیر اصول تفسیر کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ مفاتیح الغیب امام رازی کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ یمین منعقدہ پر کفارہ لازم ہے۔
☆ الدر المنثور فی التفسیر بالماثور جلال الدین سیوطی کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ اگر ایلاء کی مدت چار ماہ ہو جائے تو طلاق بائنہ ہوگی۔
☆ حضرت یعقوب کا لقب اسرائیل ہے۔
☆ حنفی و شافعی کے مطابق حق مہر کی مقدار دس درہم ہے۔
☆ حضرت یوسف کو قرآن میں صدیق کے لقب سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
☆ نبیؐ نے فاطمہ بنت اسد کے کفن کے لیے اپنا کرتا دیا۔
☆ فقہ حنفی کی مشہور کتاب بدایۃ المجتہد ہے۔
☆ سورۃ الانعام کا نام مومنوں پر انعام کی مناسبت سے رکھا گیا۔
☆ تفسیر ابن کثیر تفسیر بالماثور کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ فاصلے کے اعتبار سے سورج کے قریب ترین عطارد ہے۔
☆ حضرت جویریہ کا تعلق یہودی قبیلے سے تھا۔
☆ نجاشی بادشاہ کی نبیؐ نے غائبانہ نماز جنازہ پڑھائی۔
☆ شاہ عبداللہ نے مسجد نبوی میں تاریخ کی سب سے بڑی توسیع کی۔
☆ سوڈان کا دارالحکومت خرطوم ہے۔
☆ دنیا کی واحد اسلامی ایٹمی قوت پاکستان ہے۔



☆ ہندوستان کی پہلی مسلمان ملکہ کا نام رضیہ سلطانہ ہے۔
☆ قلعہ روہتاس شیر شاہ سوری نے بنوایا۔
☆ قدیم ترین یونیورسٹی جامعہ الازہر ہے۔
☆ ہندوؤں کا سب سے اہم عقیدہ آواگون ہے۔
☆ قدیم ترین الہامی مذہب یہودیت ہے۔
☆ کتاب الخراج امام ابو یوسف کی ہے۔
☆ تاریخ الرسل والملوک ابن جریر طبری
☆ جو مشرقی زبانوں اور علوم کا ماہر ہو اُسے مستشرق کہتے ہیں
☆ علم فلکیات علامہ بیرونی کی وجہ سے پھیلا۔
☆ یہودیوں کی عبادت گاہ کو کنیسہ کہتے ہیں۔
☆ اُم المومنین حضرت حفصہ کتابت کی ماہر تھی۔
☆ حروف مشبہ بالفعل چھ ہیں۔
☆ قسطنطنیہ میں ابوایوب انصاری مدفن ہیں۔
☆ حروف مذاہب چار ہیں۔
☆ شیخین سے مراد امام ابو یوسف اور امام ابوحنیفہ ہیں۔
☆ امین کی زکوٰۃ کو فقہ اسلامی میں عشر کہتے ہیں۔
☆ افعال ناقصہ کی تعداد دس ہے۔
☆ اسلام ترک کرنے والے کو مرتد کہتے ہیں۔
☆ حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر آپؐ نے 63 اُونٹ قربان کئے۔
☆ الاصابہ فی تمیز الصحابہ ابن حجر کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ غزوہ حنین میں آپؐ نے صفوان بن اُمیہ سے سامان تجارت اُدھار لیا۔
☆ 7ھ کو عام الوفود کا نام دیا گیا۔
☆ جہانگیر اور ملکہ نور جہاں لاہور میں دفن ہیں۔
☆ غزوہ خیبر میں پہلی دفعہ خمس نکالا گیا۔
☆ حضرت حسان بن ثابت کو شاعر رسول کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ مصارف زکوٰۃ سورۃ التوبہ کی آیت نمبر 60 میں ہے۔
☆ اسلام کی راہ میں تیر چلانے والے صحابی کا نام سعد بن ابی وقاص ہے۔
☆ بدایۃ المجتہد ابن رُشد کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ اسلامی تاریخ کا پہلا مشرک مقتول عمرو بن حضرمی ہے۔

☆ تاریخ ابن اثیر کا اصل نام الکامل فی التاریخ ہے۔
☆ آپؐ نے فرمایا کہ سلمان فارسی اہل بیت میں ہیں۔
☆ لسان العرب کا موضوع لغت ہے۔
☆ زیادہ سے زیادہ حق مہر کی مقدار دس درہم ہے۔
☆ فعل امر کے کل صیغے چھ ہیں۔
☆ ابن خلدون تیونس میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ نظریہ اضافت آئن سٹائن نے پیش کیا۔
☆ ماء الملوک جابر بن حیان کی ہے۔
☆ ابوالفداء کی جغرافیہ پر مشہور کتاب تقویم البلدان ہے۔
☆ گلیلیو کی اہم ایجاد دوربین ہے۔
☆ پنڈولم والی گھڑی علی بن یونس نے بنائی۔
☆ ازدواجی رشتہ کے ذریعے دوسروں کے ساتھ رشتہ داری کو قرابت کہتے ہیں۔
☆ 1973ء کے دستور پر عمل درآمد کے لیے ادارہ نظریاتی کونسل بنایا گیا۔
☆ فتاویٰ ہندیہ اورنگ زیب عالمگیر نے تعمیر کروایا۔
☆ او۔آئی۔سی کی رکنیت تمام اسلامی ممالک کو حاصل ہے۔
☆ شرعی عدالتوں کا قیام 1980ء میں ہوا۔
☆ کتاب النخیل کے مصنف علامہ اصمعی ہیں۔
☆ امراض کے متعدی ہونے کا نظریہ ابن سینا نے دیا۔
☆ امام ابوحنیفہ 80 ہجری کوفہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ شرح الصغیر حنفی فقہ کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ بیٹا اگر باپ کا قاتل ہو تو اسے وراثت میں حصہ نہیں ملے گا۔
☆ یاجوج ماجوج کو ذوالقرنین نے پسِ دیوار قید کیا۔
☆ مضاربت کے لیے دوسری اصطلاح شراکت ہے۔
☆ ازدواجی تعلق قائم کیے بغیر کوئی شخص طلاق دے دے تو مطلقہ کی عدت نہیں ہوگی۔
☆ محرمات نسب کی تعداد سات ہے۔
☆ ظہیر الدین بابر نے ابراہیم لودھی کو شکست دے کر مغلیہ سلطنت کی بنیاد رکھی۔
☆ حضورؐ کی رضاعی بہن شیما غزوہ حنین میں قیدی بن کر آئی۔

☆ سورۃ یٰسین کا سیریل نمبر کیا ہے؟ 36
☆ قرآن مجید میں کتنے رکوع ہیں۔ 558
☆ قرآن مجید میں کتنی آیات ہیں۔ 6666
☆ سب سے زیادہ احادیث کس صحابی نے لکھیں۔ حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ نے۔ (5374)
☆ صلح حدیبیہ کب ہوئی؟ 6 ہجری میں
☆ پہلی وحی میں کتنی آیات تھیں؟ پانچ
☆ قرآن مجید کی پہلی منزل کس سورۃ پر ختم ہوتی ہے۔ سورۃ النساء پر
☆ حج کے معنی کیا ہیں؟ ارادہ کرنا۔
☆ زینت القرآن کس سورۃ کو کہتے ہیں؟ سورۃ الرحمٰن کو
☆ قرآن پاک میں کتنے پیغمبروں کا ذکر ہے؟ 26
☆ میثاق مدینہ کب ہوا؟ ایک ہجری میں
☆ قبلہ کب تبدیل ہوا؟ دو ہجری میں
☆ حضرت ابوبکر کب فوت ہوئے؟ 13 ہجری میں
☆ حضرت عثمان کی والدہ کا نام کیا تھا؟ اروی
☆ حساب الجبراء کس نے لکھا؟ موسیٰ الخوارزمی
☆ کس سورۃ کو قرآن کا دل کہتے ہیں؟ سورۃ یٰسین
☆ حضورؐ کی عمر کتنی تھی جب ان کی والدہ فوت ہوئیں؟ 6 سال
☆ صلح حدیبیہ کی کتنی شرائط تھیں؟ 10
☆ حضورؐ نے خانہ کعبہ کی چابیاں کسے دیں۔ عثمان بن طلحہؓ۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں لفظ زکوٰۃ کتنی بار آیا ہے؟ 32 بار
☆ قرآن پاک میں نماز کا ذکر کتنی بار آیا ہے؟ 700 بار
☆ حضرت عثمانؓ نے کس غزوہ میں شرکت نہ کی؟ غزوہ بدر
☆ حضرت علیؓ نے کس غزوہ میں شرکت نہ کی تھی؟ غزوہ تبوک
☆ جنگ قادسیہ کب لڑی گئی؟ 14 ہجری میں
☆ جنگ سلاسل کس کے دور میں لڑی گئی؟ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ
☆ اسلام کا پہلا غزوہ؟ غزوہ ابواء
☆ اسلام کا پہلا سریہ؟ سریف سیف البحر
☆ شاہ ولی اللہ کب پیدا ہوئے۔ 1703 میں۔
☆ امام غزالی کہاں دفن ہیں؟ طوس میں
☆ جنگ زاب کب لڑی گئی؟ 750A.D (132 ہجری)

☆ قرآن مجید کس مہینے میں نازل ہونا شروع ہوا؟ رمضان المبارک
☆ Gospal کس کتاب کو کہتے ہیں؟ انجیل
☆ حضرت ہاجرہ کے دوسرے بیٹے کا نام کیا تھا؟ حضرت اسحاقؑ
☆ قربانی کس جگہ دی جاتی ہے؟ منیٰ میں
☆ قرآن میں حضرت نوحؑ کا ذکر کتنی بار آیا ہے۔ 43 بار
☆ لفظ جنت قرآن میں کتنی بار آیا ہے؟ 150 بار
☆ لفظ قتل قرآن میں کتنی بار آیا ہے؟ 332 بار
☆ حضرت جبرائیل مختلف روپ میں نبی کریمؐ کے پاس کتنی بار آئے؟ 24000 بار
☆ زکوٰۃ کے کتنے مصارف ہیں۔ آٹھ
☆ قرآن کی سب سے لمبی سورۃ البقرہ ہے۔
☆ باغ فدک نبی ﷺ کو بطور تحفہ ملا؟
☆ اربعین حدیث کی وہ کتاب جس میں چالیس احادیث ہوں۔
☆ مصارف زکوٰۃ آٹھ ہیں اور ان کا ذکر سورۃ التوبہ کی آیت نمبر 60 میں ہے۔
☆ معوذتین سے مراد قرآن پاک کی دو خاص سورتیں سورۃ الناس اور سورۃ الفلق ہے۔
☆ اشہر حرام کی تعداد چار ہے۔
☆ جبل نور غار حرا میں واقع ہے۔
☆ فلسطین کو انبیاء کی سرزمین کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ ذوالشہادتین خزیمہ بن ثابت کو کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ باغ فدک کے معاملے میں ان کی گواہی کو دو گواہوں کے برابر قرار دیا۔
☆ سورۃ سبا مکی سورت ہے۔
☆ امام دارالہجرت امام مالک کا لقب ہے۔
☆ مسجد قبلتین مدینہ میں واقع ہے 2 ہجری میں نماز کے دوران تحویل کعبہ کا حکم ملا تب سے اس مسجد کو قبلتین کہتے ہیں مسلمانوں کا پہلا قبلہ بیت المقدس تھا۔
☆ ہندوؤں کی مذہبی کتاب رامائن ہے۔
☆ محرم پہلا اسلامی مہینہ ہے۔
☆ بیت اللہ میں 360 بُت رکھے ہوئے تھے۔



☆ وادی بطحا مکہ میں ہے۔
☆ حضور ﷺ نے بیت اللہ کی کنجیاں حضرت عثمان بن طلحہ کو دی۔
☆ اصحاب السبت سے مراد یہودی ہیں۔
☆ قرآن پاک میں آپ کا نام محمد چار مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
☆ باغ فدک نبیؐ کو بطور مال فئ ملا تھا۔
☆ قرآن پاک کی سورۃ النمل میں بسم اللہ دو دفعہ آئی ہے۔
☆ حج کے دوران میدان عرفات میں حاضری ضروری ہے۔
☆ قوم یونس کی اُمت سے مسلط شدہ عذاب ان کی توبہ کی وجہ سے ٹل گیا۔
☆ سورۃ الکہف میں قصہ ذوالقرنین ہے۔
☆ ابو جہل کا اصل نام عمرو بن ہشام تھا۔
☆ حضرت شعیبؑ کا وطن مدین تھا۔
☆ قرآن نے العنکبوت مکڑی کے گھروندے کو سب سے کمزور کہا ہے۔
☆ حضرت موسیٰؑ کی دینی تربیت حضرت شعیبؑ نے کی۔
☆ ہبار بن الاسود نے حضرت زینب کو ہجرت کے وقت زخمی کیا۔
☆ جنگ صفین حضرت علیؓ اور امیر معاویہؓ کے درمیان ہوئی۔
☆ غزوہ بدر میں ایک ہزار فرشتوں سے مسلمانوں کی نصرت کی گئی۔
☆ گاتھا ہندومت کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ عقیدہ نروان گوتم بدھ کا عقیدہ ہے۔
☆ انجیل کی روایت کے مطابق حضرت مریم کے منگیتر کا نام یوسف نجار تھا۔
☆ حضرت عیسیٰؑ کو پیلاطس رومی گورنر کے حکم پر صلیب دیا گیا۔
☆ 325 میں نقیا کونسل میں انجیل برناباس پر پابندی لگائی گئی۔
☆ یہودی عبادت گاہ کو سینا گاگ کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ پروٹیسٹنٹ فرقے کا بانی مارٹن لوتھر ہے۔
☆ بدھ مت میں دفن کے لیے استوپا کا لفظ بولا جاتا ہے۔
☆ پولوس/سینٹ پال نے مذہب مسیحیت کی بنیاد رکھی۔
☆ جہاد و قتال کے الفاظ باب افعال سے ہیں۔
☆ حجۃ اللہ البالغہ کا تعلق فلسفہ و علم و اخلاق سے ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں یہودیوں سے مباہلہ کی دعوت دی گئی۔

☆ معتزلہ فرقے عقیدہ خلق قرآن کا قائل ہے۔
☆ امام شافعی نے سورۃ الحجرات کو نسائی ہدایت کے لیے کافی قرار دیا۔
☆ سورۃ نمل کے درمیان میں بسم اللہ آئی ہے۔
☆ سورۃ الانفال کے درمیان میں مال غنیمت کے احکام ہیں۔
☆ "الاتقان فی علوم القرآن" جلال الدین سیوطی کی ہے۔
☆ الحاد مغرب اور ہم غلام جیلانی برق کی کتاب ہے۔
☆ تنقیحات کے مصنف سید ابوالاعلیٰ مودودی ہے۔
☆ اسلامی ریاست کے مصنف ابو علیٰ مودودی ہے۔
☆ تفسیر فی ظلال القرآن کے مصنف سید قطب شہید ہے۔
☆ غزوہ بدر میں قریش کا سپہ سالار ابوجہل تھا۔
☆ غزوہ بدر میں نبی کریمؐ نے شاھت الوجوہ مٹھی بھر کر مٹی کفار کی طرف پھینکی۔
☆ سفر ہجرت میں سراقہ بن مالک کو کسریٰ کے کنگن پہنانے کی خوشخبری سنائی۔
☆ آخری غزوہ غزوہ تبوک ہے۔
☆ غزوہ خندق میں بنو قریظہ نے مسلمانوں سے بدعہدی کی۔
☆ بنی اسرائیل کے قبائل کی تعداد 12 ہیں۔
☆ قرآن پر اعراب حجاج بن یوسف نے لگوائے۔
☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ کے بعد حضرت سودہؓ حضورؐ کے نکاح میں آئیں۔
☆ حضرت عائشہؓ حضورؐ کے وصال کے بعد 45 برس زندہ رہیں۔
☆ محمد بن قاسم مسلمانوں کا سپہ سالار تھا اس کا تعلق بنو ثقیف سے ہے۔
☆ مسجد قبا میں دو رکعت نماز پڑھنے کا ثواب عمرے کے برابر ہے۔
☆ خطبہ حج مسجد نمرہ میں دیا جاتا ہے۔
☆ تفسیر القرآن العظیم تفسیر بالماثور کا بہترین نمونہ ہے۔
☆ حالت احرام میں سمندر کا شکار حلال ہے۔
☆ سقراط کی شہرت کی بنیادی وجہ اس کا شاگرد افلاطون ہے۔
☆ "الاخلاق بالاحوال لا بالعلوم" امام غزالی کا قول ہے۔

میں یہ فرق ہے کہ عمرہ ادا کرنے کے بعد حاجی احرام اتار دیتے ہیں۔

افراد: مقام میقات سے گزرنے سے پہلے ہم احرام میں حج کی نیت کرتے ہیں۔ مفرد عمرہ اور حج کو اکٹھا ادا نہیں کر سکتے۔

حج قران: مطلب ہے دو چیزیں اکٹھی ادا کرنا۔ ایک حاجی جب حج اور عمرہ اکٹھا ادا کرتا ہے۔ عمرہ ادا کرنے کے بعد اسی احرام سے حج کریں۔

☆ تعداد سجدہ 14 ہیں۔

☆ پہلا سجدہ 9 ویں پارہ سورۃ الاعراف میں ہے۔

☆ بغداد کو ہلاکو خان نے 1258ء میں تباہ کر دیا۔

☆ خالد بن ولیدؓ کو حضرت عمرؓ نے معزول کیا۔

☆ ابو عبیدہ بن الجراحؓ نے ایرانیوں کے خلاف فتح حاصل کی۔

☆ سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ فاتح ایران ہیں۔

☆ طارق بن زیاد فاتح سپین ہیں۔

☆ محمد بن قاسم فاتح سندھ ہیں۔

☆ علی مرتضیٰؓ فاتح خیبر ہیں۔

☆ خالد بن ولیدؓ کا لقب سیف اللہ ہے۔

☆ عمرو بن العاص فاتح مصر ہیں۔

☆ عقبہ بن نافع فاتح شمالی افریقہ ہیں۔

☆ قتیبہ بن مسلم فاتح سنٹرل ایشیاء ہیں۔

☆ شہاب الدین غوری نے پرتھوی راج کو شکست دی۔

☆ رضیہ سلطانہ اسلام کی پہلی خاتون حکمران تھیں۔

☆ تیمور لنگ نے 1339ء میں ہندوستان پر حملہ کیا۔

☆ خیر الدین پاشا باربروسہ عثمانیوں کا امیر البحر تھا۔

☆ شیر شاہ سوری نے جی ٹی روڈ بنوائی۔

☆ شاہ جہاں نے تاج محل تعمیر کروایا۔

☆ محمد فاتح عثمانی ترک جس نے ویانا تک یورپ کو فتح کیا۔

☆ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے صلیبی جنگ میں 1187ء کو Hitton کی جنگ میں رچرڈ کو شکست دی۔

☆ قرآن کی کس سورۃ میں کافروں سے برات کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے؟ سورۃ توبہ۔

☆ امام شافعی نے قرآن کی کس سورت کو انسانی ہدایت کے لیے کافی کہا ہے؟ الحجرات

☆ قرآن کی کس سورۃ کے درمیان میں بسم اللہ آئی ہے۔ نمل

☆ قرآن کی کس سورۃ میں بسم اللہ نہیں ہے۔ سورۃ توبہ

☆ مال غنیمت کے احکام کس سورۃ میں آئے ہیں۔ سورۃ انفال میں

☆ غزوہ بدر میں قریش کا سپہ سالار کون تھا۔ ابو جہل

☆ کس غزوہ میں نبی کریم ﷺ نے مٹھی بھر کے مٹی پھینکی۔ غزوہ بدر

☆ کسریٰ کے کنگن کس آدمی کو پہنائے گئے؟ سراقہ بن مالکؓ

☆ رسول کریم ﷺ کی قیادت میں آخری غزوہ کون سا تھا۔ غزوہ تبوک

☆ کس یہودی قبیلے نے غزوہ خندق میں بدعہدی کی۔ بنو قریظہ

☆ بنی اسرائیل کے قبائل کی تعداد کیا تھی۔ بارہ

☆ جالوت کو کس نے قتل کیا؟ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام

☆ قرآن مجید پر اعراب کس نے لگائے؟ حجاج بن یوسف

☆ واقعہ افک کس سورۃ میں بیان کیا گیا ہے؟ سورۃ النور

☆ جنگ موتہ میں پہلا سپہ سالار کون تھا؟ زید بن حارثہؓ

☆ نبی کریم ﷺ کے آخری لشکر کی قیادت کس نے کی؟ حضرت اسامہ بن زیدؓ

☆ نبی پاک ﷺ کی دوسری بیوی کا نام کیا تھا۔ حضرت سودہؓ بنت زمعہ۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی بیوی جو سب سے آخر میں فوت ہوئیں اُن کا نام حضرت اُم سلمٰی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا تھا۔

☆ حضرت عائشہؓ حضورؐ کے وصال کے بعد کتنے سال زندہ رہیں۔ 50 سال تک۔

☆ محمد بن قاسم کس قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔ بنو ثقیف۔

☆ کس مسجد میں دو رکعت نفل پڑھنے کا ثواب عمرے کے برابر ہے۔ مسجد قبا۔

☆ خطبہ حج کس مسجد میں دیا جاتا ہے؟ مسجد نمرہ میں۔

☆ حج کے دن کس میدان میں لوگ اکٹھے ہوتے ہیں؟ میدان عرفات میں۔



☆ کس نبی کی اُمت کے توبہ کرنے سے عذاب ٹل گیا۔ حضرت یونس علیہ السلام۔

☆ قرآن پاک کی کس سورۃ میں قصہ ذوالقرنین بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ الکہف میں

☆ ابو جہل کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟ عمرو بن ہشام

☆ حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام کا وطن کون سا ہے۔ مدین

☆ حضرت موسیٰ کے استاد کون تھے؟ حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام

☆ قرآن مجید میں کس کے گھر کو کمزور کہا گیا؟ سورۃ العنکبوت میں مکڑی کے گھر جالے کے گھر کو۔

☆ اسلام کی پہلی خاتون شہید کون تھی۔ حضرت سمیہؓ

☆ جنگ صفین کن کے درمیان ہوئی۔ امیر معاویہؓ اور حضرت علیؓ کے درمیان۔

☆ حجۃ اللہ البالغہ کے مصنف کون ہیں۔ شاہ ولی اللہ۔

☆ کس صحابی کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے۔ حضرت زیدؓ بن حارث۔

☆ غزوہ بدر میں کتنے فرشتوں سے مسلمانوں کی نصرت کی گئی۔ ایک ہزار فرشتوں سے۔

☆ گاتھا کس مذہب کی کتاب ہے۔ مجوسیت۔

☆ عقیدہ نروان کس مذہب کا عقیدہ ہے۔ گوتم بدھ

☆ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کو کس بادشاہ نے پھانسی کا حکم دیا؟ پیلاطوس

☆ یہودی عبادت گاہ کو کیا کہتے ہیں۔ سینا گاگ۔

☆ بدھ مت میں مدفن کے لیے کون سا لفظ بولا جاتا ہے۔ اسٹوپا

☆ پروٹسٹنٹ فرقہ کے بانی کا نام کیا تھا؟ مارٹن لوتھر

☆ زرتشت کا تعلق تھا۔ ایران سے

☆ حدیث نبویؐ میں کس عمل کو چوٹی کا عمل قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ نماز

☆ کون سا فرقہ عقیدہ خلق القرآن کا قائل تھا۔ معتزلہ

☆ قرآن مجید میں کس گروہ کو مباہلہ کہا گیا ہے؟ یہود

☆ غزوہ تبوک کس کے خلاف لڑا گیا؟ رومیوں کے خلاف

☆ بیوی کو محرم رشتے سے تشبیہ دینے کا قرآن اصطلاح میں کیا کہا گیا ہے؟ اظہار

☆ ختم نبوت کی آیت کس سورت میں آئی ہے؟ الاحزاب

☆ پاکستان کے کس آئین میں قادیانیوں کو غیر مسلم قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ 1973ء کے آئین میں۔

☆ قرآن مجید میں کس جرم کو اللہ اور رسول کے خلاف اعلان جنگ قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ ربا اور سود۔

☆ فاتح مصر کون تھے؟ عمرو بن العاصؓ

☆ فاتح شام حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ تھے۔

☆ قرآن مجید کس خلیفہ کے دور میں جمع کیا گیا؟ حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ

☆ قرآن مجید میں کس نبی کا سب سے زیادہ ذکر آیا ہے۔ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام (136 مرتبہ)

☆ احسن القصص کس صورت میں بیان کیا گیا ہے؟ سورۃ یوسف

☆ وضو میں کتنے فرض ہیں؟ 4 فرض

☆ عورت کو کتنے کپڑوں میں دفن کیا جاتا ہے؟ 5 کپڑوں میں

☆ حضرت عائشہؓ سے کتنی احادیث مروی ہیں؟ 2210۔

☆ نبی کریمؐ نے چار عمرے کس مہینے میں کیے؟ رمضان المبارک میں

☆ نبی کریمؐ کس دن سفر کرنا پسند فرماتے تھے؟ جمعرات کو

☆ شہادت کے وقت حضرت عمرؓ کی عمر کتنی تھی؟ 63 سال

☆ حضورؐ کے وصال کے وقت عمر مبارک کتنی تھی؟ 63 سال

☆ زکوٰۃ کب فرض ہوئی؟ 2 ہجری میں

☆ حج کب فرض ہوا؟ 9 ہجری میں

☆ روزہ کب فرض ہوا؟ 2 ہجری میں

☆ زکوٰۃ کے مصارف کس سورۃ میں آئے ہیں؟ سورۃ توبہ میں

☆ حضرت حمزہؓ کی شہادت کس غزوہ میں ہوئی۔ غزوہ اُحد

☆ حضرت حمزہؓ کو کس نے شہید کیا؟ وحشی بن حرب

☆ آیت الکرسی کس پارے میں ہے؟ سورۃ آل عمران۔

☆ قرآن مجید کی تیسری سورۃ کا نام کیا؟ سورۃ العمران

☆ سورۃ الکہف کس پارے میں ہے؟ پندرھویں اور سولہویں پارے میں۔

☆ سورۃ مومن کس پارے میں ہے؟ 24 ویں پارے میں

☆ کتنے قسم کے لوگوں کو زکوٰۃ نہیں دی جاسکتی۔سات قسم کے۔
(۱) کمانے کی طاقت رکھتا ہو لیکن سستی دکھائے۔
(۲) باپ بیٹے کو (۳) حضورؐ کے اہل وعیال کو
(۴) کافر (۵) شوہر بیوی کو
(۶) بیٹا باپ کو (۷) مالدار کو
☆ کتنی گائیں اور بھینسوں پر زکوٰۃ فرض ہے۔
30 گائے بھینسوں پر (ایک بچھڑا یا بکری)
☆ 2 ہجری میں رسول اکرم ﷺ نے صدقہ فطرانہ ادا کرنے کا حکم دیا۔
☆ مصارف زکوٰۃ۔
(۱) فقرا (۲) مساکین
(۳) یتیم (۴) فی رکاب
(۵) مولفۃ القلوب (۶) مسافر
(۷) قرض خواہ (۸) ابن السبیل
☆ صدقہ فطر کا حکم نماز عید سے دو دن قبل آیا۔
☆ کفارہ کے لغوی معنی جان چھوٹنا، جان چھڑانا، پاک ہونا
☆ جزیہ کو معاوضۃ الاسلامی کہتے ہیں۔
☆ زکوٰۃ آرڈیننس 1400 ہجری میں پاکستان میں نافذ ہوا۔
☆ پھل سبزیوں، چارے کی فصل اور گھوڑوں پر زکوٰۃ نہیں ہوگی
☆ مصارف زکوٰۃ سورۃ التوبہ میں ہیں۔آیت 60
☆ وسق پیمانہ ہے زکوٰۃ دینے کا 1 وسق 948 کلوگرام کا ہوتا ہے۔
☆ ایک وسق ایک اونٹ کی قیمت کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔
☆ عشر عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
☆ عشور وہ ٹیکس ہوتا ہے جو سامانِ تجارت پر لیا جاتا ہے۔
☆☆☆

## حج

☆ حج 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
☆ حج کے لغوی معنی ارادہ کرنا یا قصد کرنا ہے۔
☆ حج کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں۔
9 ذی الحجہ سے 13 ذی الحجہ تک مکہ اور اس کے قریب مقررہ جگہوں پر مختلف ارکان کی ادائیگی۔
☆ پہلا امیر حج حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ تھے۔
☆ حج کے فرائض تین ہیں۔
☆ طواف "قدوم" سے کیا مراد ہے۔پہلا طواف
☆ حج اکبر سے مراد جو حج جمعہ کے روز ہو۔
☆ حج کے دوران خطبہ ایک ہوتا ہے۔
☆ ملتزم سے مراد، بیت اللہ کی دیوار کا حصہ ہے۔
☆ حج کا رکن اعظم وقوف عرفات ہے۔
☆ "شوط" سے مراد خانہ کعبہ کے گرد ایک مرتبہ طواف ہے۔
☆ "یوم نحر" سے مراد حج کے موقعہ پر قربانی کے دن کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ بلادالامین، مکہ بطحا، مکہ شہر کے نام ہیں۔
☆ میقات سے مراد وہ جگہ جہاں حجاج کرام احرام باندھتے ہیں
☆ سعی سے مراد صفا اور مروہ کے درمیان سات چکر لگانے کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ طواف وداع مکہ سے روانگی کے وقت جو طواف کرتے ہیں آخری طواف
☆ حج کے ارکان، احرام، وقوف عرفات، طواف زیارت۔
☆ ایام تشریق۔11 سے 13 ہیں۔
☆ تلبیہ سے مراد لبیك اللھم لبیك ہے۔
☆ حج کی سنتیں چھ ہوتی ہیں۔
☆ جبل رحمت میدان عرفات میں واقع ہے۔
☆ آپ ﷺ نے ایک حج ادا فرمایا۔
☆ 100 اونٹ آپ ﷺ حج کے موقع پر اپنے ساتھ لائے۔
☆ 63 اونٹ آپؐ نے اپنے ہاتھ سے ذبح کیے باقی 37 حضرت علیؓ نے۔
☆ کل پانچ میقات ہیں۔
(۱) ذوالحلیفہ (۲) جحفہ
(۳) مکہ قرن المنازل (۴) ذات عرق
(۵) یلملم
☆ حلق سے مراد بال کتروانا اور سر منڈوانا ہے۔
☆ استلام سے مراد حجر اسود کو بوسہ دینا ہے۔



☆ ہدی سے مراد قربانی کا جانور ہے۔
☆ رمی کی اصطلاح سے مراد منیٰ میں کنکریاں مارنے کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ حج کی تین اقسام ہیں۔
(۱) حج افراد (۲) حج قران (۳) حج تمتع
☆ طواف کی ابتدا دائیں جانب سے کرنی چاہیے۔
☆ قرآن مجید کی سورۃ الحج میں حج کا ذکر سب سے زیادہ آیا ہے
☆ حج مبرور وہ حج ہے جو پورے خلوص خشوع وخضوع اور آداب و شرائط کے ساتھ ادا کیا جائے۔
☆ میدان عرفات، میدان بیداء کا دوسرا نام ہے۔
☆ رمل شانے ہلا کر تیز اور اکڑ کر چلنا۔
☆ مرد کے احرام میں دو کپڑے اور عورت کے احرام میں تین کپڑے ہوتے ہیں۔
☆ پاکستان کے جو لوگ حج کے لیے جاتے ہیں وہ یلملم کے مقام پر احرام باندھتے ہیں۔
☆ حضور اکرم ﷺ جب مکہ سے مدینہ آرہے تھے تو آپ نے نو سال تک کوئی حج نہیں کیا۔
☆ پہلی دفعہ 300 صحابہ کرام نے حج کیا۔
☆ حج کے موقع پر 37 اونٹ حضرت علیؓ نے ذبح کیے باقی جانور حضور اکرم ﷺ نے ذبح کیے۔
☆ خطبہ حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر اذان حضرت بلالؓ نے دی۔
☆ خطبہ حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر آپ ﷺ قصویٰ اونٹنی پر سوار تھے۔
☆ مناسک حج کب سے کب ادا کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔
9 ذی الحجہ سے 13 ذی الحجہ تک۔
☆ خلیفہ ہارون الرشید نے پیدل چل کر حج کیا۔
☆ اگر کوئی شخص لڑکپن میں حج کرے تو اس کا نفلی حج ہوگا اور فرض پورا ہوگیا۔
☆ حج بدل کسی دوسرے کی جگہ حج کرنا ہوتا ہے۔
☆ عمرہ کے لغوی معنی آباد مکان کا ارادہ کرنا، زیارت کرنا ہیں۔
☆ قربانی منیٰ میں کی جاتی ہے۔
☆☆☆

## بنیادی عقائد

☆ عقیدہ کے لغوی معنی گرہ لگائی ہوئی چیز، باندھی ہوئی ہے۔
☆ عقیدہ کے اصطلاحی معنی پختہ اور اٹل نظریات ہیں۔
☆ توحید کے لغوی معنی ایک ماننا، یکتا جاننا ہے۔
☆ اصطلاحی مفہوم توحید کا اللہ کی ذات، صفات اور صفات کے تقاضوں میں یکتا و بے مثال تسلیم کرنا۔
☆ فرائض عمرہ، احرام، سعی، طواف کعبہ ہیں۔
☆ توحید کی تین اقسام ہیں۔
☆ شرک کے معنی حصے دار اور اس کی تین اقسام ہیں۔
(i) ذات میں شرک کرنا
(ii) صفات میں شرک
(iii) صفات کے تقاضوں میں شرک
☆ رسالت کے لغوی معنی پیغام بھیجنا۔
☆ نبی کے لغوی معنی خبر دینے والا ہے۔
☆ وحی کے لغوی معنی اشارہ کرنا، دل میں چپکے سے کوئی بات ڈالنا کے ہیں۔
☆ خاتم کے لغوی معنی مہر لگانا، بند کرنا ہے۔
☆ فرشتوں کا اہم ترین فریضہ خالق اور مخلوق کے درمیان پیغام رسانی ہے۔

## متفرق سوالات

☆ پہلا کلمہ طیبہ ہے ان کے پڑھنے کو تہلیل کہتے ہیں۔
☆ دوسرا کلمہ شہادت ہے۔
☆ تیسرا کلمہ تمجید ہے۔
☆ چوتھا کلمہ توحید ہے۔
☆ پانچواں کلمہ استغفار ہے۔
☆ چھٹا کلمہ ردِ کفر ہے۔
☆ حج کی تین اقسام ہیں۔تمتع۔قران۔افراد
تمتع جو شخص عمرہ اور حج کو ایک ساتھ ادا کرتا ہے۔حج قران اور حج تمتع

☆ قیامت کے دن سب سے پہلے نماز کا پوچھا جائے گا۔
☆ جب بچہ سات سال کا ہو جائے تو اس کو نماز پڑھنے کا کہو۔
☆ سنت موکدہ وہ سنت ہے جس کے بارے میں تاکید کی گئی ہو۔
☆ نماز کی 13 سنتیں ہیں۔
☆ حضور ﷺ کو نماز پڑھنے کا طریقہ حضرت جبرائیلؑ نے سکھایا
☆ مغرب کی نماز کا وقت 1 گھنٹہ 20 منٹ ہوتا ہے۔
☆ سجدہ کے وقت کتنی چیزوں کا زمین کے ساتھ ٹچ ہونا ضروری ہے۔(دونوں ہاتھ، دونوں پاؤں، ماتھا، ناک)
☆ فرائض نمازوں میں وہ کونسی نماز ہے جس کی قضا نہیں ہوتی۔ نماز جمعہ۔
☆ سب سے پہلے نماز جمعہ کی امامت حضرت مصعب بن عمیرؓ نے کی۔
☆ نماز جمعہ میں کم از کم دو افراد ہوں، امام کے علاوہ۔
☆ نماز جمعہ سب سے پہلے کس مقام پر باجماعت ادا کی گئی۔ بستی بنو سالم عوف
☆ وہ کونسی نماز ہے جو مکہ میں فرض ہوئی مدینہ میں سب سے پہلے ادا کی گئی اور اس میں 40 افراد شامل تھے۔ نماز جمعہ
☆ کتنے لوگ ہیں جن پر نماز جمعہ فرض نہیں ہے۔
8۔ عورت، غلام، قیدی، نابالغ، بیمار، اپاہج، مسافر اور مخبوط الحواس۔
☆ نماز جمعہ کی دو اذانیں کب شروع ہوئیں۔ حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں۔
☆ وضو تین ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
☆ نماز عیدین 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوئی۔
☆ وہ کون سی نمازیں ہیں جو اکیلے نہیں پڑھی جاتیں۔ نماز جمعہ اور نماز عیدین۔
☆ نماز تراویح 14 ہجری میں حضرت عمرؓ کے عہد میں باجماعت پڑھنے کا بندوبست کیا گیا۔
☆ نماز جنازہ میں چار تکبیریں ہیں۔
☆ اذان کے لفظی معنی خبردار، اطلاع دینا، اعلان کرنا ہے۔
☆ اذان میں اللہ اکبر چھ مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
☆ الصلوٰۃ کے لغوی معنی کسی سمت پڑھنا ہے۔
☆ تیمم کے لغوی معنی وضو کا ارادہ کرنا ہے۔
☆ تیمم اُس وقت کیا جاتا ہے جب کہیں قریب میں پانی موجود نہ ہو۔
☆ وضو اور غسل دونوں میں تیمم جائز ہے یا نہیں۔ جائز ہے۔
☆ تیمم کے تین فرائض ہیں۔
☆ تیمم کن اشیاء سے جائز ہے۔
• پاک مٹی، اینٹیں، پتھر، چونا، ریت، کنکر، سنگ مرمر، عقیق اور فیروزہ۔
☆ آپ ﷺ نے نماز کو آنکھوں کی ٹھنڈک قرار دیا ہے۔
☆ اذان میں الصلوٰۃ خیر من النوم کا اضافہ حضرت عمرؓ نے کیا۔

☆☆☆

## روزہ

☆ روزہ کے معنی کیا ہیں؟ کسی کام سے رکنا، ترک کرنا، چپ رہنا۔
☆ روزہ 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
☆ سال میں پانچ دن روزہ حرام ہے۔
☆ رمضان اسلامی کیلنڈر کا نواں مہینہ ہے۔
☆ روزے کی چھ اقسام ہیں:
(۱) فرض (۲) واجب (۳) سنت (۴) نفل (۵) مکروہ (۶) حرام
☆ الہامی کتب رمضان کے مہینے میں نازل ہوئیں۔
☆ وہ کونسا رکن ہے جس کے متعلق اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا وہ میرے لئے ہے اور میں ہی اس کا اجر دوں گا۔ روزے کے متعلق۔
☆ روزے کا مقصد کیا ہے؟
نفسانی خواہشات کی نفی، انضباط کا قیام، طمع کا خاتمہ
☆ رمضان کی تقسیم بتائیں۔
(i) پہلا عشرہ رحمت کا (ii) دوسرا عشرہ مغفرت کا (iii) تیسرا عشرہ نجات کا۔
☆ اعتکاف رمضان کے مہینے میں کیا جاتا ہے۔
☆ اعتکاف کے لغوی معنی رک جانا کے ہیں۔



☆ اعتکاف کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں۔
رمضان کے آخری عشرے میں الگ بیٹھ کر اللہ کی عبادت کرنا۔
☆ بدن کی زکوٰۃ روزے کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ اگر بندے کی شادی نہ ہو رہی ہو تو اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا کہ وہ روزے رکھے۔
☆ رمضان رمض سے نکلا ہے اس کے معنی جلا دینے کے ہیں۔
☆ نبی اکرم ﷺ سوموار اور جمعرات کو اکثر روزہ رکھتے تھے۔
☆ اگر روزہ ٹوٹ جائے تو 60 محتاجوں کو کھانا کھلائے یا دو ماہ کے روزے رکھے۔
☆ ایسی کتنی معذوریاں ہیں جن میں روزہ نہ رکھنے کی اجازت ہے۔ دس
☆ سحری پیٹ بھر کر کھانا سنت ہے یا فرض ہے۔ سنت ہے۔
☆ آپ ﷺ نے ماہ شعبان اور یوم عرفہ کے دن کے روزے کا حکم دیا ہے۔
☆ حدیث نبوی ہے کہ اللہ کو روزہ دار کے منہ کی بُو مشک سے زیادہ پسندیدہ ہے۔
☆ روزے ہجرت نبوی کے ڈیڑھ سال بعد فرض ہوئے۔
☆ مکہ 20 رمضان المبارک کو فتح ہوا۔
☆ اگر کوئی شخص قصداً روزہ توڑ دیتا ہے تو کتنے غلام آزاد کرنے کا کفارہ دیا جاتا ہے۔ ایک غلام۔
☆ خانہ کعبہ (مسجد الحرام میں) سب سے افضل اعتکاف کی جگہ ہے۔
☆ اعتکاف کی اقسام واجب، مستحب، سنت موکدہ اور نفلی ہیں۔
☆ غزوہ بدر رمضان المبارک میں ہوا۔
☆ دس لوگوں پر روزہ فرض نہیں ہے۔
(۱) مجنون جو عقل و شعور نہ رکھتا ہو۔
(۲) ضعیف (۳) بیمار (۴) بچہ
(۵) مسافر (۶) حاملہ عورت
(۷) بچے کو دودھ پلانے والی عورت
(۸) بھوک پیاس کی شدت
(۹) جہاد کے دوران
(۱۰) خوف اور ہلاکت والی کیفیت میں روزہ فرض نہیں۔

☆☆☆

## زکوٰۃ

☆ زکوٰۃ کے لفظی معنی پاک کرنا ہے۔
☆ زکوٰۃ کے احکامات 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوئے۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں لفظ زکوٰۃ 82 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
☆ نصاب سے مراد وہ کم سے کم مال جس پر زکوٰۃ فرض ہو؟
☆ زکوٰۃ کا نصاب 7½ تولے سونا، 52½ تولے چاندی۔
☆ زکوٰۃ دینے والے کو صاحب نصاب کہتے ہیں۔
☆ 5 اونٹ پر ایک سالہ بکری زکوٰۃ فرض ہے۔
☆ 40 بکریوں پر زکوٰۃ فرض ہے۔
☆ لفظ زکوٰۃ کا ماخذ تزکیہ ہے۔
☆ زکوٰۃ کی دو اقسام ہیں۔
☆ نماز کے بعد زکوٰۃ اہم رکن ہے۔
☆ عشر کے معنی دسواں حصہ ہے۔
☆ اصطلاح میں عشر سے پیداوار کا دسواں حصہ ہوتا ہے۔
☆ بارانی زمین پر دس فیصد لیا جاتا ہے اور جو کنویں ٹیوب ویل سے سیراب کی گئی ہو اُس پر بیسواں حصہ لیا جاتا ہے۔
☆ زکوٰۃ 8 ہجری کو فرض ہوئی اس کا حکم آیا اور 9 ہجری کو قوانین مرتب ہوئے۔
☆ زکوٰۃ کا لفظ نماز کے ساتھ 32 بار آیا ہے۔
☆ زرعی پیداوار بارانی پر 10% اور ٹیوب ویل وغیرہ پر 1/20 واں حصہ۔
☆ مصارف زکوٰۃ کی آٹھ اقسام ہیں۔
☆ مؤلفۃ القلوب سے کونسے لوگ مراد ہیں۔
گردن چھڑانے والے یعنی قیدی۔
☆ پاکستان میں بنکوں نے 1981ء میں زکوٰۃ کاٹنا شروع کی۔
☆ زکوٰۃ اسلام کا چوتھا رکن ہے۔
☆ نقد رقم کتنی ہو تو زکوٰۃ فرض ہے۔ 200 درہم

☆ ہشام نے حضرت عمر فاروق ؓ کے نافذ کردہ نظام سلطنت کو دوبارہ منظم کیا۔
☆ جزیہ حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز نے ختم کیا۔
☆ بیت المال کا نظام حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز نے دوبارہ شروع کیا۔
☆ امیر بحر حضرت امیر معاویہ ؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ اموی حکومت کا دارالحکومت دمشق تھا۔
☆ جنگ ذاب 750ء میں لڑی گئی۔
☆ مروان ثانی نے دمشق کو چھوڑ کر حران کو دارالحکومت بنایا۔
☆ حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز ؒ 61ھ، 681ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ واقعہ کربلا 61ھ میں ہوا۔
☆ دنیا میں پہلا اقامتی ہسپتال دمشق میں حضرت امیر معاویہ ؓ نے بنوایا تھا۔
☆ یزید بن معاویہ ؓ 26ھ کو پیدا ہوئے جب کہ 64ھ میں فوت ہوئے۔
☆ عہد اموی میں محکمۂ ڈاک کو دیوان البرید کہتے تھے۔
☆ دیوان الجند فوج کے محکمے کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ اموی عہد میں (۱) خمس (۲) زکوۃ (۳) عشر (۴) خراج (۵) آبیانہ (۶) جزیہ ٹیکس تھے۔
☆ صوبائی حکومت کے انتظامی امور (۱) دیوان الجند (۲) دیوان الرسائل (۳) دیوان المستغلات محکمے تھے۔
☆ دمشق کی جامع مسجد حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز نے بنوائی۔
☆ فاتح مراکش عقبہ بن نافع ہیں۔
☆ معاویہ ثانی 43ھ میں پیدا ہوئے اور صرف ایک سال حکومت کی۔
☆ ہشام بن عبدالملک 105ھ میں خلافت پر فائز ہوئے اور 125ھ تک خلافت کی۔
☆ مروان بن حکم کی تاریخ پیدائش 26ھ، وفات 65ھ ہے۔

☆☆☆

## بنو عباسیہ

750ء تا 1258ھ

☆ بنو عباسیہ حضرت عباس ؓ کی اولاد سے تھے۔
☆ ابو العباس 104ھ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ بنو عباس کے پہلے خلیفہ السفاح تھے۔
☆ بنو عباس نے 508 سال حکومت کی۔
☆ اس شہر کا نام بتائیں جس کو ابو العباس نے نیا پایہ تخت بنایا۔ ہاشمیہ۔
☆ عباسی حکومت کے خلاف پہلی بغاوت حبیب بن کروہ نے کی۔
☆ ابو العباس السفاح نے اپنا جانشین ابو جعفر منصور مقرر کیا۔
☆ بغداد کا سنگ بنیاد ابو جعفر منصور عباسی خلیفہ نے رکھا تھا۔
☆ نفیس، ذکیہ امام جعفر صادق ؒ کا لقب تھا۔
☆ منصور کے محل پر راوندیہ فرقہ کے لوگوں نے حملہ کیا۔
☆ رصافہ ابو جعفر منصور نے 151ء میں اپنے نام پر دریائے دجلہ پر ایک شہر بسایا تھا۔
☆ ابو جعفر منصور نے 22 سال حکومت کی۔
☆ محتسب کا عہدہ مہدی نے قائم کیا تھا۔
☆ علم کلام کی بنیاد مہدی نے رکھی تھی۔
☆ ہارون الرشید 786ء بمطابق 170ھ میں خلیفہ بنے۔
☆ یحییٰ بن خالد برمکی ہارون الرشید کے وزیر تھے۔
☆ ہارون الرشید نے 193ھ میں وفات پائی۔
☆ نعت پر پہلی کتاب خلیل بن احمد بن عمرو نے کتاب العین لکھی۔
☆ خلیفہ امین الرشید نے خلیفہ مامون الرشید کو خلافت سے 195ھ میں الگ کیا۔
☆ مامون نے کابل 200ھ میں فتح کیا۔
☆ مامون کی مدت خلافت 20 سال ہے۔
☆ اسلام کی پہلی رسدگاہ مامون عباسی خلیفہ کے دور میں قائم ہوئی۔
☆ ہلاکو خان نے بغداد 1258ء میں تباہ کیا۔
☆ بیت الحکمہ کس کے دور میں بنا۔ مامون الرشید کے دور میں۔



☆ نہر زبیدہ 802ء میں بنائی گئی۔
☆ عباسی خلیفہ المعتصم نے دارالحکومت سامرہ منتقل کیا۔
☆ ابو جعفر منصور عباسی خلیفہ نے امام ابو حنیفہ کو قاضی کا عہدہ پیش کیا۔
☆ حضرت سفیان ثوری کو خلیفہ منصور نے پھانسی کا حکم دیا تھا لیکن خود گرفتار اجل ہو گیا تھا۔
☆ زبیدہ ہارون الرشید کی بیوی تھی۔

☆☆☆

## ارکان اسلام

☆ کونسا رکن زمین کے بجائے آسمان پر فرض ہوا۔
نماز 10 نبوی 27 رجب
☆ وضو کے فرائض:
(۱) چہرہ دھونا (۲) کہنیوں سمیت ہاتھ دھونا (۳) مسح کرنا (۴) ٹخنوں سمیت پاؤں دھونا
☆ غسل کے فرائض:
(۱) کلی کرنا (۲) ناک میں پانی ڈالنا (۳) پورے بدن پر پانی ڈالنا
☆ اسلام کی پہلی مسجد، مسجد قبا ہے جس کی بنیاد تقویٰ پر رکھی گئی۔
☆ نماز کے لغوی معنی دعا کرنا کے ہیں۔
☆ تبدیلی قبلہ کا حکم 2 ہجری کو دیا گیا۔
☆ جہری نمازیں 3 ہیں۔
☆ جہری نمازوں اور خفی نمازوں میں کیا فرق ہے۔
وہ نمازیں جن میں امام بلند آواز میں قرآت کرے وہ جہری اور خفی نمازیں وہ ہیں جن میں امام خاموش رہے۔
☆ شروع میں دو نمازیں فرض تھیں فجر اور عصر۔
☆ جس مسجد میں قبلہ تبدیل ہوا اُسے قبلتین بولتے ہیں۔
☆ مدرک کسے کہتے ہیں۔
جس نے امام کے ساتھ تمام رکعت پڑھی ہوں۔
☆ مسبوق سے کیا مراد ہے؟
جو جماعت میں بعد میں ملا ہو۔
☆ نماز میں کتنے فرائض ہیں۔
(۱) تکبیر تحریمہ (۲) رکوع (۳) قیام (۴) قرآت (۵) سجدہ (۶) قعدہ اخیر
☆ تیمم کا حکم 5 ہجری میں آیا؟ غزوہ بنو مصطلق کے موقع پر۔
☆ دونوں سجدوں کے درمیانی وقفے کو جلسہ کہتے ہیں۔
☆ نماز استسقاء، نماز کسوف اور نماز خسوف کس مقصد کے لیے پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔
(i) نماز استسقاء ——— بارش کے لیے۔
(ii) نماز کسوف ——— سورج گرہن کے لیے۔
(iii) نماز خسوف ——— چاند گرہن کے وقت
☆ نفلی نمازیں کتنی ہیں اور ان کی رکعتیں بھی بتائیں۔
نفلی نمازیں 4 اور 48 رکعتیں۔
☆ وضو میں چار فرائض ہیں۔
☆ قرآن پاک میں نماز کا حکم 700 بار آیا ہے۔
☆ نماز جنازہ فرض کفایہ ہے اس میں کوئی سجدہ نہیں ہے۔
☆ عید الضحیٰ اور عید الفطر میں دو دو رکعتیں واجب ہیں۔
☆ نماز وتر جو عشاء کی نماز میں پڑھے جاتے ہیں اس میں تین رکعت ہوتی ہیں۔
☆ اکیلے نماز پڑھنے سے باجماعت نماز کا 27 گنا زیادہ ثواب ہے۔
☆ باجماعت نماز کے لیے دو افراد کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔
☆ نماز کو جنت کی کنجی قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
☆ پانچوں نمازوں میں فرائض کی تعداد 17 ہے۔
☆ سجدہ سہو واجب کیا جاتا ہے۔ جب نماز میں بھول ہو جائے تو اس کی تلافی کے لیے سجدہ سہو کیا جاتا ہے۔
☆ جب انسان فوت ہوگا تو اس وقت منکر اور نکیر آئیں گے تو عصر کا وقت ہوگا۔
☆ سورۃ فاتحہ کے بغیر نماز نہیں ہوتی۔
☆ سنت غیر موکدہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
وہ سنت جو آپ ﷺ نے کبھی کبھی ادا کی ہو۔

# حضرت علیؓ

35ھ تا 40ھ، 656ء تا 661ء

☆ حضرت علیؓ کے والد کا نام ابو طالب ہے۔
☆ آپؓ کا تعلق بنو ہاشم سے تھا۔
☆ چوتھے خلیفہ راشد حضرت علیؓ ہیں۔
☆ ابو تراب اور ابوالحسن حضرت علیؓ کی کنیت ہے۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کی والدہ کا نام فاطمہ بن اسد ہے۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ مکہ خانہ کعبہ کے اندر پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علیؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا اس وقت ان کی عمر 9 سال تھی۔
☆ ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت آپؓ بستر رسولﷺ پر سوئے۔
☆ 2 ہجری میں آپؓ سے حضرت فاطمہ کا نکاح ہوا۔
☆ حضرت فاطمہؓ کی وفات 11 ہجری میں ہوئی۔
☆ ہجرت کے وقت مدینہ میں حضرت علیؓ کو آپﷺ نے اپنا بھائی بنایا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کی خلافت کا 24 ذوالحجہ 35ھ کو پہلا دن تھا۔
☆ کوفہ حضرت علیؓ کے دور خلافت میں دارالخلافہ بنا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کے خطبات کو نہج البلاغہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ آپؓ سے 586 احادیث مروی ہیں۔
☆ آپؓ کے ہاتھ پر سب سے پہلے حضرت مالک بن اشتر نے بیعت کی۔
☆ جنگ نہروان خوارج کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
☆ جنگ جمل حضرت عائشہ صدیقہؓ اور حضرت علیؓ کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔
☆ جنگ جمل 36ھ 656ء میں لڑی گئی۔
☆ جمل کے معنی اونٹ کے ہیں۔
☆ جنگ صفین 657ء بمطابق 37ھ میں لڑی گئی یہ جنگ حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت امیر معاویہؓ کے درمیان لڑی گئی۔
☆ صفین سے مراد میدان ہے۔
☆ جنگ نہروان میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد 80 ہزار تھی۔
☆ خوارج کا عقیدہ حاکمیت صرف اللہ تعالیٰ کی ہے لہٰذا کسی خلیفہ اور خلافت کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ نے کن صحابہ کرام کو خارجیوں کو سمجھانے کے لیے بھیجا۔ حضرت ابو ایوب انصاریؓ اور قیس بن سعد انصاریؓ
☆ خوارج کے سردار کا نام بتایئے۔ قیس بن زعبر
☆ حضرت علیؓ کا نکاح 2 ہجری میں حضرت فاطمہ سے ہوا۔
☆ نکاح کے وقت دونوں کی عمریں حضرت علیؓ کی عمر 21 سال 5 ماہ اور حضرت فاطمہؓ کی عمر 15 سال 5 ماہ تھی۔
☆ ولید بن عتبہ کو غزوہ بدر میں حضرت علیؓ نے قتل کیا۔
☆ فتح خیبر میں جب آخری قلعہ فتح نہ ہو رہا تھا تو آپؐ نے علم حضرت علیؓ کو دیا۔
☆ غزوہ احد میں حضرت علیؓ کے جسم مبارک پر 17 زخم آئے۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ نے شام کا گورنر حضرت امیر معاویہ کی جگہ سہیل بن حنیف کو بنایا۔
☆ خیبر کا آخری قلعہ قموص حضرت علیؓ نے فتح کیا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کا قاتل عبدالرحمٰن بن ملجم تھا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کی شہادت 21 رمضان 40ھ کو ہوئی۔
☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کی شہادت اور حضرت علیؓ کی بیعت خلافت میں سات دنوں کا فرق ہے۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کی مدت خلافت 4 سال 9 ماہ ہے۔
☆ ابن ملجم خوارج گروہ سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ مسجد کوفہ میں شہید ہوئے۔
☆ غزوہ تبوک میں حضرت علیؓ نے شرکت نہیں کی تھی۔
☆ صلح نامہ حدیبیہ کی کتابت حضرت علیؓ نے جب کہ قریش کی طرف سے سہیل بن عمرو نے کی۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت حسنؓ نے پڑھائی۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کا مزار مبارک نجف میں ہے۔
☆ حضرت عمرؓ کو ہجری کیلنڈر کے اجراء کا مشورہ حضرت علیؓ نے دیا تھا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کو باب العلم علم کا دروازہ حضور اکرمﷺ نے کہا



تھا۔
☆ جنگ جمل بصرہ میں لڑی گئی۔
☆ حضورﷺ سے حضرت علیؓ کا رشتہ چچازاد بھائی اور داماد کا تھا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کے تین بھائی اور دو بہنیں تھیں۔
☆ آپﷺ کے ساتھ سب سے پہلے نماز حضرت علیؓ نے پڑھی۔
☆ صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر مردوں سے بیعت حضور اکرمﷺ نے لی تھی عورتوں سے بیعت حضرت علیؓ نے لی تھی۔
☆ ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت حضور اکرمﷺ نے اپنے بستر پر حضرت علیؓ کو سلایا تھا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ کا لقب حیدر تھا۔
☆ غزوہ خندق میں حضرت علیؓ نے عمرو بن عبدود اور نوفل دونوں کافروں کو جہنم واصل کیا تھا۔
☆ جنگ صفین کا کوئی نتیجہ نہیں نکلا تھا۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ جب خلیفہ بنے تو اس وقت عمر 55 سال تھی شہادت کے وقت عمر مبارک 62 سال تھی۔
☆ اسد اللہ حضرت علیؓ کا لقب ہے۔
☆ مولود کعبہ حضرت علیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ ابو تراب حضرت علیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ حضرت علیؓ نے 9 شادیاں کیں جن سے 14 بیٹے اور 17 بیٹیاں پیدا ہوئیں۔

☆☆☆

# بنو اُمیہ

661ء تا 750ء

☆ خاندان بنو امیہ کی حکومت کا بانی حضرت امیر معاویہؓ تھا۔
☆ امیر معاویہؓ کو شام کا گورنر 638ء میں بنایا گیا۔
☆ حضرت امیر معاویہؓ کے والد کا نام ابو سفیان تھا۔
☆ حضرت امیر معاویہؓ نے اسلامی حکومت کی باگ ڈور 661ء میں سنبھالی۔
☆ منجنیق حجاج بن یوسف نے متعارف کروائی۔
☆ عبدالملک کے عہد میں سرکاری زبان عربی تھی۔
☆ بنو امیہ کا دور 90 سال پر محیط ہے۔
☆ معیاری کرنسی عبدالملک بن مروان نے متعارف کروائی۔
☆ سونے کا سکہ دینار کہلاتا ہے۔
☆ Dome of Rock عبدالملک نے بنوایا جو کہ یروشلم میں بنایا گیا۔
☆ محمد بن قاسم نے جو کہ حجاج بن یوسف کا بھتیجا تھا 712ء میں راجہ داہر کو شکست دی۔
☆ سلیمان بن عبدالملک خلیفہ بر سر اقتدار آیا جس نے محمد بن قاسم کو واپس بلایا۔
☆ فتح سپین موسیٰ بن نصیر سے منسوب ہے۔
☆ طارق بن زیاد سپین میں جس پہاڑ کے قریب مسلمان سپاہیوں کے ساتھ ٹھہرا اس کا نام جبرالٹر یا جبل طارق ہے۔
☆ ولید اول خلیفہ کے دور میں سپین فتح ہوا۔
☆ سندھ کے ساتھ اسپین فتح ہوا جو کہ ولید بن عبدالملک کے دور میں فتح ہوئے۔
☆ مفتاح الخیر سلیمان بن عبدالملک کا لقب تھا۔
☆ عمر ثانی حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ عمر بن عبدالعزیز کو مجدد اول بھی کہتے ہیں۔
☆ حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز نے تقریباً 2 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن خلافت کی۔

☆ مدائن پر صفر 16ھ میں حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے قبضہ کیا۔
☆ آخری ایرانی بادشاہ یزدگرد تھا۔
☆ معرکہ حمص میں حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کو معزول کر کے ابوعبیدہ بن الجراح کو سپہ سالار مقرر کیا گیا۔
☆ جمعہ کی دوسری اذان حضرت عمرؓ نے شروع کروائی۔
☆ ہجری حضرت عمرؓ نے شروع کروائی اور شراب کی سزا 80 کوڑے بھی حضرت عمرؓ کے عہد میں شروع ہوئی۔
☆ نماز تراویح با جماعت عہد فاروقی میں شروع ہوئی۔
☆ حضرت عمرؓ نے نہر امیر المومنین 18ھ میں کھدوائی اس کی لمبائی 99 میل (نیل کو بحیرہ قلزم سے ملاتی تھی)
☆ نہر ابوموسیٰ، نہر معقل اور نہر سعد حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے کھدوائی۔
☆ عہد فاروقیؓ میں عرب 8 صوبوں میں تقسیم تھا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے اس بیٹے کا نام بتائیں جو کہ شراب نوشی کی سزا کے دوران ہلاک ہوگیا۔ ابوشحمہ
☆ بیت المال اور جیل خانہ جات عہد فاروقیؓ میں قائم ہوئے۔
☆ کوفہ اور بصرہ عہد فاروقیؓ میں ٹاؤن پلاننگ کے تحت تعمیر ہوئے۔
☆ مجلس عام کا ادارہ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے عہد میں قائم کیا گیا۔
☆ مردم شماری کا باقاعدہ آغاز حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے عہد میں ہوا۔
☆ خبر رسانی اور جاسوسی کا محکمہ حضرت عمرؓ کے عہد قائم ہوا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کس صحابی کو "خزینہ علم" کے نام سے پکارا کرتے تھے۔ حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ کو۔
☆ حضرت عمرؓ کو ابوحفص (بدر شہر) کہہ کر سب سے پہلے کس نے مخاطب کیا۔ حضور اکرم ﷺ نے۔
☆ نقیب اسلام حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ عشور (ٹیکس) حضرت عمر فاروق نے شروع کیا۔
☆ سامانِ تجارت پر ٹیکس عشور کہلاتا ہے۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کو ابولولو فیروز نے شہید کیا جو مغیرہ بن شعبہ کا غلام تھا ایک تنازعہ میں حضرت عمرؓ نے مغیرہ کے حق میں فیصلہ دے دیا تھا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کو یکم محرم 23ھ 644ء فجر کے وقت شہید کیا گیا اور حضور ﷺ کے پہلو میں دفن کیا گیا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ پر خنجر سے 6 وار کیے گئے۔ آپؓ اس وقت نماز فجر کی امامت کروا رہے تھے۔

☆☆☆

## حضرت عثمان غنیؓ

محرم 24ھ تا 35ھ۔ نومبر 644ء تا 656ء

☆ آپؓ کا نام عثمان اور کنیت ابوعبداللہ تھی۔
☆ آپؓ کا تعلق بنو امیہ سے تھا۔
☆ لقب ذوالنورین تھا کیونکہ حضورؐ کی دو بیٹیاں اُم کلثومؓ اور حضرت رقیہؓ آپؓ کے نکاح میں آئیں۔
☆ آپ کے والد کا نام عفان اور آپؓ کی والدہ کا نام اروی تھا۔
☆ آپؓ کا سلسلہ نسب پانچویں پشت پر عبدالمناف پر جا کر حضور ﷺ سے ملتا ہے۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ 576ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ آپ ﷺ سے 5 سال چھوٹے تھے۔
☆ آپؓ کا پیشہ تجارت تھا۔
☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے کہنے پر اسلام لے آئے تھے۔
☆ آپؓ کی شادی آپ ﷺ کی صاحبزادی حضرت رقیہؓ سے ہوئی تھی۔
☆ ہجرت حبشہ میں ہجرت کرنے والے سب سے پہلے شخص حضرت عثمان غنیؓ اپنی بیوی کے ساتھ گئے تھے۔
☆ غزوہ بدر میں آپؓ نے شرکت نہ کی کیونکہ آپؓ کی بیوی بیمار تھی۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے حضور اکرم ﷺ کی دوسری بیٹی حضرت اُم کلثومؓ سے شادی کی کیونکہ آپؓ کی پہلی بیوی حضرت رقیہؓ وفات پا چکی تھیں۔
☆ شرم و حیا کا پیکر حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ بئر رومہ کا کنواں جو آپؓ نے ایک یہودی سے 20 ہزار درہم



میں خرید کر مسلمانوں کے لیے وقف کر دیا۔
☆ مسجد نبوی کی توسیع میں حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے 5 ستونوں کی مقدار زمین خرید کر توسیع کروائی تھی۔
☆ آپؓ ان دس نیک لوگوں میں شامل تھے جن کو جنت کی بشارت دی گئی۔
☆ خطبہ خلافت کے وقت آپؓ کانپ رہے تھے۔
☆ خلافت سنبھالنے کے بعد سب سے پہلا کام والیان صوبہ امراء فوج اور اعمال خراج کے نام فرمان جاری کیے۔
☆ عہد عثمانیؓ میں بصرہ کا گورنر عبداللہ بن عامر تھا۔
☆ عہد عثمانی میں جرجان اور طبرستان کو سعید بن عاص نے فتح کیا۔
☆ عہد عثمانیؓ میں فارس، خراسان اور طبرستان بصرہ کے صوبے تھے۔
☆ آذربائیجان اور آرمینیا عہد عثمانی میں سلمان بن ربیعہ اور حبیب بن مسلمہ نے فتح کیا۔
☆ عہد عثمانی میں کون سے صوبے طاقت کے مرکز بن گئے تھے۔ بصرہ، کوفہ، شام اور مصر
☆ ابن سباء نے مصر میں کونسی پارٹی کی بنیاد رکھی۔ خدائیہ پارٹی
☆ عہد عثمانی میں بصرہ کے والی حضرت ابوموسیٰ اشعریؓ تھے۔
☆ حضرت عثمانؓ کی شہادت 18 ذی الحجہ 35ھ کو جمعہ کے دن عصر کے وقت ہوئی۔
☆ کتنے دنوں تک آپ کی نعش بے گور و کفن پڑی رہی۔ تین دن
☆ آپؓ کا جنازہ کس وقت اٹھایا گیا اور شہادت کے وقت آپؓ کیا کر رہے تھے۔
مغرب اور عشاء کے درمیان اُٹھایا گیا اور آپؓ قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کر رہے تھے۔
☆ 17 آدمیوں نے آپؓ کی نماز جنازہ پڑھی۔
☆ زمانہ جاہلیت میں حضرت عثمان کی کنیت ابوعمرو تھی۔
☆ "جامع القرآن" حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ ہجرت حبشہ میں امیر قافلہ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ تھے۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے دو بار ہجرت کی۔
☆ حضرت عثمان جب حبشہ کی طرف ہجرت کی تو ان کے ساتھ میں حضرت رقیہؓ حضور ﷺ کی سب سے بڑی صاحبزادی تھی۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کا اسلام قبول کرنے والوں میں چوتھا نمبر تھا۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کی خلافت پر سب سے پہلے حضرت عبدالرحمٰن بن عوف نے بیعت کی۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کے دور میں فتوحات غزنی اور کابل سے مکران کے ساحل تک پہنچ گئی تھیں۔
☆ والی مصر حضرت عمر بن العاصؓ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کے دور میں معزول کیے گئے تھے۔
☆ پہلا بحری بیڑا حضرت امیر معاویہؓ نے حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کے دور میں تیار کیا تھا۔
☆ 28ھ میں بحری بیڑا قبرص پر حملے کے لیے تیار کیا گیا۔
☆ عہد عثمانیؓ میں مدینہ پاک کو سیلاب سے بچانے کے لیے بند تعمیر کیا گیا۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ مدینہ (جنت البقیع) میں مدفون ہیں۔
☆ شہادت کے وقت حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کی عمر 82 سال تھی۔
☆ عہد عثمانیؓ میں فتنوں کا مرکز صنعاء کی جگہ تھی۔
☆ فتنوں کا محور عبداللہ بن سباء تھا۔
☆ عبداللہ بن سباء کا یمن کے دارالحکومت صنعاء سے تعلق تھا۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کی نماز جنازہ جبیرہ بن مطعمؓ نے پڑھائی۔
☆ ملازمین کی تنخواہیں حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے 25% بڑھائیں تھیں۔
☆ بیعت رضوان حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کے لیے لی گئی تھی۔
☆ مسجد نبوی میں توسیع 28 ہجری میں حضرت عثمان نے کروائی تھی۔
☆ سب سے زیادہ عرصہ خلافت کس کا ہے۔
حضرت عثمان غنیؓ تقریباً 12 سال۔
☆ غزوہ تبوک کے موقع پر حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے ایک تہائی لشکر کے تمام اخراجات ادا کیے۔
☆ آپؓ ہجرت نبوی سے 47 سال پہلے پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کے دور خلافت میں افریقہ فتح ہوا۔
☆ یہ کس نے فرمایا کہ حضرت عثمانؓ کی حیا کا فرشتے بھی لحاظ کرتے تھے۔ حضور اکرم ﷺ نے فرمایا تھا۔

☆☆☆

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی وفات کا سبب پندرہ روزہ بخار تھا۔
☆ جنگ فراض جو کہ شام و عراق کی سرحد پر ہوئی حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ نے رومی لشکر کو شکست دی۔
☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے 63 سال کی عمر میں 21 جمادی الثانی 13 ہجری 634ء میں وفات پائی۔
☆ آپؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے پڑھائی؟
☆ جنگ سلاسل عہد صدیقی میں ایرانیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
☆ جنگ الیس میں مسلمانوں نے عیسائیوں کو حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کے زیر قیادت شکست دی۔
☆ یمن عہد صدیقی کے عہد میں اسلامی سلطنت میں شامل ہوا۔
☆ خلفائے راشدین میں سے اس خلیفہ کا نام بتایئے جن کی وفات کے وقت ان کے والد زندہ تھے۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ
☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ حضور ﷺ کے پہلو میں دفن ہیں۔
☆ حجۃ الوداع کے موقع پر حضور اکرم ﷺ کا رفیق سفر حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ تھے۔
☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے خلافت سنبھالنے کے بعد عسکری نوعیت کا پہلا کام لشکر اُسامہ کی روانگی کا کیا۔
☆ کون سے خلیفہ سب سے کم عرصہ مسند خلافت پر رہے۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ تقریباً 2 سال تک۔
☆ مواخات مدینہ میں حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے بھائی عتبہ بن مالکؓ بنے؟
☆ سب سے پہلے حضرت عمرؓ اور حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ نے حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے ہاتھ پر بیعت کی اور انصار میں سے بشیر بن سعد نے۔
☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ مکہ مکرمہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ خالد بن ولیدؓ نے دمشق فتح کیا۔

☆☆☆

# حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے باپ کا نام خطاب بن نفیل تھا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کا سلسلہ نسب آٹھویں پشت سے آپ ﷺ کے خاندان میں سے کعب بن لوی سے جا ملتا تھا۔
☆ قریش کی بنو عدی شاخ سے آپؓ کا تعلق تھا۔
☆ عہد جاہلیت میں آپؓ کے خاندان کے ذمہ سفارت کاری تھی
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کی والدہ کا نام حنتمہ بنت ہشام تھا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ آپ ﷺ سے 10 سال چھوٹے تھے۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروق 581ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ حضرت عمرؓ کا خطاب فاروق اعظم تھا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے اسلام 6 نبوی میں قبول کیا؟ آپؓ نے اسلام حضرت سعیدؓ کے گھر میں قبول کیا۔
☆ حضرت عمرؓ نے ساڑھے دس سال خلافت کی۔
☆ وفات کے وقت آپؓ کی عمر 63 سال تھی۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کی بیٹی حضرت حفصہؓ سے 63 احادیث مروی ہیں۔
☆ خلفائے راشدین میں سے سب سے پہلے امیر المومنین کا لقب حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے اختیار کیا تھا۔
☆ ایرانیوں کے خلاف پہلی فتح جنگ بویب میں ہوئی اسلامی لشکر کے سپہ سالار حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ تھے۔
☆ جنگ بویب 13 ہجری میں لڑی گئی۔
☆ جنگ قادسیہ 14ھ 635ء میں لڑی گئی۔
☆ جنگ میں جب حضرت عمر فاروقؓ ایرانیوں کے خلاف فیصلہ کن معرکے کے لیے روانہ ہوئے تو ضرار میں پڑاؤ ڈالا۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے اسلام قبول کرنے کے بعد مسلمانوں نے کھلے عام نماز پڑھنا شروع کردی۔
☆ کن دو شخصیات کے بارے میں آپ ﷺ نے دعا فرمائی کہ ان میں سے ایک کو مسلمان کردے۔ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ اور ابوجہل۔



☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت صہیب رومیؓ نے پڑھائی۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کی آٹھ بیویاں تھیں۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروق 23 جمادی الاخری 13ھ کو خلیفہ بنے۔
☆ جنگ قادسیہ ایرانیوں کے خلاف سخت ترین جنگ تھی اس میں مسلمانوں کی قیادت حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے کی
☆ جنگ قادسیہ میں ایرانیوں کا سپہ سالار رستم تھا۔
☆ جنگ قادسیہ کے پہلے معرکے کو یوم الارمارث کہا جاتا ہے اور دوسرے معرکے کو یوم اغواث کہتے ہیں۔
☆ لیلۃ الہریر معرکہ جنگ قادسیہ کے متعلق ہے۔
☆ جنگ قادسیہ کے فتح والے دن کو یوم العماس کہتے ہیں۔
☆ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں اسلامی لشکر نے دمشق کا محاصرہ 21 اگست 634ء میں کیا۔
☆ جنگ نمارق میں ایرانی فوج کا سپہ سالار رستم تھا جب کہ مسلمانوں کے سپہ سالار حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ تھے۔
☆ Battle of Bridge یا جنگ جسر ایرانیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
☆ اس جنگ کا نام جنگ جسر ہے جس میں حضرت مثنیٰ اسلامی لشکر کے سپہ سالار تھے اور مسلمانوں کا بہت نقصان ہوا۔
☆ فرات کے کنارے ایرانیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی جنگ میں ایرانیوں کا سپہ سالار مہران تھا۔
☆ جنگ جسر 13ھ 634ء میں ہوئی جس میں عظیم مسلمان سپہ سالار حضرت ابوعبیدہؓ شہید ہوئے۔
☆ جنگ جلولہ 16ھ 637ء میں ہوئی جو ایرانیوں کے خلاف تھی۔
☆ معرکہ نہاوند 21ھ، 642ء میں لڑا گیا جس میں حضرت لقمان بن مقران نے ایرانی سپہ سالار مردان شاہ کو شکست دی۔
☆ فتح الفتوح کس کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ جنگ نہاوند کو۔
☆ اصفہان، ہمدان، رے اور طبرستان حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے عہد میں فتح ہوئے۔
☆ حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کو حضرت عمرؓ نے 17ھ کو معرکہ حمص پر معزول کیا۔

☆ حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کی وفات 21ھ 642ء کو حمص میں ہوئی۔
☆ عہد فاروقی میں خراسان کا صدر مقام مرو تھا۔
☆ اردن 14ھ 635ء میں فتح ہوا۔
☆ فاتح مصر حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ ہیں۔
☆ فسطاط اور سائپرس حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں فتح ہوئے۔
☆ یہ دعا کس کی ہے؟ ''اے اللہ میں سخت ہوں مجھے نرم کردے۔ میں کمزور ہوں مجھے طاقت و توانائی عطا کردے۔ میرے اللہ میں بخیل ہوں مجھے سخی کردے۔ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ۔
☆ سرزمین ایران پر پہلی نماز جمعہ 16ھ میں پڑھی گئی۔
☆ جنگ قادسیہ میں 30 ہزار ایرانی ہلاک ہوئے جب کہ ان کی کل تعداد ایک لاکھ بیس ہزار تھی۔
☆ عراق 16ھ میں فتح ہوا۔
☆ بیت المقدس 15ھ میں فتح ہوا۔
☆ شام 14 سے 15 ہجری میں فتح ہوا۔
☆ بیت المقدس کے عیسائیوں نے صلح کے لیے کیا شرائط رکھی؟ صلح حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے سامنے ہو۔
☆ قیساریہ میں مسلمانوں کے سپہ سالار حضرت امیر معاویہؓ تھے۔
☆ مصر 20ھ 642ء میں فتح ہوا۔
☆ شام، عراق، ایران اور مصر حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں فتح ہوئے۔
☆ حجاز میں حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں قحط پڑا۔
☆ مسجد عمر بیت المقدس میں حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے بنوائی تھی۔
☆ جنگ اردن رومیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
☆ طاعون کی وبا جو کہ 17ھ کے اواخر میں شروع ہوئی اس میں تقریباً 25000 مسلمان فوت ہوئے۔
☆ جنگ یرموک 15ھ بمطابق 635ء میں رومیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
☆ جنگ یرموک میں مسلمانوں کے سپہ سالار حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ تھے اور رومیوں کے سپہ سالار تھیوڈر تھے۔
☆ جنگ یرموک کا دوسرا نام جنگ واقوصہ (گردن توڑ) ہے۔
☆ حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں صوبوں کی تعداد آٹھ تھی۔
ا۔ فلسطین ۲۔ مصر ۳۔ مکہ ۴۔ مدینہ ۵۔ شام ۶۔ جزیرہ ۷۔ بصرہ ۸۔ کو

☆ ثلث قرآن کس سورۃ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ سورۃ اخلاص

☆ باب القرآن کس سورۃ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ سورۃ فاتحہ

☆☆☆

## مساجد

☆ دنیا کی قدیم ترین مسجد کا نام بتایئے۔ مسجد الحرام

☆ خانہ کعبہ کے بعد دوسری قدیم ترین مسجد کون سی ہے۔ مسجد قبا

☆ اسلام میں سب سے پہلی تعمیر ہونے والی مسجد کون سی ہے؟ مسجد قبا

☆ مسجد ضرار کہاں واقع ہے۔ مدینہ میں

☆ مسجد نبوی کی تعمیر کب شروع ہوئی؟ 1 ہجری

☆ مسلمانوں کی سب سے پہلی درس گاہ کون سی ہے۔ دار ارقم

☆ باب الاسلام سے کیا مراد ہے۔ مسجد الحرام کا دروازہ

☆ تبدیل قبلہ کا حکم کس سن ہجری میں ہوا۔ 2 ہجری

☆ تبدیل قبلہ کا حکم کس مسجد میں نازل ہوا تھا۔ مسجد قبلتین

☆ مسجد قبلتین کہاں واقع ہے؟ مدینہ میں

☆ شب معراج میں حضور ﷺ نے تمام انبیاء کی امامت کس مسجد میں فرمائی تھی۔ مسجد اقصیٰ

☆ بیت المقدس کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے۔ مسجد اقصیٰ

☆ پاکستان کی سب سے بڑی مسجد کون سی ہے۔ شاہ فیصل مسجد اسلام آباد

☆ بنو امیہ مسجد دمشق۔

☆ شاہی مسجد دہلی۔

☆ بادشاہی مسجد لاہور۔

☆ مسجد مہابت خاں پشاور۔

☆ مسجد وزیر خاں لاہور۔

☆ سب سے پہلی مسجد برصغیر میں بھنبور۔

☆☆☆

# خلفاء راشدین

## حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ

11ھ تا 13ھ (632ء تا 634ء)

☆ آپؓ کا تعلق قریش کے بنو تیم خاندان سے تھا۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا شجرہ نسب حضور ﷺ سے آٹھویں پشت پر ملتا ہے۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی والدہ کا نام سلمیٰ بنت صخر بن عامر ہے۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے والد کا نام ابو قحافہ تھا۔

☆ اسلام سے پہلے آپؓ کا نام عبدالکعبہ تھا۔

☆ اسلام کے بعد آپؓ کا نام عبداللہ تھا۔

☆ آپؓ کے والد کا نام ابو قحافہ تھا جنہوں نے 11ھ میں وفات پائی۔

☆ ثانی اثنین بھی حضرت ابوبکر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی کنیت ابوبکر تھی۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے القابات صدیق اور عتیق تھے۔

☆ صدیق کا لقب آپ کو تصدیق معراج پر ملا۔

☆ آپؓ اسلام قبول کرنے سے پہلے تجارت کیا کرتے تھے۔

☆ یارِ غار بھی آپؓ کو ہی کہا جاتا ہے۔ غار ثور میں قیام فرمایا۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے سب سے پہلے جنگ بدر میں حصہ لیا۔

☆ مردوں میں سب سے پہلے آپؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔

☆ جنگ تبوک میں حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے گھر کا سارا سامان حضور ﷺ کے حوالے کر دیا تھا۔

☆ ہجرت کے بعد مدینہ میں حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ "سخ" جگہ پر ٹھہرے یہ حضرت خارجہ بن زیدؓ انصاری کے بھائی کی جگہ تھی۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی امامت میں آپ ﷺ نے نماز پڑھی۔

☆ حضرت بلالؓ کو حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے خرید کر آزاد کر دیا۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے حضور اکرم ﷺ کی حیات مبارکہ میں



17 نمازوں کی امامت کی تھی۔

☆ انصاریوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت بشیر بن سعدؓ نے حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی بیعت کی تھی۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے مدینہ کا قاضی حضرت عمرؓ کو مقرر کیا تھا۔

☆ جب آپؓ نے خلافت سنبھالی تو سب سے بڑا مسئلہ فتنہ ارتداد کا تھا۔

☆ بنو اسد میں طلیحہ نامی شخص تھا جس نے جھوٹے نبی ہونے کا دعویٰ کیا تھا۔

☆ مسیلمہ کذاب نے بھی جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا تھا۔ اس کے علاوہ بنو تمیم کی ایک عورت سجاح نے بھی جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا تھا۔

☆ جھوٹے نبی اسود عنسی کا لقب رحمان الیمن تھا۔

☆ "میں ان لوگوں سے ضرور لڑوں گا جو صلوٰۃ اور زکوٰۃ میں فرق کرتے ہیں۔ یہ الفاظ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے ہیں۔

☆ مرتدین کی سرکوبی کے لیے جو لشکر بھیجا گیا اس کو 11 حصوں میں تقسیم کیا۔ جس کے امیر حضرت اسامہ بن زیدؓ تھے اور ان کی لڑائی ابرق کے مقام پر ہوئی۔

☆ طلیحہ وہ مرتد تھا جس نے دوبارہ اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔

☆ سجاح اور مسیلمہ کذاب دونوں جھوٹے نبیوں نے آپس میں شادی کر لی تھی۔

☆ جنگ یمامہ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے دور میں ہوئی جس میں 70 حفاظ قرآن شہید ہوئے اس کے بعد تدوین قرآن کا کام شروع ہوا۔

☆ جنگ یمامہ مسیلمہ کذاب کے خلاف ہوئی۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے دور میں پہلی مہم حضرت اسامہؓ کے لشکر کی روانگی تھی۔

☆ جنگ سلاسل جو ایرانیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی سلاسل، زنجیر کو کہتے ہیں۔ (کیونکہ ایرانیوں نے اپنے آپ کو زنجیروں سے باندھ کر لڑا)

☆ حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کو جنگ ضرار میں حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے سپہ سالار بنایا۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے عہد میں دو مشہور معرکے ہوئے جن میں انبار، عین التمر، دومۃ الجندل کے جنگیں ہیں۔

☆ جنگ فراض میں عراقی، شامی اور رومیوں سے مسلمانوں کا مقابلہ ہوا۔

☆ بصرہ عہد صدیقیؓ میں فتح ہوا اس کو حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ نے فتح کیا۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے مسجد نبوی کے لیے جگہ خریدی۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کو حضورؐ نے دعا دی تھی کہ تیرا چہرہ درخشاں رہے۔

☆ جنگ بصرہ میں مسلمانوں کا مقابلہ بازنطینی سے ہوا۔

☆ بازنطینی فوج کے خلاف دوسری جنگ جنگ اجنادین ہے۔

☆ شام 633ء میں فتح ہوا۔

☆ عہد صدیقیؓ کا سب سے بڑا کارنامہ منکرین زکوٰۃ کا خاتمہ ہے۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ حضور اکرمؐ سے دو سال چھوٹے تھے آپؓ 573ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ ان مشہور صحابہ کا نام بتائیں جو حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے کہنے پر اسلام لائے۔
حضرت عثمانؓ، عبدالرحمٰن بن عوفؓ، سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ، زبیر بن ابی وقاصؓ، زبیر بن عوامؓ، ابوعبیدہ بن الجراحؓ

☆ جان و مال کے لحاظ سے مجھ پر ابوبکرؓ سے زیادہ احسان کسی کا نہیں" یہ الفاظ کس نے فرمائے تھے۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ نے۔

☆ عہد صدیقیؓ میں مالک بن نویرہ نے زکوٰۃ دینے سے انکار کر دیا۔

☆ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے 2 سال 3 ماہ 10 دن خلافت کی۔

☆ عہد صدیقیؓ کا آخری معرکہ جنگ اجنادین 634ء میں لڑی گئی۔

☆ مسیلمہ کو کس نے قتل کیا جب کہ اس نے بنو حنیفہ کے باغ میں پناہ لی تھی۔
جنگ یمامہ مسیلمہ کذاب مارا گیا میں مارا گیا، وحشیؓ نے قتل کیا۔

☆ اسود عنسی کو فیروز دیلمیؓ نے قتل کیا؟

☆ جنگ سلاسل 632ء میں ہوئی۔

☆ جنگ اجنادین میں 3 ہزار مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔

اجماع کی اقسام: اجماع صریح، سکوتی، اُصولی

ا۔ تمام فقہاء اور مجتہدین ہم رائے ہوں۔

۲۔ کسی زمانے کے فقہا نے کسی بات پر اتفاق کیا جو لوگ وہاں موجود تھے وہ خاموش رہے ہوں نہ اُنہوں نے مخالف کی ہو اور نہ حمایت۔

۳۔ کسی خاص زمانے میں مجتہدین کسی فقہی مسئلے پر مختلف الرائے ہوں۔

☆ استدلال سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جب کسی مسئلہ کا حل قرآن وسنت میں نہ ملے اور نہ ہی قیاس اور اجماع ہو تو عقل ودانش سے مسئلہ کا حل تلاش کرنا۔

☆ استدلال کی چار اقسام ہیں۔

☆ استحسان سے کیا مراد ہے۔ ترجیح دینا کسی ایک چیز کو دوسری کے مقابلہ میں پسندیدہ قرار دینا۔

☆ اجتہاد کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں۔ کوشش کرنا۔

☆ حنفی مذاہب کے لوگ کس امام کے مقلد ہیں؟ امام ابوحنیفہ

☆ امام ابوحنیفہ کا اصل نام کیا تھا۔ نعمان بن ثابتؒ

☆ امام ابوحنیفہ 669ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔ بمطابق 80 ہجری

☆ وہ کون سے امام ہیں جو حالت قید میں فوت ہوئے۔ امام اعظم امام ابوحنیفہؒ

☆ "کتاب الخراج" کس کی تصنیف ہے۔ امام ابو یوسف

☆ المبسوط اور الجامع کس کی تصانیف ہیں۔ امام محمد بن حسن

☆ مالکی فقہ کے امام کون ہیں۔ امام مالک بن انسؒ

☆ امام مالک بن انس کب پیدا ہوئے۔ مدینہ منورہ 129 ہجری میں۔

☆ "امام دار الہجرت" کس امام کا لقب ہے۔ امام مالک بن انس کا۔

☆ امام شافعی کا اصل نام محمد بن ادریس تھا۔

☆ امام شافعی پیدا ہوئے 150 ہجری میں۔

☆ امام شافعی فوت ہوئے 204 ہجری میں۔

☆ امام شافعی کن کے شاگرد تھے؟ امام مالک کے

☆ فتاویٰ عالمگیر کا تعلق کس فقہ سے ہے؟ شافعی



☆ کتاب الام کس کی تصنیف ہے۔ امام شافعی

☆ امام حنبل کا اصل نام کیا تھا احمد

☆ امام احمد بن حنبل کب پیدا ہوئے۔ بغداد 164 ہجری میں۔

☆ "کتاب العمل" اور "کتاب المسائل" کس امام کی تصنیف ہیں؟ امام احمد بن حنبل۔

☆☆☆

# الہامی کتابیں

☆ الہامی کتابوں کی تعداد چار ہے۔

☆ الہامی کتابوں میں سب سے پرانی کتاب تورات ہے۔

☆ کس الہامی کتاب میں حضورﷺ کو فارقلیط کے نام سے یاد کیا گیا ہے۔ انجیل۔

☆ انجیل کس پیغمبر پر نازل ہوئی؟ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام

☆ انجیل کس زبان میں نازل ہوئی، عبرانی

☆ تورات کے بعد کون سی کتاب نازل ہوئی۔ زبور

☆ انجیل کے کیا معنی ہیں۔ اچھی خبر

☆ زبور کس نبی پر نازل ہوئی؟ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام

☆ زبور کے معنی کیا ہیں؟ بڑے حروف میں لکھی گئی کتاب۔

☆ زبور کس زبان میں نازل ہوئی؟ عربی

☆ بائبل میں کتنی کتب ہیں۔ چار

☆ متی، مرقس، لوقا اور یوحنا

☆ بائبل کا پہلا باب پیدائش ہے۔ خروج، احبار، گنتی، استثنا۔

☆ حضرت عیسیٰ کے بارہ حواری تھے۔

☆ تورات کس نبی پر نازل ہوئی؟ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام

☆ تورات کے معنی کیا ہیں۔ روشنی، سب سے پہلے نازل ہونے والی کتاب۔

☆ قرآن مجید کس سے کلام کرتا ہے۔ انسان سے۔

☆ قرآن مجید میں کل کتنی سورتیں ہیں۔ ایک سو چودہ

☆ قرآن مجید کی اس سورت کا نام بتایئے جو جنت کی ایک نہر کے نام پر ہے۔ سورۃ کوثر



☆ قرآن پاک میں حضورﷺ کو نبیﷺ کے نام سے کتنی مرتبہ یاد کیا گیا ہے ایک مرتبہ۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں لفظ "قل" سے شروع ہونے والی سورتوں کی تعداد کتنی ہے؟ پانچ سورتیں۔

☆ قرآن مجید میں آیات "نہی" کی تعداد کتنی ہے۔ ایک ہزار

☆ قرآن مجید کی وہ کون سی سورۃ ہے جسے ایک مرتبہ پڑھنے سے دس قرآن پاک پڑھنے کا ثواب ملتا ہے۔ سورۃ یٰسین

☆ قرآن مجید کی مکی سورتوں کی تعداد 86 ہے۔

☆ قرآن مجید میں مدنی سورتوں کی تعداد 28 ہے۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو کس نام سے پکارا گیا ہے۔ امام الناس

☆ قرآن مجید کا سب سے پہلے اُردو ترجمہ کس نے کیا۔ شاہ رفیع الدین

☆ قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ کو "اُم الکتاب" کہا جاتا ہے۔ سورۃ فاتحہ کو

☆ کس سورۃ کو "عروس القرآن" (قرآن کی دلہن) کہا جاتا ہے۔ سورۃ الرحمٰن۔

☆ اس صحابی کا نام بتائیں جس کا نام قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے۔ حضرت زید بن حارثؓ

☆ کس سورۃ کو "قرآن کا دل" کہا جاتا ہے۔ سورۃ یٰسین

☆ شاہ ولی اللہ کے نزدیک منسوخ آیات کی تعداد پانچ ہے۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں کل کتنے رکوع ہیں۔ 558

☆ قرآن پاک کی کس سورۃ میں سب سے زیادہ احکامات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ سورۃ البقرہ۔

☆ نزول قرآن تقریباً 23 سال ہے۔

☆ آیت الکرسی سورۃ بقرہ میں ہے۔

☆ قریش سورۃ کا نام حضور نبی کریمﷺ کے قبیلہ کے نام پر ہے۔

☆ پہلی مکمل نازل ہونے والی سورۃ فاتح ہے۔

☆ معوذتین سے مراد سورۃ فلق اور سورۃ الناس ہے۔

☆ سورۃ التوبہ کا نام برات بھی ہے۔

☆ واقعہ افک کا ذکر سورۃ النور میں ہے۔

☆ **قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام** کا ہے۔ 136 مرتبہ

☆ کس سورۃ کو سورۃ سبع مثانی کہا جاتا ہے۔ سورۃ الفاتحہ

☆ حضور نبی کریمﷺ کا ذکر قرآن پاک میں چار مرتبہ محمد اور ایک مرتبہ احمد کے نام سے آیا ہے۔

☆ سورۃ لہب کا نام حضورﷺ کے چچا ابولہب کے نام پر ہے۔

☆ کوہ صفا پر جب آپؐ نے تبلیغ کا کام شروع کیا تو سورۃ لہب نازل ہوئی۔

☆ قرآن کریم ایک سورۃ کا نام ایک عورت پر ہے۔ سورۃ مریم

☆ قرآن مجید میں صرف زید بن حارثؓ صحابی کا نام ہے۔

☆ پہلا سجدہ سورۃ الاعراف پارہ نمبر 9 میں ہے۔

☆ ابلیس کا مطلب ہے مایوس

☆ سورۃ التوبہ بسم اللہ کے بغیر ہے۔

☆ جامع القرآن حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ سورۃ نمل میں دو دفعہ بسم اللہ آئی ہے۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں لفظ "اللہ" کتنی مرتبہ آیا ہے۔ 2697 بار

☆ قرآن پاک میں کل کتنی منزلیں ہیں۔ سات منزلیں ہیں

☆ قرآن پاک کی ترتیب کون سی ہے۔ توقیفی

☆ قرآن پاک کی طویل ترین سورۃ کون سی ہے۔ سورۃ بقرہ

☆ قرآن پاک کی مختصر ترین سورۃ کون سی ہے۔ سورۃ الکوثر

☆ کس سورۃ کے آغاز میں بسم اللہ نہیں لکھی گئی۔ سورۃ توبہ

☆ قرآن پاک میں "یوم الفرقان" کس دن کو کہا گیا ہے۔ جنگ بدر کے دن کو

☆ "جامع القرآن" کس صحابی کا لقب ہے۔ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ

☆ قرآن پاک میں کتنے انبیاء کرام کا ذکر ہے۔ 26 انبیاء کرام

☆ کتنی سورتیں حروف مقطعات سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ 29 سورتیں

☆ "ترجمان القرآن" کس شخصیت کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت عبداللہ بن عباس رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ۔

☆ فاتحہ کے معنی کیا ہیں۔ آغاز

☆ قرآن پاک پر اعراب کس نے لگوائے۔ حجاج بن یوسف

☆ کس سورۃ میں بسم اللہ دو مرتبہ آئی ہے۔ سورۃ نمل

☆ **قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے سجدے آئے ہیں۔ 14 سجدے**

☆ حدیث پر پہلی کتاب صحیفہ صادقہ ہے۔ مولف کا نام عبداللہ بن عمرو۔
☆ حضرت حسان بن ثابت کو "شاعر رسول" کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ صحیحین سے مراد صحیح مسلم و صحیح بخاری ہے۔
☆ حدیث قولی سے مراد وہ حدیث جس میں آپ کا کوئی قول بیان کیا گیا ہو۔
☆ "باب العلم" حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ سے 5374 احادیث منسوب ہیں۔
☆ حضرت ابو ہریرہ کا اصل نام حضرت عبدالرحمٰن بن صخر تھا۔
☆ کس صحابی نے سب سے زیادہ تعداد میں احادیث بیان کیں۔ حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ نے 5374۔
☆ علم اسماء الرجال سے مراد روایانِ حدیث کے نام اور حالات زندگی کا علم ہے۔
☆ "الاستبصار" کے مصنف کا نام ابو جعفر محمد بن الحسن الطوسی ہے۔
☆ فقہ جعفریہ کی حدیث کی مستند ترین کتابیں چار ہیں۔
الاستبصار، من لا یحضرہ الفقیہ، الکافی، تہذیب الاحکام
☆ سلطان الحدیث حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ کو کہتے ہیں؟
☆ شیعہ حضرات کے نزدیک چار کتب احادیث مستند ہیں ان کو کیا کہتے ہیں۔ اُصول اربعہ۔
☆ کس اُم المومنین سے سب سے زیادہ احادیث مروی ہیں۔
حضرت عائشہ صدیقہؓ سے 2210 احادیث۔
☆ الجامع کس کی کتاب ہے۔ امام سفیان ثوریؒ کی۔
☆ اُس حدیث سے کیا مراد ہے جس کے راوی صحیح حدیث سے درجہ میں حفظ و یاد میں کم ہوں۔ حدیث حسن
☆ حدیث متصل سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس کی سند میں اول سے آخر تک ایک بھی راوی ساقط نہ ہو۔
☆ حدیث متواتر سے کیا مراد ہے؟ جسے بکثرت لوگ بیان کریں۔
☆ حدیث مرفوع سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس کی سند حضور تک جاتی ہو۔
☆ حدیث مشہور سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس کو ہر طبقہ میں کم از کم تین راویوں نے بیان کیا ہو۔

☆ حدیث مقطوع سے کیا مراد ہے۔ وہ حدیث جس میں سلسلہ سند کسی تابعی یا تبع تابعی تک پہنچے۔
☆ حدیث مرسل سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس حدیث کے اخیر سند میں تابعی کے راوی ساقط ہوں۔
☆ عزیز حدیث سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس کو ہر طبقے میں بیان کرنے والے راوی کم از کم دو ہوں۔
☆ غریب حدیث سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس کو ہر طبقے میں بیان کرنے والا صحابی ایک ہو۔
☆ حدیث موقوف سے کیا مراد ہے۔ وہ احادیث جو صحابہ سے ان کے اقوال و افعال کی صورت میں مروی ہوں۔
☆ صحیح حدیث سے کیا مراد ہے۔ صحیح حدیث سے مراد جس حدیث میں کسی قسم کی کوئی علت اور شک و شبہ نہ ہو۔ ہر درجے کے راوی متفقہ ہوں۔
☆ حدیث موضوع سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جو گھڑی ہوئی حدیث ہو۔
☆ مذاہب اربعہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟ حنفی، شافعی، مالکی، حنبلی۔
☆ حدیث موقوف سے کیا مراد ہے؟ وہ حدیث جس کی سند صحابی تک پہنچے۔
☆ دوسری صدی ہجری کے دو اہم مجموعوں کے نام لکھیں:
موطا امام مالک۔ امام مالک
موطا امام احمد بن حنبل۔ امام احمد بن حنبل
☆ الاحکام سلطانیہ کے مصنف کا نام لکھیں۔ ابوالحسن ماوردی
☆ عبادلہ اربعہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(۱) عبداللہ بن عباسؓ (۲) عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ
(۳) عبداللہ بن عمروؓ (۴) عبداللہ بن زبیرؓ
☆ حدیث نبوی سے کیا مراد ہے؟ وہ حدیث جس میں الفاظ اور مضمون دونوں حضور کی طرف سے ہوں۔
☆ حدیث قدسی سے کیا مراد ہے؟
وہ حدیث جس میں الفاظ حضور کی طرف سے ہوں لیکن مضمون اللہ کی طرف سے ہو۔
☆ منقطع سے کیا مراد ہے۔ وہ حدیث جس میں مختلف مقامات پر راوی ساقط ہوں۔



☆ اللولو والمرجان کے مصنف کا نام فواد الباقی ہے۔
☆ شیخین سے کیا مراد ہے۔ حضرت ابو بکرؓ، حضرت عمرؓ
☆ ثقلین سے کیا مراد ہے؟ جن و انس۔
☆ علمان سے کیا مراد ہے؟ علم الادیان ۔ علم الابدان
☆ معلق سے کیا مراد ہے؟ وہ احادیث جس کی سند کے شروع میں ہی دو یا دو سے زیادہ راوی ساقط ہوں اُسے معلق کہتے ہیں۔
☆ الاصابہ فی تمیز الصحابہ کے مصنف؟ ابن حجر عسقلانی۔
☆ تاریخ و تدوین حدیث ۔ مولانا مناظر احسن گیلانی
☆ حفاظت حدیث ۔ ڈاکٹر خالد علوی
☆ عظمت حدیث۔ عبدالغفار حسن
☆ قواعد الحدیث من فنون مصطلح الحدیث۔ جمال الدین قاسمی
☆ السنہ قبل التدوین ۔ عجاج الخطیب
☆ فتح الباری ۔ ابن حجر عسقلانی
☆ شرح صحیح مسلم ۔ امام نووی یحییٰ بن شرف
☆ فتح الملہم ۔ مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی
☆ اعلاء السنن ۔ مولانا ظفر احمد عثمانی
☆ فیض الباری ۔ انور شاہ کاشمیری
☆ ترجمان السنۃ ۔ بدر عالم میرٹھی
☆ اسلامی خطبات ۔ عبدالسلام بستوی
☆ محاضرات حدیث ۔ ڈاکٹر محمود احمد غازی
☆ حجیت حدیث ۔ ادریس احمد کاندھلوی
☆ تحفۃ الاحوذی ۔ شیخ عبدالرحمٰن مبارک پوری
☆ احتکار سے کیا مراد ہے؟ ذخیرہ اندوزی کرنا۔
☆ امام بخاری کی مشہور شروحات کے نام لکھیں۔
☆ فتح الباری ۔ حافظ ابن حجر عسقلانی
☆ عمدۃ القاری ۔ بدرالدین بن محمد محمود بن احمد العینی
☆ التنقیح ۔ بدرالدین الزرکشی
☆ مستشرقین سے کیا مراد ہے؟
غیر مسلم جو مشرقی زبانوں اور علوم کا ماہر ہو۔
سر ولیم میور گولڈ زیہر اسپرنگر
☆ بیع ہرج سے کیا مراد ہے؟
بیع ہرج سے مراد نیلامی یا بولی کے ذریعے کسی چیز کی زیادہ قیمت وصول کرنا۔
☆ امام دار الہجرۃ لقب ہے؟ امام مالک کا
☆ سند کے لحاظ سے حدیث کی اقسام؟
(۱) مرفوع (۲) موقوف (۳) مقطوع
☆ صحت کے لحاظ سے حدیث کی اقسام؟
(۱) صحیح (۲) حسن (۳) ضعیف
☆ اتصال سند کے لحاظ سے حدیث کی اقسام؟
(۱) متصل (۲) منقطع (۳) مرسل
☆ کتاب الھدی، کتاب الام امام شافعی کی ہے۔

☆☆☆

# شریعت و فقہ اسلام

☆ فقہ کے لغوی معنی کسی چیز کا فہم و ادراک اور عقل و شعور حاصل کرنا ہے۔
☆ فقہ کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟ فقہ ایک ایسا علم ہے جس میں عبادت و معاملات دونوں سے متعلق شرعی احکام مذکور ہیں۔
☆ قرآن مجید پہلا ذریعہ قانون ہے۔
☆ حدیث دوسرا ذریعہ قانون ہے۔
☆ اجماع تیسرا ذریعہ قانون ہے۔
☆ قیاس چوتھا ذریعہ قانون ہے۔
☆ اجتہاد پانچواں ذریعہ قانون ہے۔
☆ اجماع سے مراد کسی مذہبی اور معاشرتی مسئلہ کا باہمی حل جس میں اکثریت اتفاق کرے۔
☆ اجماع عام طور پر کس صورت میں ہوتا ہے۔ جہاں کسی مسئلہ کا حل قرآن و حدیث میں نہ ہو۔
☆ اجماع اسلامی قانون کا کون سا ماخذ ہے۔ تیسرا
☆ قیاس سے کیا مراد ہے؟ دو مسائل جن میں علت وجہ ایک ہی ہو تو ایک کا حل شرع میں معلوم ہونے کی صورت میں دوسرے کو بھی پہلے کی مدد سے حل کیا جائے کا نام ہے۔

دوسرا رکوع مدینہ میں دس سال بعد نازل ہوا۔

☆ افضل الآیات، سردار الآیات، سید الآیات کس کے نام ہیں۔
آیت الکرسی کے۔

☆ رب زدنی علما آپ ﷺ کی دعا کس سورۃ میں ہے۔
سورۃ فاطر۔

☆ سورۃ لہب، سورۃ ہمزۃ، سورۃ المطففین سورۃ توبہ بد دعا سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں قصہ یوسفؑ کو احسن القصص کہا گیا ہے۔

☆ اللہ تعالیٰ کی صفت ربوبیت کا ذکر قرآن پاک میں سب سے زیادہ آیا ہے۔

☆ کس فرشتے کے صفاتی نام قرآن پاک میں آئے ہیں۔ حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں حضرت جبرائیلؑ کا نام کتنی مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
3 مرتبہ (البقرہ، احزاب، آل عمران)

☆ سورۃ مدثر کے ذریعے آپ ﷺ نے تبلیغ کا آغاز کیا۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں مکہ، روم، مصر، مدائن، اور یثرب کا نام آیا ہے۔

☆ سورۃ یٰسین کو ایک مرتبہ پڑھنے سے دس قرآن پاک پڑھنے کا ثواب ملتا ہے۔

☆ حضور اکرم ﷺ کے دور میں قرآن سات حصوں میں تقسیم تھا۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں حضرت مریم کا نام ہے۔

☆ قرآن پاک کی سورۃ بنی اسرائیل کا نام سب سے طویل نام ہے۔

☆ قرآن پاک کی سورۃ الاحزاب میں پردے کی تاکید کی گئی ہے۔

☆ حضرت جبرائیلؑ نے آخری رمضان المبارک میں دو دفعہ قرآن مجید سنایا؟

☆ 22 صحابہ کرام قرآن مجید کے مکمل حافظ تھے۔

☆ آداب معاشرت کی تعلیم سورۃ الحجرات میں دی گئی ہے۔

☆ سورۃ البقرہ کی آیات مبارکہ 251-246 میں ایک جنگجو اور بہادر کا ذکر آیا ہے اس جنگجو قوم کا نام بتائیں۔ طالوت

☆ خدا کی قسم یہ کلام اور عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کا کلام ایک ہی چراغ کے پرتو ہیں؟ یہ الفاظ کس کے ہیں؟ نجاشی

☆ سورۃ توبہ کی آیت نمبر 60 میں بیان شدہ مصارف زکوۃ میں فی الرقاب سے کیا مراد ہے؟
غلاموں کی آزادی میں مال صرف کرنا۔

☆ قرآن پاک میں صفاء اور مروہ پہاڑوں کو کیا قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
شعائر اللہ (اللہ کی نشانیاں)

☆ ابی ابن کعب آخری کاتب وحی ہیں۔

☆ توقیفی ترتیب سے کیا مراد ہے؟
حضور اکرم ﷺ کی طرف سے قرآن کی ترتیب۔

☆ قرآن پاک کے نام "الذکر" کے کیا معنی ہیں۔
بہترین کلام۔

☆ قرآن مجید کا پاکستان میں سب سے پہلے ترجمہ سندھی زبان میں ہوا۔

☆ قرآن پاک کے کتنے نام گرامی کا ذکر قرآن پاک میں موجود ہے۔
56 نام ہیں قرآن کے 55 نام صفاتی اور 1 نام ذاتی القرآن

☆ سنام القرآن، زروۃ القرآن کے نام سے کونسی سورۃ یاد آتی ہے۔ سورۃ بقرہ۔

☆ قرآن پاک کی کتنی سورتیں سبع طوال کہلاتی ہیں جو کہ قرآن پاک کا 1/3 حصہ ہے۔ سات سورتیں۔

☆ کیا آپ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ کاتبین وحی میں سے آپ ﷺ کی خدمت میں کون زیادہ دیر زندہ رہے۔
حضرت زید بن حارثہؓ

☆ سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کا کس سورۃ میں آیا ہے۔ سورۃ الاعراف میں سات مرتبہ۔

☆ واقعہ معراج کا ذکر قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں آیا ہے۔
بنی اسرائیل، سورۃ النجم۔

☆ چھ سورتیں انبیاء کرام کے نام پر ہیں۔
سورۃ یونس۔ سورۃ ہود۔ سورۃ یوسف۔ سورۃ ابراہیم۔ سورۃ محمد۔ سورۃ نوح

☆ 12 غزوات کا قرآن میں ذکر ہے۔

☆ قرآن پاک کی سب سے زیادہ سورتیں حم حروف مقطعات سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ ان کی تعداد سات ہے۔

☆ قرآن پاک کا پہلا لفظ الف ہے۔



☆ آخری وحی 9 ذوالحجہ 10 ہجری کو میدان عرفات میں نازل ہوئی۔

☆ قرآن پاک کی سب سے آخری مکمل نازل ہونے والی سورۃ النصر ہے۔

☆ پہلی وحی جو کہ سورۃ علق کی آیات ہیں پانچ آیات نازل ہوئیں۔ سورۃ علق کی کل آیات 19 ہیں۔

☆ القرآن لفظ سورۃ واقعہ میں آیا ہے۔

☆☆☆

# حدیث

☆ حدیث سے کیا مراد ہے؟ نبیؐ کے افعال اور اقوال کو حدیث کہتے ہیں۔

☆ صحابی سے کیا مراد ہے۔ وہ شخص جس نے ایمان کی حالت میں نبیؐ کو دیکھا ہو۔

☆ تبع تابعی وہ شخص جس نے کسی تابعی کو دیکھا ہو۔

☆ حدیث کی اقسام کتنی ہیں۔ تین قولی، فعلی، تقریری۔

☆ وہ امور جو آپؐ کے سامنے پیش آتے لیکن آپؐ ان کو دیکھ اور سن کر خاموش رہتے اُسے حدیث تقریری کہتے ہیں۔

☆ رسول اللہؐ کے وہ خطوط جو آپؐ نے مختلف حکمرانوں کو لکھے وہ اپنی اصل حالت میں موجود ہیں استبول، اور برٹش میوزیم میں۔

☆ متن کسے کہتے ہیں۔ حدیث کے وہ الفاظ جو نبی کریم ﷺ سے منسوب ہوں۔

☆ سند سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس طریقہ سے کوئی حدیث روایت ہوئی۔

☆ وحی غیر متلو حدیث بھی کہلاتی ہے۔

☆ وحی متلو سے کیا مراد ہے۔ جس کی تلاوت کی جائے۔

☆ تدوین حدیث کا پہلا دور کب شروع ہوا۔ عہد نبوی ﷺ میں

☆ تدوین حدیث کا دوسرا دور 111 ہجری تا 170 ہجری تک ہے۔

☆ تدوین حدیث کا دوسرا دور 171 ہجری تا 230 ہجری تک ہے۔

☆ تدوین حدیث کا کام 450 ہجری تک جاری رہا۔

☆ تابعی سے مراد وہ شخص ہے جس نے ایمان کی حالت میں کسی صحابی کو دیکھا ہو اور ایمان کی حالت میں وفات پائی ہو۔

☆ صحیح بخاری کے مولف کا نام امام ابوعبداللہ محمد بن اسماعیل بخاری ہے۔

☆ صحیح مسلم کے مولف کا نام امام مسلم بن حجاج بن مسلم ہے۔

☆ جامع ترمذی کے مولف کا نام امام ابوعیسیٰ محمد بن عیسیٰ ہے۔

☆ سنن ابوداؤد کے مولف نام امام ابوداؤد سلیمان ہے۔

☆ سنن ابن ماجہ کے مولف کا نام امام ابوعبداللہ بن محمد یزید ابن ماجہ ہے۔

☆ سنن نسائی کے مولف کا نام ابوعبدالرحمان نسائی ہے۔

☆ الموطا کے مولف کا نام امام مالک بن انس ہے۔

☆ الکافی کے مصنف کا نام ابوجعفر محمد بن یعقوب الکلینی ہے۔

☆ متفق علیہ سے مراد وہ حدیث جس کو امام بخاری اور امام مسلم دونوں نے بیان کیا ہو۔

☆ کتاب الآثار کے مصنف کا نام حضرت امام ابوحنیفہ ہے۔

☆ مستند حدیث کو عام طور پر صحیح کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ اصطلاح صحیح سے مراد صدق ہے۔

☆ صحیفہ ابوہریرہؓ کو ان کے کس شاگرد نے مرتب کیا۔ امام بن منبہ

☆ کونسا صحیفہ آپؐ اپنی تلوار کی نیام میں رکھتے تھے۔ صحیفہ علی یہ حدود قصاص سے متعلق تھا۔

☆ سرکاری طور پر تدوین حدیث کا آغاز کس کے دور میں ہوا۔
عمر بن عبدالعزیز

☆ الموطا۔ امام مالک بن انس نے لکھی ابتداء میں 10000 حدیث تھیں پھر مختصر کر کے 1720 رہ گئیں۔

☆ صحیح بخاری میں 7397 احادیث ہیں۔

☆ احادیث پر مستند کتاب صحیح بخاری ہے۔

☆ صحاح ستہ میں چھ کتابیں شامل ہیں۔

☆ حدیث میں متن اور راوی کے حالات کو پرکھنے کے لیے کون سا طریقہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے؟ اسماء الرجال۔

☆ امام بخاری 803ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ امام بخاری نے 869ء میں وفات پائی۔

☆ امام مسلم 817ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔

# قرآن مجید

☆ قرآن کے لغوی معنی بار بار پڑھی جانے والے کتاب ہے۔
☆ قرآن لفظ قراء سے مشتق ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید کے کل 30 پارے ہیں۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں کل 114 سورتیں ہیں۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں آیات کی تعداد 6666 ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں 323671 الفاظ ہیں۔
☆ قرآن مجید کی 7 منزلیں ہیں۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں 14 بار سجدے کا حکم آیا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ حج میں ایک سجدہ امام شافعی کے نزدیک واجب ہے اور وہ پندرہواں سجدہ ہے۔
☆ تیسویں پارے کی سورۃ علق میں ایک سجدہ ہے دوسرا سجدہ الانشقاق میں ہے۔
☆ سب سے پہلے قرآن کی تدوین حضرت ابوبکر صدیق ؓ کے عہد میں ہوئی۔
☆ قرآن مجید کے پہلے حافظ کا نام حضرت عثمان غنی ؓ ہیں جن کو جامع القرآن بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ جب حضرت زید بن ثابت ؓ کو قران مجید کی تدوین پر مامور کیا گیا تو اس کا اصل نسخہ کن کے پاس تھا۔
ام المومنین حضرت حفصہ ؓ (حضرت عمر فاروق ؓ کی بیٹی)
☆ قرآن مجید میں حضرت زید بن حارثہ ؓ صحابی کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں 26 انبیاء کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ یٰسین کو قرآن مجید کا دل کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید کی دلہن سورۃ الرحمٰن کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ برات کس سورۃ کا دوسرا نام ہے جس کے شروع میں بسم اللہ نہیں ہے۔ سورۃ توبہ۔
☆ یوم الدین سورۃ شفا کس سورۃ کے نام ہیں۔ سورۃ الفاتحہ۔
☆ قرآن مجید کی کونسی سورۃ ہے جو دو دفعہ نازل ہوئی۔ سورۃ الفاتحہ
☆ قرآن مجید کی سب سے لمبی سورۃ، سورۃ البقرہ ہے سب سے چھوٹی سورۃ کا نام بتائیں۔ سورۃ الکوثر
☆ آخری وحی کون سی سورۃ میں ہے۔ سورۃ المائدہ آیت نمبر 3
☆ قرآن مجید میں ان تین اشخاص کے نام بتائیں جو پیغمبر نہ تھے لیکن پھر بھی قرآن مجید میں ان کے نام آئے ہیں۔
حکیم لقمان، عزیز مصر، حضرت خضر۔
☆ کس سورۃ میں بسم اللہ دو دفعہ آئی ہے۔ سورت النمل
☆ قرآن مجید کا اردو میں سب سے پہلے ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
شاہ رفیع اللہ، شاہ عبدالقادر
☆ پہلی سورۃ فاتحہ ہے آخری سورۃ کا نام سورۃ الناس ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن میں نازل ہوا۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں چار مساجد کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
☆ پہلی وحی حضرت خالد بن سعید ابی العاص ؓ نے لکھی جب کہ کل 42 صحابہ کرام اس کام پر مامور تھے۔
☆ قرآن مجید کی ترتیب توفیقی ہے۔
☆ ترتیب نزولی جس ترتیب میں قرآن نازل ہوا۔
☆ آپ ﷺ کے وصال تک چالیس حفاظ کرام تھے۔
☆ اُم القرآن، باب القرآن، فتح القرآن سورۃ الفاتحہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ کون سی خاتون کے نام پر قرآن پاک کی ایک سورۃ کا نام ہے۔ مریم
☆ حروف مقطعات میں سب سے زیادہ کون سا حرف استعمال ہوا ہے۔ م والاحرف
☆ 29 سورتوں میں حروف مقطعات استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔
☆ 5 سورتوں کے آغاز میں حروف مقطعات ہیں۔
☆ 30 ویں پارے میں سب سے زیادہ سورتیں 37 ہیں۔
☆ مکی سورتیں 86 ہیں جب کہ 28 مدنی ہیں۔
☆ عروس القرآن، زینت قرآن سورۃ الرحمٰن کا نام ہے۔
☆ فسطاط القرآن سورۃ البقرہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
☆ اٹھائیسویں پارے کی تمام سورتیں مدنی ہیں۔
☆ انتیسویں پارے کی تمام سورتیں مکی ہیں۔
☆ سورۃ الاسریٰ سورۃ بنی اسرائیل کا نام ہے۔
☆ واقعہ معراج کا ذکر بنی اسرائیل سورۃ میں آیا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ الغنی، سورۃ واقعہ کا دوسرا نام ہے۔



☆ آپ ﷺ کا نام احمد سورۃ الصف میں آیا ہے۔
☆ آپ ﷺ نے آخری نماز مغرب پڑھائی اور اس میں سورۃ مرسلت کی تلاوت کی تھی۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ الف کا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ اخلاص وہ سورۃ ہے جس کو تین بار پڑھنے سے ایک قرآن مجید پڑھنے کے برابر ثواب ملتا ہے؟
☆ حضرت عثمان غنی ؓ کے وقت میں ایک لاکھ نسخہ جات قرآن مجید کے موجود تھے۔
☆ انگریزی زبان کا ترجمہ قرآن کب شائع ہوا۔
1648ء سے 1688ء تک کے دور میں جارج سیل نے کیا
☆ قرآن مجید کا پہلا با محاورہ ترجمہ مولانا عبدالحق حقانی نے کیا
☆ دنیا میں قرآن مجید کا پہلا نسخہ عربی متن میں جرمنی پبلشنگ ہاؤس نے 1694ء میں شائع کیا۔
☆ قرآن مجید کے تیس پارے حضرت عثمان غنی ؓ کے عہد میں ہوئے تھے۔
☆ قرآن مجید کے 558 رکوع ہیں۔
☆ مفتاح القرآن سورۃ روم کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید پر 86 سن ہجری میں نقطے لگائے گئے۔
☆ قرآن مجید پر اعراب اور نقطے حجاج بن یوسف نے لگوائے۔
☆ نزول کے اعتبار سے سورۃ توبہ کا آخری نمبر ہے۔
☆ قرآن حکیم کا موضوع انسان ہے۔
☆ دنیا میں 1143ء میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کا ترجمہ لاطینی زبان میں ہوا۔
☆ حضرت ابو ہریرہ ؓ وہ صحابی ہیں جن سے سب سے زیادہ 5374 احادیث مروی ہیں۔
☆ حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ ؓ سے 2210 احادیث مروی ہیں۔
☆ احادیث کی سب سے مستند کتاب صحیح بخاری ہے۔
☆ 15 اگست 1947ء کو قیام پاکستان کے وقت سورۃ الفتح ریڈیو پاکستان پر تلاوت کی گئی۔
☆ قل سے پانچ سورتیں شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ چار قل ایک سورۃ جن ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں لفظ سورۃ 7 دفعہ آیا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ الفلق اور سورۃ الناس دو سورتیں اکٹھی اتری تھیں۔ ان کو معوذتین بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں اٹلی کے شہر روم کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
☆ قرآن کی ایک سورۃ کا نام روم ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید پہلے چمڑے، کھجور کے کشادہ تنے اور اونٹ کے مونڈھے کی گول ہڈی پر لکھا گیا۔
☆ قرآن پاک کی اونچی آواز میں تلاوت کرنے والے سب سے پہلے صحابی حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعود ؓ تھے۔
☆ قرآن پاک کی اس سورۃ کا نام بتائیں جسے پڑھ کر حضرت عمر فاروق ؓ ایمان لائے تھے۔ سورۃ طٰہٰ
☆ بتایئے قرآن پاک میں حکیم لقمان کا ذکر ہے۔ جی ہاں
☆ قرآن پاک کی ایک سورۃ کا نام سورۃ الکوثر ہے جو جنت کی ایک نہر کے نام پر ہے۔
☆ قرآن پاک کی کس سورۃ میں ابرہہ کی شکست کا حال درج ہے۔ سورۃ فیل، ابرہہ کعبہ پر حملے کے لیے آیا تھا۔
☆ قرآن پاک کی ایک سورۃ قریش ہے جو آپ ﷺ کے قبیلے کے نام پر ہے۔
☆ قرآن پاک کی سورۃ اخلاص میں صرف ایک زیر ہے۔
☆ قرآن پاک کی کس سورۃ میں سب سے زیادہ احکام دیئے گئے ہیں۔ سورۃ البقرہ
☆ سورۃ طلاق کو چھوٹی سورۃ النساء بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ آیت الکرسی تیسرے پارے میں ہے۔
☆ قرآن پاک میں لفظ اللہ 2697 بار آیا ہے۔
☆ قرآن پاک میں حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام کو خلیفہ کے لقب سے پکارا گیا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ الکوثر، سورۃ العصر اور سورۃ النصر میں تین آیات ہیں۔
☆ سورۃ الروم قرآن مجید کی وہ سورۃ ہے جو ایک شہر کے نام پر ہے۔
☆ سورۃ الفاتحہ کو سورۃ سبع ثانی کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ سورۃ فیل قرآن پاک کی وہ سورۃ ہے جس کا ایک رکوع کہ اور

نے دیا تھا۔

☆ یہ خندق کوہ سلع کے دامن میں کھودی گئی۔

☆ خندق کی چوڑائی 20 فٹ اور لمبائی 5 میل تک تھی۔

☆ 3000 مسلمانوں نے خندق کو کھودا تھا۔

☆ غزوہ خندق میں حضور اکرم ﷺ 8 ذیعقد 5 ہجری کو خندق میں تشریف لے گئے۔

☆ خیبر کا فاصلہ مدینہ منورہ سے 200 میل ہے۔

☆ خیبر یہودیوں کا گڑھ تھا۔

☆ غزوہ خیبر 7 ہجری 628ء میں ہوا۔

☆ خیبر 15 دن کے بعد فتح ہوا۔

☆ جنگ موتہ 8 ہجری بمطابق 629ء میں لڑی گئی۔

☆ جنگ حنین 8 ہجری بمطابق 929ء کو لڑی گئی۔

☆ جنگ حنین میں 14 ہزار مسلمانوں نے حصہ لیا۔

☆ جنگ تبوک 9 ہجری بمطابق 630ء کو لڑی گئی۔

☆ سن 9 ہجری میں حجاز، مدینہ میں شدید قحط پڑا۔

☆ حضور ﷺ تبوک کے مقام پر 20 دن ٹھہرے۔

☆ اسلام کا آخری غزوہ تبوک تھا۔

☆ عام الفتح سے مراد فتح مکہ ہے۔

☆ بارہ غزوات کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے۔

☆ غزوہ تبوک بغیر کسی نتیجے کے ختم ہوا۔

☆ 26 غزوات میں آپ ﷺ نے حصہ لیا۔

☆ 8 ہجری بمطابق 630ء کو مکہ فتح ہوا۔

☆ فتح مکہ کے موقع پر آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا: اے لوگوں! اللہ نے تم سے جاہلیت کی نخوت اور باپ دادا پر فخر کا خاتمہ کر دیا۔ سارے لوگ آدم سے ہیں اور آدم مٹی سے تھے۔

☆ مسلمانوں کی پہلی غیر عرب لوگوں سے جنگ کا نام جنگ موتہ ہے۔

☆ رومیوں کے خلاف تبوک کا غزوہ لڑا گیا۔

☆ سرایا کی تعداد 56 ہے۔

☆ پہلا سریہ سیف البحر 1 ہجری میں لڑا گیا۔

☆ آخری سریہ 11 ہجری کو شام میں لڑا گیا۔

☆ اُم المومنین سے مراد ازواج مطہرات ہیں۔

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ سے حضور ﷺ کا نکاح حضرت ابو طالب نے پڑھایا تھا۔

☆ حضور ﷺ کا دوسرا نکاح حضرت سودہؓ سے ہوا۔

☆ حضور ﷺ کا تیسرا نکاح حضرت عائشہؓ سے ہوا۔

☆ حضور کریم ﷺ کی آخری زوجہ محترمہ حضرت میمونہ تھیں۔

☆ اُم المساکین حضرت زینب بنت خزیمہ کا نام ہے۔

☆ کن کن ازواج مطہرات کا انتقال آپ ﷺ کی زندگی میں ہوا۔
حضرت خدیجہؓ اور حضرت زینب بنت خزیمہؓ

☆ آپ ﷺ کی دوسری زوجہ محترمہ حضرت سودہؓ تھیں۔

☆ آپ ﷺ نے آخری خطبہ 9 ذی الحجہ 10 ہجری کو میدان عرفات میں دیا۔

☆ فتح خیبر کے بعد حی بن اخطب قبیلہ بنو نضیر کے سردار کی بیٹی حضرت صفیہؓ نے حضور کریم ﷺ سے شادی کی۔

☆ اس اُم المومنین کا نام بتائیں جنہوں نے ہجرت حبشہ اور مدینہ منورہ دونوں میں شرکت کی۔ حضرت اُم حبیبہؓ جو ابو سفیانؓ کی بیٹی تھیں۔

☆ اُم المومنین میں سب سے آخر میں حضرت اُم سلمہ کا انتقال ہوا۔

☆ حضرت ماریہ قبطیہؓ کے بطن سے آپ ﷺ کے صاحبزادے حضرت ابراہیمؓ پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ حضرت جویریہؓ غزوہ بنو مصطلق میں اسیر بن کر آئیں۔

☆ غزوہ خیبر میں اُم المومنین حضرت صفیہ قید تھیں۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کا وصال 63 سال کی عمر میں پیر بوقت چاشت 12 ربیع الاوّل 11 ہجری بمطابق 8 جون 632ء ہوا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی تدفین کب ہوئی اور کہاں ہوئی۔
تدفین جسد اطہر 32 گھنٹے بعد وصال 14،13 (منگل، بدھ درمیانی شب) مسجد نبوی میں حضرت عائشہؓ کے حجرے میں۔

☆ قرآن مجید میں لفظ محمد ﷺ 4 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔

☆ قرآن مجید میں یوم الحق فتح مکہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ حضور اکرم ﷺ کے اخلاق اور عادات مبارکہ کو خلق عظیم کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔

☆ حضور ﷺ اور حضرت عیسیٰؑ کے درمیانی زمانے کو اصطلاح میں



دور فترۃ کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ رحمت للعالمین کس کی تصنیف ہے۔ قاضی سلیمان منصور پوری

☆ صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع کے بعد کس قبیلے نے معاہدے کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے دوسرے پر حملہ کر دیا تھا۔ بنو بکر نے بنو خزاعہ پر۔

☆ شعب ابی طالب کا تین سال کا محاصرہ کیسے ٹوٹا۔

☆ معطم بن عدی نے معاہدہ پھاڑ دیا تھا دیمک چاٹ گئی تھی بس جہاں اللہ کا نام تھا معاہدے میں وہ بچ گیا تھا۔
بنو ہاشم کے بعض قریبی رشتہ داروں کو ترس آیا اور انہوں نے محاصرہ توڑ دیا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ نے صاحب السوق کے نام سے ایک افسر قائم فرمایا اس کا کیا کام تھا۔ بازاروں کی نگرانی کرنا۔

☆ معاہدہ حدیبیہ کو فتح مبین کیوں کہا گیا ہے؟
ملک میں امن وامان قائم کیا گیا۔

☆ جنگ موتہ میں اعلیٰ فوجی کارکردگی کی وجہ سے کس صحابی کو سیف اللہ کا لقب دیا گیا۔ حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ

☆ غزوہ موتہ میں حضرت جعفرؓ نے دایاں بازو کٹنے کے باوجود علم کو تھامے رکھا۔

☆ ذوالجناحین (دو پروں والا) حضرت جعفرؓ کا لقب تھا۔

☆ آنحضرت ﷺ کا پہلا اور آخری غزوہ کون سا تھا؟
پہلا غزوہ ابواء اور آخری غزوہ جنگ تبوک۔

☆ غمگین نہ ہوں خدا ہمارے ساتھ ہے۔ آپ ﷺ نے یہ الفاظ کس موقع پر ادا کیے تھے۔ غار ثور میں۔

☆ آنحضرت اور اللہ تعالیٰ کے کم از کم تین مشترکہ نام بتائیں۔
الروٴف، کریم، مجید۔

☆ غزوہ تبوک کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے؟
غزوہ جیش العسرۃ ہے۔

☆ غزوہ خیبر میں فتح ہونے والے پہلے قلعے کا نام ناعم تھا۔

☆ قرآن مجید میں حضور ﷺ کو صرف نبی ﷺ کے نام سے 23 مرتبہ یاد کیا گیا ہے۔

☆ رسول پاک ﷺ نے ایک حج ادا کیا۔

☆ شاعر حسان بن ثابت کو آپ ﷺ نے اپنی چادر انعام میں دی تھی۔

☆ فتح مبین سے مراد صلح حدیبیہ ہے۔

☆ آپ ﷺ فتح مکہ کے لیے 10 رمضان 8 ہجری کو روانہ ہوئے۔

☆ حدیبیہ کے سفر میں آپ کے ساتھ 1400 صحابہ کرام تھے۔

☆ غزوہ خندق میں ایک صحابیہ بھی شامل تھیں ان کا نام حضرت رفیدہؓ تھا۔

☆ غزوہ خندق میں شام، فارس، یمن کی فتح کی بشارت ملی۔

☆ بنو قریظہ نے غزوہ خندق میں بدعہدی کی اور عورتوں کے قلعے کی حفاظت حسان بن ثابتؓ کے ذمہ تھی۔

☆ غزوہ خندق میں کفار کے لشکر کا سردار ابو سفیان تھا۔

☆ پہلی عید الاضحیٰ 10 ذوالحجہ 2 ہجری کو مدینہ میں پڑھائی گئی تھی۔

☆ عید الفطر یکم شوال 2 ہجری کو منائی گئی۔

☆ قربانی کا حکم 2 ہجری کو ہوا۔

☆ کعبہ کی دوبارہ سے تعمیر باکم مصری جورومی معمار تھا نے کی تھی۔

☆ عہد نبوی کے میدان جنگ حمید اللہ کی تصنیف ہے۔

☆ فتح مکہ کے وقت کعبہ کی چھت پر نصب بت کا نام ہبل تھا۔

☆ محسن انسانیت سیرت پر ایک کتاب ہے جو مولانا نعیم صدیقی نے لکھی ہے۔

☆ سیرت النبی ﷺ کے مصنف مولانا شبلی نعمانی ہے۔

☆ "محمد ﷺ عربی" کے مصنف محمد عنایت بھانی ہیں۔

☆ آپ ﷺ نے چار عمرے کیے۔

☆ زم زم کے معنی رک جا رک جا ہے۔

☆ زم زم مصری زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

☆ زم زم کنویں کی گہرائی 140 فٹ ہے۔

☆ ابلیس کے معنی مایوس ہیں۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کے کونسے چچا دودھ شریک بھائی بھی تھے جن کو ثوبیہ نے دودھ پلایا تھا۔ حضرت حمزہؓ

☆☆☆

حضرت سمعیہؓ عمار بن یاسر کی والدہ

☆ دوسری ہجرت حبشہ میں کتنے لوگ شامل تھے۔
18 خواتین، 83 مرد کل 101

☆ ہجرت حبشہ کس ذریعہ ہوئی۔ سمندری راستے

☆ جنت معلی کہاں واقع ہے۔ مکہ میں

☆ جنت البقیع کہاں ہے۔ مدینہ میں

☆ مسجد قبا کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے۔ مسجد تقوی

☆ مسجد نجیب کو آج کل کس نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔ مسجد جمعہ

☆ صفہ کا کیا مطلب ہے۔ چبوترہ۔

☆ مکہ کب فتح ہوا۔ 630ء 8 ہجری میں۔

☆ کس سال حضور نے دعوت و تبلیغ کے لیے عرب سے باہر نمائندے بھیجے؟ سات ہجری میں۔

☆ کس ملک کے بادشاہ نے حضور ﷺ کا دعوت نامہ پھاڑا دیا۔ ایران

☆ جس ایرانی بادشاہ نے دعوت نامہ پھاڑا اس کا کیا نام تھا۔ خسرو پرویز۔

☆ حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ نے 7 ہجری میں اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔

☆ 9 ہجری میں حج فرض ہوا۔

☆ خیبر 628ء بمطابق 7 ہجری میں فتح ہوا۔

☆ بیعت عقبہ اولی 12 نبوی میں ہوئی۔ اس میں 12 افراد تھے۔
5 نبوت کے گیارہویں سال والے اور سات نئے۔

☆ بیعت عقبہ ثانی 13 نبوی میں ہوئی 70 سے زائد افراد

☆ مسجد قبلتین مدینہ میں واقع ہے۔

☆ ہجرت کے 18 ماہ بعد قبلہ 2 ہجری کو تبدیل ہوا۔

☆ روزے 2 ہجری میں فرض ہوئے۔

☆ زکوۃ تمام احکامات کے ساتھ 9 ہجری کو فرض ہوئی؟

☆ جہاد کی 2 ہجری کو اجازت دی گئی۔

☆ اصحاب صفہ وہ مہاجرین تھے جو مسجد نبوی کے قریب چبوترے پر تعلیم حاصل کرتے تھے۔

☆ بیعت رضوان کا دوسرا نام بیعت الشجر (ببول کے درخت کے نیچے ہوئی)

☆ فتح مبین صلح حدیبیہ کو کہتے ہیں۔

☆ حضور ﷺ میدان جنگ میں جو تلوار استعمال کرتے اس کا نام ذوالفقار تھا۔

☆ کعبہ میں 360 بت رکھے ہوئے تھے۔

☆ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ 6 ہجری میں مسلمانوں کے سفیر بن کر مکہ میں گئے تھے۔

☆ حضرت دحیہ کلبیؓ حضور ﷺ کا دعوت نامہ لے کر شام، روم کے بادشاہ کے پاس گئے۔

☆ والی مصر کا اصل نام جرتج بن متی تھا جس کو مقوقس کہتے تھے۔

☆ سلاطین کو خطوط 7 ہجری میں لکھے گئے۔

☆ شاہ حبشہ کے پاس حضور ﷺ کا خط حضرت عمر بن اُمیہ لے کر گئے تھے۔

☆ فتح مکہ کے موقع پر حضور اکرم ﷺ نے کفار مکہ سے کوہ صفا پر چڑھ کر خطاب کیا تھا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ نے عمرہ 8 ہجری کو ادا فرمایا۔

☆ خیبر میں 8 قلعے تھے۔ سب سے بڑا قلعہ قموص تھا۔

☆ قلعہ ناعم میں کفار کا سامان رسد تھا۔

☆ جنگ بدر 2 ہجری کو ہوئی۔

☆ جنگ بدر میں کفار کی تعداد 1000 اور مسلمانوں کی تعداد 313 تھی۔

☆ سریہ اور غزوہ سے کیا مراد ہے۔
وہ جنگ جس میں آپ ﷺ نے خود شرکت کی ہو اس کو غزوہ کہا جاتا ہے۔ جس میں آپ ﷺ نے شرکت نہ کی ہو لیکن وہ آپؐ کی ہدایت پر لڑی گئی ہوں اس کو سریہ کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ پہلا سریہ سیف البحر اور پہلا غزوہ ابواء ہے۔

☆ بدر کس شہر کے قریب ترین ہے۔ مدینہ سے 80 میل

☆ کس جنگ میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے بذریعہ بارش مسلمانوں کی مدد کی؟
جنگ بدر میں۔

☆ جنگ بدر میں 14 مسلمان شہید ہوئے اور 70 کفار جہنم واصل ہوئے۔

☆ جنگ بدر کو تاریخ میں فرقان کا نام دیا گیا ہے آپ ﷺ کے کون سے چچا قید ہوئے۔ حضرت عباسؓ



☆ عبداللہ بن ابی منافق کو آپ ﷺ کا کرتہ پہنایا گیا۔

☆ جنگ بدر میں مسلمانوں کے پاس 70 اونٹ جب کہ صرف دو گھوڑے تھے۔

☆ معرکہ بدر میں عتبہ، ابوعبیدہ کے ہاتھوں، شیبہ حضرت حمزہ کے ہاتھوں، ولید حضرت علیؓ اور ابوجہل معاذ اور معوذ کے ہاتھوں مارے گئے۔

☆ غزوہ بدر میں لشکر کفار کا سردار ابوجہل تھا۔

☆ غزوہ بدر کے محرکات میں ایک شخص کا قتل بھی شامل تھا اس کا نام بتائیں۔ عمرو بن الحضرمی

☆ حضرت حمزہ آپؐ کے دودھ شریک بھائی تھے۔ ابولہب کی لونڈی ثویبہ سے دودھ پیا تھا۔

☆ غزوہ بدر میں تین علم تھے۔ انصار کا علم سعاد بن معاذ، مہاجرین کا حضرت علیؓ اور جنرل کمان کا علم مصعب بن عمیرؓ کے ہاتھ میں تھا۔

☆ غزوہ بدر میں اسلامی لشکر کا پرچم حضرت مصعب بن عمیرؓ کے پاس تھا۔

☆ حضرت حمزہ احد کے غزوہ میں شہید ہوئے۔

☆ غزوہ بدر کے بعد بنو نضیر دغاباز یہودی قبیلہ کو مدینہ سے باہر نکال دیا گیا۔

☆ غزوہ بدر کے موقع پر مدینہ کا نائب حضرت ابن اُم مکتوم تھا۔

☆ غزوہ بدر 2 ہجری 17 رمضان المبارک بروز جمعہ بمطابق 14 جنوری 624ء میں ہوا۔

☆ غزوہ بدر میں کفار کا علمبردار طلحہ بن ابی طلحہ تھا۔

☆ کفار کے کون سے مشہور ترین سپہ سالار غزوہ بدر میں مارے گئے۔ شیبہ، عتبہ، ولید اور ابوجہل۔

☆ احد جو کہ ایک پہاڑ کا نام ہے یہ مدینہ شہر کے قریب ہے۔

☆ مدینہ سے احد کا درمیانی فاصلہ 3 میل ہے۔

☆ جنگ اُحد میں کل 1000 افراد شریک ہوئے جن میں 700 مسلمان تھے اور 300 عبداللہ بن اُبی کے ساتھی تھے جو جنگ سے علیحدہ ہو کر چلے گئے تھے۔

☆ تیرہ افراد کو کم عمری کی وجہ سے میدان جنگ سے واپس بھیج دیا گیا۔

☆ جنگ اُحد میں گھاٹی پر 50 صحابی نگہداشت کے لیے جبیر بن معطم کی نگرانی میں مقرر کیے گئے۔

☆ صلح حدیبیہ کے وقت ابوجندل صحابی کو واپس کیا گیا۔

☆ عتبہ کی بیٹی کا نام ہندہ تھا جو اُحد میں شامل تھی۔

☆ اُم حکیم ابوجہل کی پوتی کا نام تھا۔

☆ بتایئے احد میں کون سے سپہ سالار مسلمانوں کے خلاف لڑے اور بعد میں وہ مسلمان ہو گئے۔
حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ نے پہاڑی کے عقب سے حملہ کیا تھا۔

☆ جنگ اُحد میں 40 مسلمان زخمی ہوئے اور 70 شہید ہوئے۔

☆ حضرت امیر حمزہؓ غزوہ اُحد میں شہید ہوئے اور ہندہ نے ان کا کلیجہ چبایا اور وحشی بن حرب نے شہید کیا۔

☆ احد میں چودہ خواتین نے شرکت کی جنہوں نے زخمیوں کو مرہم پٹی اور پانی کی سہولت فراہم کی۔

☆ بنو قینقاع کا محاصرہ 15 دن جاری رہا۔

☆ سید الشہدا کا خطاب حضرت امیر حمزہؓ کو دیا گیا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کے دانت مبارک جنگ اُحد میں شہید ہوئے تھے۔

☆ غزوہ خندق 5 ہجری بمطابق 626ء کو ہوا۔ اسے غزوہ احزاب بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ عمرو بن عبدود خندق عبور کرنے میں کامیاب ہو گیا۔ حضرت علیؓ نے اسے قتل کر دیا۔

☆ صلح حدیبیہ 6 ہجری بمطابق 627ء کو ہوئی۔

☆ صلح حدیبیہ 10 سال کے لیے تھی۔

☆ صلح حدیبیہ کی کتابت مسلمانوں کی طرف سے حضرت علیؓ اور قریش کی طرف سے سہیل بن عمر نے کی۔

☆ صلح حدیبیہ کے 2 سال بعد قریش کے حلیف بنو بکر نے بنو خزاعہ پر حملہ کر دیا۔ جس کی وجہ سے صلح حدیبیہ کا خاتمہ ہو گیا۔

☆ بیعت رضوان حضرت عثمانؓ کے قتل کا بدلہ لینے کے لیے ہوئی

☆ غزوہ خندق کا دوسرا نام غزوہ احزاب بھی ہے۔ احزاب جمع ہے حزب کی جس کا مطلب گروہ ہے تمام قبائل گروہ کی صورت میں لڑنے آئے تھے اس لئے اسے غزوہ احزاب کہتے ہیں۔

☆ غزوہ خندق میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد 3000 تھی۔

☆ غزوہ احزاب میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ حضرت سلیمان فارسیؓ

☆ شام کا دوسرا سفر کب کیا اور اس وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر کتنی تھی۔
25 سال تقریباً 695ء میں۔

☆ شام کے سفر کے دوران حضرت خدیجہؓ کا کونسا غلام آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ تھا۔ میسرہ

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ کے والد کا کیا نام تھا۔ خویلد بن اسد

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ کی سہیلی نفیسہ پیغام نکاح لے کر آئی۔

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ سے شادی کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر کیا تھی جب کہ حضرت خدیجہؓ کی عمر 40 سال تھی۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی عمر 25 سال تھی۔

☆ حضرت خدیجہؓ کا مہر 20 اونٹ اور 500 طلائی درہم تھا۔

☆ حضرت خدیجہ اور حضور اکرم ﷺ کا نکاح کس نے پڑھوایا تھا؟ آپ کے چچا حضرت ابو طالب نے۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی کتنی صاحبزادیاں تھیں اور بڑی صاحبزادی کا کیا نام تھا۔
حضور ﷺ کی چار صاحبزادیاں تھیں اور بڑی کا نام حضرت رقیہ تھا۔

☆ حضرت قاسمؓ کتنا عرصہ حیات رہے۔ دو سال تک

☆ بحیرہ فسطورا کے علاوہ کس راہب نے آپ کی نبی ﷺ ہونے کی پیشین گوئی کی تھی۔ بحیرہ راہب نے۔

☆ حجر اسود کو نصب کرنے کا جھگڑا کب ہوا۔
تعمیر کعبہ کے وقت جب آپؐ کی عمر 35 سال تھی۔

☆ بحیرہ راہب کون تھا۔ عیسائی۔

☆ حضرت آمنہؓ کا تعلق بنو زہرہ خاندان سے تھا۔

☆ سعد بن ابی وقاص کا تعلق بھی بنو زہرہ سے تھا۔

☆ حضرت آمنہؓ کی وفات کے بعد آپ ﷺ کو مکہ سے مدینہ کون لایا؟ حضرت اُم ایمنؓ

☆ حضرت عبدالمطلب کی وفات کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر مبارک کتنی تھی۔ 8 سال

☆ حضرت عبدالمطلب کی وفات کے بعد خانہ کعبہ کی ولائت کس کے سپرد ہوئی۔ حضرت ابو طالب کے۔

☆ بعثت کا کیا مطلب ہے۔ منصب نبوت پر فائز ہونا۔

☆ غار حرا نامی غار ایک پہاڑ کی چوٹی میں ہے بتائیں کس پہاڑ کی چوٹی پر ہے۔ جبل فاران۔

☆ جبل فاران جو کہ آج کل جبل نور کے نام سے مشہور ہے مکہ سے کتنے میل کے فاصلے پر ہے۔ تین میل کے فاصلے پر۔

☆ غار حرا کی لمبائی بتائیں۔
207 میٹر فرلانگ۔ چار گز طول اور پونے دو گز عرض تھا۔

☆ پہلی وحی جو کہ غار حرا میں نازل ہوئی کس سن میں نازل ہوئی۔ 18 اگست 610ء

☆ حضور ﷺ پر چالیس برس کی عمر میں وحی نازل ہوئی۔

☆ نبوت کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر مبارک کتنی تھی۔ چالیس سال۔

☆ خواتین میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ نے۔

☆ بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علیؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔

☆ غلاموں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت زید بن حارثہ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔

☆ حضرت زید بن حارثہ حضور ﷺ کے منہ بولے بیٹے تھے۔

☆ دار الارقم کو تبلیغ کے بعد کیا نام دیا گیا۔ دار السلام۔

☆ آپ ﷺ نے کتنے عرصہ خفیہ تبلیغ کی؟ تین سال تک۔

☆ پہلی وحی کے بارے میں جب حضور ﷺ نے حضرت خدیجہؓ کو بتایا تو آپ ﷺ کو کس کے پاس لے گئیں۔
ورقہ بن نوفل جو انجیل و تورات کے ماہر تھے۔

☆ کن دونوں کے بارے میں آپ ﷺ نے دعا فرمائی کہ یا اللہ ان میں سے ایک مسلمان کر دے؟ عمرو بن ہشام، عمر بن خطاب۔

☆ حضرت عمرؓ نے کب اسلام قبول کیا؟ 616ء بمطابق 6 نبوی کو۔

☆ مسلمانوں نے دوسری ہجرت حبشہ کب کی۔ 615 ہجری میں

☆ پہلی ہجرت میں 12 مرد اور چار عورتیں شامل تھیں۔

☆ شاہ حبشہ کے دربار میں مسلمانوں کا نمائندہ کون تھا۔
حضرت جعفر طیارؓ نے سورۃ مریم کی تلاوت کی تھی نجاشی کے دربار میں۔

☆ شاہ حبشہ کے دربار میں قریش کی نمائندگی کس نے کی۔ عمرو بن عاص۔

☆ بنو ہاشم کا معاشی بائیکاٹ کب کیا گیا۔ 7 نبوی 617ء میں۔



☆ شعب سے کیا مراد ہے۔ گھاٹی (وادی)

☆ معاہدہ کو دیمک چاٹ گئی جہاں اللہ کا نام تھا باقی رہا۔

☆ مطعم بن عدی نے معاہدہ پھاڑا۔

☆ بنو ہاشم کا معاشی بائیکاٹ کتنے عرصہ رہا۔ تین سال تک

☆ بیت عقبیٰ کب ہوئی اور عقبیٰ کہاں واقع ہے۔
12 نبوی، 622ء مکہ میں واقع ہے۔

☆ واقعہ معراج کب پیش آیا۔
27 رجب 10 نبوی۔ 620 عیسوی

☆ حضرت سودہ بنت زمعہ سے شادی حضرت خدیجہؓ کے وصال کے بعد 10 نبوی میں ہوئی۔

☆ 10 نبوی کو عام الحزن کیوں کہا جاتا ہے۔
حضرت ابو طالب اور حضرت خدیجہؓ کی وفات کی وجہ سے۔

☆ ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت آپ ﷺ کونسی سورۃ کی تلاوت کرتے رہے۔ سورۃ یٰسین۔

☆ مدینہ کا پرانا نام یثرب تھا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ نے ہجرت کے وقت سمندر کے ساتھ والا راستہ اپنایا۔

☆ ہجرت کے وقت آپ ﷺ نے کس کو کنگن پہننے کی بشارت دی؟ سراقہ بن مالک۔

☆ سراقہ نے آپؐ کا پیچھا کیا 100 سرخ اونٹوں کے لالچ میں جب غار کے قریب پہنچا تو گھوڑے کے پاؤں دلدل میں پھنس گئے۔

☆ ہجرت کے وقت آپ ﷺ کا ساتھی کون تھا۔ حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ

☆ غار ثور جس میں ہجرت کے وقت آپ ﷺ نے پناہ لی مکہ سے کتنے فاصلے پر ہے۔ تین میل

☆ غار ثور مکہ کی کس سمت ہے۔ جنوب میں

☆ آپ ﷺ کتنے دن غار میں رہے۔ تین دن تک

☆ ہجرت کے وقت بستر پر کون سویا تھا۔ حضرت علیؓ

☆ حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کا کونسا غلام غار ثور میں دودھ پہنچاتا تھا۔ عامر بن فہیرہؓ۔

☆ اس شخص کا نام بتائیں جس نے آپ ﷺ کا پیچھا کیا اور اس کے گھوڑے کے پاؤں زمین میں دھنس گئے۔ سراقہ بن مالک

☆ مکہ سے مدینہ کے درمیان کتنا فاصلہ ہے۔ تقریباً 300 میل۔

☆ اس اونٹ کا نام بتائیں جس پر ہجرت کے وقت آپ ﷺ نے سواری کی۔ قصوئی

☆ آپ کی تلوار کا نام ذوالفقار تھا۔

☆ اس دوسری خاتون کا نام بتائیں جس نے حضرت خدیجہؓ کے بعد اسلام قبول کیا۔ حضرت اُم ایمن جو آیا تھی۔

☆ سوید بن صامتؓ نے مدینہ میں سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کیا

☆ وحی کے درمیانی وقفے کو فترۃ الوحی کہتے ہیں۔

☆ کس مقام پر آپ ﷺ نے سرعام تبلیغ شروع کی۔ کوہ صفا۔

☆ ابو الحکم کس کا لقب تھا۔ ابو جہل کا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ مدینہ کب پہنچے۔ 622ء میں

☆ مدینہ میں کس صحابی کے گھر آپ ﷺ نے قیام فرمایا۔ حضرت ابو ایوب انصاریؓ

☆ اسلام کی سب سے پہلی مسجد کون سی ہے۔ مسجد قبا۔

☆ میثاق مدینہ کی پارٹیز اوس، خزرج، قریش، یہود۔

☆ وہ کون سی دو مساجد ہیں جن کی تعمیر میں آپ ﷺ نے حصہ لیا۔ (i) مسجد قبا (ii) مسجد نبوی

☆ مسجد قبا کس کی زمین پر بنائی گئی۔ حضرت کلثوم بن ہدمؓ

☆ مسجد نبوی کن دو بھائیوں کی زمین پر بنائی گئی۔ سہل اور سہیل۔

☆ میثاق مدینہ کب تحریر ہوا جو دنیا کا پہلا تحریری معاہدہ ہے۔
1 ہجری میں اور اس میں 52 دفعات تھیں۔

☆ ہجری کی ابتداء ہجرت سے کس نے شروع کی۔ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ

☆ سفر طائف جو کہ آپ ﷺ نے 10 نبوی میں کیا آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ کون سے صحابی تھے؟ حضرت زید بن حارثہؓ

☆ طائف سے واپسی پر آپ ﷺ مطعم بن عدی کی راہنمائی میں مکہ پہنچے۔

☆ سفر طائف میں زید بن حارثہ آپؐ کے غلام آپؐ کے ساتھ تھے۔

☆ اس وقت طائف میں کون سا قبیلہ آباد تھا۔ بنو ثقیف

☆ کوہ فاران کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے۔ جبل نور

☆ اسلام میں سب سے پہلے شہید مرد کا نام بتائیں۔
حارث بن ابی ہالہ حضرت خدیجہؓ کے پہلے شوہر سے بیٹے تھے۔

☆ اسلام میں سب سے پہلی شہید خاتون کا نام بتائیں۔

سورۃ الفیل نازل ہوئی۔ 570ء میں۔

☆ قرآن مجید کے مطابق اصحاب کہف کتنے سو سال سوئے رہے۔ 309 سال۔

☆ مذاہب کی کتنی اقسام ہیں۔

(i) الہامی (ii) غیر الہامی (iii) ساوی مذاہب

☆ الہامی مذاہب کونسے ہیں۔

جن میں توحید رسالت و آخرت مشترک عقائد ہوں۔ یہودیت ،عیسائیت اور اسلام۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کس کی اولاد میں سے ہیں۔ حضرت اسماعیلؑ

☆ یمن کی حکومت شام سے حضر موت تک ہے۔ 650 سے 1300 تک اس کا دور ہے۔

☆ عرب کے سب سے بڑے پہاڑی سلسلے کا نام کیا ہے۔

جبل الاسراۃ یمن سے شروع ہوتا ہے اور شام تک۔

☆ قبیلہ حمیر نے آبپاشی کے لئے سد مآرب بند بنایا اس کی لمبائی 40 کلومیٹر ہے۔

☆ کعبہ کی چھت پر ہبل نامی بت رکھا ہوا تھا۔

☆ فوجی قیادت اور فوجی نشان کی علمبرداری بنو امیہ کے پاس تھی۔

☆ جغرافیہ دانوں نے عرب کو کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم کیا ہے۔ 9 حصوں میں۔

☆ اس ریگستان کا نام بتائیں جس کی بدولت اس کا نام جزیرۃ العرب ہے۔ النفوذ

☆ اسلام سے قبل عرب کا ترقی یافتہ علاقہ کون سا تھا۔ یمن

☆ عرب قبائل کے سردار کیا کہلاتے تھے۔ شیخ

☆ عرب جنگی قیدیوں کے ساتھ کیا سلوک کرتے تھے۔

ان کا ایک عضو کاٹ کر انہیں قتل کر دیتے۔

☆ اسلام سے قبل مدینہ میں کونسا مذہب تھا۔ یہودیت

☆ عرب کا سب سے بڑا مذہب بت پرستی تھا۔

☆ جادو اور عملیات کس مذہب کا جز بنا دیئے گئے۔ یہودیت کا

☆ عرب کے صحراؤں میں رہنے والے لوگ کیا کہلاتے ہیں۔ بدوی

☆ عرب کی محبوب ترین غذا کونسی ہے۔ ستو۔

☆ عربوں کی کس نسل کے بادشاہ کو تبع کہا جاتا ہے۔ عرب مستعربہ



☆ اسلام سے قبل کونسی جنگ اونٹنی کی وجہ سے ہوئی۔ بسوس

☆ حاجیوں کو کھانے پلانے کا انتظام بنو ہاشم کے پاس تھا۔

☆ دیت اور مالی تاوان کی ذمہ داری بنو تمیم کے پاس تھی۔

☆ سفارت اور دوسرے قبیلوں سے معاملات طے کرنا بنو عدی کے ذمے تھا۔

☆ بنو بکر، بنو تغلب کے درمیان جنگ نصف صدی تک جاری رہی۔

☆ بسوس بنی بکر کی ایک بوڑھی عورت کا نام تھا۔

☆ حرب قیس نامی لڑائی کا دوسرا نام کیا تھا۔ داس۔ غبرا۔

☆ قیس بن زہیر کے گھوڑے کا نام داس تھا اور حمل بن بدر کی گھوڑی کا نام غبرا تھا۔

☆ حرب قیس کن دو قبیلوں کے درمیان ہوئی۔ عبس اور ذبیان

☆ حرب قیس کس وجہ سے ہوئی۔ گھوڑ دوڑ کی وجہ سے۔

☆ حرب قیس کتنا عرصہ جاری رہی؟ 40 سال تک۔

☆ حرب فجار کتنی لڑائیوں کا سلسلہ ہے۔ چار لڑائیوں کا۔

☆ عرب کے لوگ کن مہینوں میں لڑائی حرام سمجھتے تھے۔

محرم، رجب، ذیعقد اور ذی الحجہ میں۔

☆ حرب فجار کے سلسلہ میں کتنی لڑائیوں میں قریش نے حصہ لیا۔ تین لڑائیوں میں۔

☆ حرب فجار کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر 15 سال تھی۔

☆ دور جاہلیت میں سب سے بڑا میلہ کہاں لگتا تھا۔ عکاظ میں

☆ عکاظ، ذوالمجاز مشہور میلے تھے۔

☆ خانہ کعبہ کا نام کعبہ کیوں رکھا گیا؟

اس لئے کہ یہ ایک مکعب نما عمارت ہے۔

☆ مکہ کو اور کن ناموں سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔

اُم القریٰ، بلد الامین۔ بکہ۔ بطحہ۔

☆ مکہ کا پہلا جمہوری حاکم کون تھا۔ قصی

☆ حج کے موقع پر عرب کے لوگ زمزم کے پانی میں کیا چیز ڈال کر شیریں بناتے تھے؟ کھجوریں۔

☆ حج کے موقع پر پانی پلانے کا کام کس کے سپرد تھا۔

عباس بن عبدالمطلب۔

☆☆☆



# حضرت محمد ﷺ

☆ آپ ﷺ کا خاندان قریش کی شاخ بنو ہاشم سے تعلق تھا۔

☆ بنی ہاشم کے ذمہ خانہ کعبہ کا انتظام کرنا، حاجیوں کے کھانے پینے کا انتظام کرنا، آب زمزم اور دیگر چشموں پر کنٹرول کرنا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کے دادا کا نام عبدالمطلب تھا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کے نانا کا نام وھب بن عبدالمناف تھا؟

☆ حضور اکرم ﷺ 20 اپریل 571ء بروز پیر صبح کے وقت 12 ربیع الاول عام الفیل کے ایک سال بعد پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ آپ ﷺ مکہ کے محلے سوق اللیل میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی ولادت کے وقت دایا کون تھی؟

شفا (عبدالرحمٰن بن عوف کی والدہ)

☆ آپ ﷺ کا نام احمد ﷺ حضرت آمنہ (آپ ﷺ کی والدہ ماجدہ) نے رکھا۔

☆ عبرانی میں آپ ﷺ کا کیا نام ہے۔ فارقلیط

☆ آپ ﷺ کا نام احمد ﷺ قرآن مجید کے علاوہ انجیل الہامی کتاب میں بھی آیا ہے۔

☆ فارقلیط کا مطلب سکون دینے والا ہے۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی کنیت ابوالقاسم تھی۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی نانی کا کیا نام ہے۔ برہ بنت عبدالعزیٰ

☆ آپ ﷺ کے نانا کا نام عبدمناف

☆ دادا کا نام عبدالمطلب۔

☆ دادی کا نام فاطمہ۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی دایا کا نام حضرت حلیمہ سعدیہؓ تھا جس نے آپ ﷺ کو دودھ پلایا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی آیا کا نام بتائیں۔ اُم ایمنؓ

☆ حضور اکرم ﷺ کو حلیمہ سعدیہ کے سپرد کس لئے کیا گیا؟

خالص عربی سیکھنے کے لیے اور کھلی ہوا میں پرورش پانے کے لیے۔

☆ حضرت آمنہ نے کہاں وفات پائی۔ مقام ابواء

☆ اُم ایمنؓ آپؐ کو ابواء سے واپس آپ کو مکہ لائی تھی۔

☆ حضرت آمنہ کی وفات کے بعد آپ ﷺ کی پرورش کی ذمہ داری کس نے قبول کی؟ حضرت عبدالمطلب (دادا)

☆ آپ ﷺ کی والدہ کی وفات کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر کیا تھی۔ چھ سال۔

☆ آپ ﷺ نے 12 سال کی عمر میں کہاں کا سفر کیا تھا۔ شام کا

☆ آپ کو 35 سال کی عمر میں امین کا لقب ملا۔ 22 برس میں صادق کہلائے۔

☆ شام کے پہلے سفر میں آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ کون تھے۔ چچا حضرت ابو طالب۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کہاں پیدا ہوئے۔ مکہ میں۔

☆ مکی زندگی کتنے سالوں پر محیط ہے۔ 53 سال۔

☆ نبوت کے بعد 13 سال مکہ میں رہے 10 سال مدینہ میں۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کا نام محمد کس نے تجویز کیا۔

آپ کے دادا حضرت عبدالمطلب نے۔

☆ حضرت عبدالمطلب کے دس بیٹے اور چھ بیٹیاں تھیں۔

☆ حضرت عبداللہ کا انتقال کہاں ہوا۔

ابواء کے مقام پر۔

☆ مقام ابواء کہاں واقع ہے۔ مکہ اور مدینہ کے درمیان

☆ آپ ﷺ کی پرورش کتنے سال تک حضرت حلیمہ سعدیہ نے کی؟ چھ سال تک

☆ حضرت عبدالمطلب نے کتنے سال تک آپ ﷺ کی کفالت کی؟ دو سال تک

☆ عبدالمطلب کا اصل نام عامر لقب شیبہ تھا سفید بالوں والا۔

☆ حضرت عبدالمطلب کا انتقال کب ہوا۔ 580ء میں

☆ عام الفیل کا آغاز 570ء سے ہوا۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کا عقیقہ کب ہوا؟ پیدائش سے ساتویں دن۔

☆ لات، منات اور عزیٰ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

عرب کے بتوں کے نام تھے۔

☆ آپ ﷺ کی ملاقات بحیرہ راہب سے کس سفر میں ہوئی۔ شام کے سفر میں۔

☆ کونسی لڑائی میں آپ ﷺ نے ابتدائی ایام میں حصہ لیا۔ حرب فجار۔

☆ کوہ آدم کس ملک میں ہے۔ سری لنکا۔
☆ خطیب الانبیاء کس نبی کا لقب ہے۔ حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام
☆ حضرت شعیبؑ کی قوم پر ناپ تول کی وجہ سے عذاب آیا۔
☆ ابوالعرب کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام
☆ صاحب الحوت کس نبی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت یونس علیہ السلام
☆ حضرت یونسؑ مچھلی کے پیٹ میں رہے۔
☆ زرہ کس پیغمبر کی ایجاد ہے۔ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
☆ اس پیغمبر کا نام بتائیں جو جانوروں کی بولیاں سمجھ سکتے تھے۔ حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام۔
☆ حضرت سلیمانؑ نے ہیکل سلیمانی تعمیر کرایا۔
☆ حضرت سلیمانؑ نے ملکہ سباء سے شادی کی۔
☆ ملکہ سباء کا تعلق یمن سے تھا۔
☆ قوم عاد پر کس نبی کے دور میں عذاب نازل ہوا۔ حضرت ہود علیہ السلام
☆ حضرت داؤد کا کون سا معجزہ مشہور ہے۔ ہاتھوں میں لوہا نرم ہو جاتا تھا۔
☆ حضرت داؤد کی خوش الحانی مشہور تھی۔
☆ سورۃ نمل میں حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام کا خط شامل ہے۔
☆ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلا کوہ طور پر اللہ سے ہم کلام کون سے پیغمبر ہوئے تھے۔
☆ موسیٰ کے معنی پانی سے نکلا ہوا ہے۔
☆ حضرت سلیمان داؤد علیہ السلام کے بیٹے تھے۔
☆ اونٹنی کا معجزہ حضرت صالح علیہ السلام سے منسوب ہے۔
☆ حضرت اسماعیل حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے بیٹے تھے۔
☆ حضرت یعقوب کے والد حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام تھے۔
☆ یعقوب علیہ السلام کے بارہ بیٹے تھے۔
☆ آپ کے سب سے بڑے بیٹے کا نام یہودہ تھا۔
☆ سام، حام اور یافث حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی اولاد ہیں؟
☆ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام 6 ماہ 8 دن طوفان میں رہے؟
☆ حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام ہواؤں پر بھی حکومت کرتے تھے؟
☆ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی زبان میں لکنت تھی۔

☆ حضرت ایوب علیہ السلام کا صبر بہت مشہور ہے۔
☆ فرعون کی بیوی نے حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی پرورش کی تھی۔
☆ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کے علاوہ کس پیغمبر کے والد نہیں تھے۔ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام۔
☆ کس پیغمبر پر سب سے پہلے صحائف سماوی کا نزول ہوا۔ حضرت شیث علیہ السلام۔
☆ علم ریاضی حضرت ادریس علیہ السلام سے منسوب ہے۔
☆ حضرت ادریس نے 180 شہر آباد کیے۔
☆ فلسطین کو انبیاء کی سرزمین کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں صرف ایک خاتون کا نام ہے۔ حضرت مریم والدہ محترمہ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام۔
☆ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام بیت اللحم میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کو پولٹس نے مغلوب کیا۔
☆ حضرت عیسیٰ کو یہودا اسکریوتی نے گرفتار کروایا۔
☆ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کے بارہ حواری تھے۔
☆ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی کشتی کا نام ارک تھا۔
☆ وادی القریٰ کہاں واقع ہے۔ شام اور حجاز۔
☆ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اُر کسدیم عراق میں پیدا ہوئے۔
☆ نمرود نے اپنے آپ کو خدا کہلوایا؟
☆ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے دور میں مصر کا حکمران فرعون تھا؟
☆ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کو نبوت کہاں عطا ہوئی۔ میدان طویٰ
☆ حضرت ہارون علیہ السلام میدانِ اُحد میں مدفون ہیں؟
☆ حضرت زکریا علیہ السلام بڑھئی کا کام کرتے تھے۔
☆ مسجد الخیف جہاں تقریباً 70 انبیاء دفن ہیں۔
☆ مسجد الخیف منیٰ میں واقع ہے؟
☆ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کے کتنے بیٹے تھے؟ 12
☆ حضور ﷺ سے قبل کون سے پیغمبر تبلیغ اسلام میں مصروف تھے؟ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام۔
☆ حضرت مریم علیہ السلام حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کی والدہ ماجدہ تھیں۔

☆☆☆



# اسلام سے قبل عربوں کے حالات

☆ حضور ﷺ کی بعثت سے پہلے دور کو جاہلیت کا دور کہتے ہیں۔
☆ ایام عرب سے مراد جاہلیت دور کی جنگیں ہیں۔
☆ عرب میں اسلام سے قبل کتنے مذاہب تھے۔ پانچ مذاہب۔
☆ مذہبی اعتبار سے اصل عرب کتنے حصوں میں تقسیم تھے۔ چار
☆ عرب قبائل سامی نسل سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
☆ عرب یہودی کس مذہب کے پیروکار تھے۔ خدائے واحد کے قائل لیکن کتب سماویہ میں تحریف کرنے والے۔
☆ لفظ عرب کے معنی کیا ہیں؟ صحرائے آب وگیاہ۔
☆ عرب جغرافیائی لحاظ سے کتنے اطراف سے سمندر میں گھرا ہوا ہے۔ تین اطراف سے۔
☆ عرب کا سب سے طویل پہاڑی سلسلہ کونسا ہے۔ جبل السراۃ
☆ عرب کا کتنا حصہ ریگستان پر مشتمل ہے۔ تین چوتھائی۔
☆ قبائل کے لحاظ سے عرب کتنے خطوں میں تقسیم تھے۔ تین
☆ عربوں کی کونسی اقسام ہیں نام بتائیں۔ بائدہ، مستعربہ، عاربہ
☆ عرب بائدہ ہلاک شدہ قوم ہے۔
☆ عرب میں قبائل از اسلام کتنی سلطنتیں شان و شوکت سے اپنا عرصہ مکمل کر چکی تھی۔ پانچ۔
☆ سبائی حکومت کا دارالحکومت کونسا شہر تھا۔ مارب
☆ قریش اور کنانہ چاند کی پرستش کرتے تھے۔ قبیلہ بنو ثقیف/ طائف کا بت منات تھا۔
☆ عرب کے سب سے قدیم بت کا نام بتائیں۔ منات
☆ عرب میں بت پرستی کا بانی کون تھا۔ عمرو بن لحی یہ شام سے بت لایا گیا تھا۔
☆ یثرب کا سب سے بڑا پہاڑ حرا، جبل نور ہے۔
☆ جبل الکرا کس جگہ کا مشہور پہاڑ ہے۔ طائف
☆ عرب میں آباد یہود کے کتنے قبائل تھے۔ 12
☆ سورج کی پرستش کونسا قبیلہ کرتا تھا۔ بنو خزاعہ۔

☆ چاند کی پرستش کونسا قبیلہ کرتا تھا۔ کنانہ۔
☆ یہودی بیت المدارس میں تورات کی تعلیم دیتے تھے۔
☆ بنو تمیم مجوسیت پر قائم تھا۔
☆ ظہور اسلام سے قبل جو قدیم عرب قبائل فنا ہو چکے تھے انہیں کس نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔ عرب بائدہ۔
☆ اصل عرب کس موقع پر گھر میں دروازے کے بجائے کھڑکی سے اندر داخل ہوتے تھے۔ بوقت حج احرام باندھنے کے بعد۔
☆ عرب کو جغرافیائی لحاظ سے کس نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔ صحرائی۔
☆ قریش کا خطاب کس کو ملا تھا۔ فہر بن مالک کو۔
☆ قصی نے دارالمنشور قائم کیا تھا اس کا کیا نام تھا۔ دارالندوہ۔
☆ عبد مناف کے بعد قریش کی قیادت کس نے سنبھالی تھی؟ ہاشم نے۔
☆ ہاشم کا اصل نام کیا تھا۔ عمرو
☆ اُمیہ کس کی اولاد تھے۔ عبدالشمس
☆ ہاشم کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں۔ توڑنے والا۔
☆ تولیت کعبہ قریش میں سب سے پہلے کس کو حاصل ہوئی۔ قصیٰ
☆ حضرت ابراہیم تک آپ ﷺ کا شجرہ نسب کتنی پشت پر ملتا ہے۔ 62 ویں پشت سے
☆ اسلام سے قبل کونسی مشہور لڑائی لڑی گئی۔ حرب فجار، آپ کی عمر 15 سال تھی۔
☆ حرب فجار کہاں ہوئی۔ عکاظ میں۔
☆ حرب فجار قریش نے کس قبیلہ کے خلاف لڑی۔ بنو ہوازن، بنو کنانہ۔
☆ حرب فجار کتنے سال تک جاری رہی؟ چار سال تک
☆ حرب فجار کے وقت حضور اکرم ﷺ کی عمر مبارک کتنی تھی؟ پندرہ سال تک۔
☆ حلف الفضول نامی معاہدہ کب ہوا۔ حضور اکرم ﷺ کی پیدائش سے قبل۔
☆ دوسرا معاہدہ حلف الفضول کس کے گھر ہوا۔ عبداللہ بن جدعان۔
☆ ابراہہ کون تھا۔ یمن کا بادشاہ جس نے کعبہ پر حملہ کیا۔
☆ خانہ کعبہ پر حملہ ابراہہ نے کب کیا تھا جس کی شکست کے بعد

# اسلامیات

## انبیاء کرامؑ

☆ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام پہلے نبی ہیں۔
☆ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کے تین بیٹے تھے اور دو بیٹیاں تھیں۔
☆ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کے بیٹے قابیل نے ہابیل کو قتل کیا۔
☆ حضرت شیث علیہ السلام جو آدمؑ کے چھوٹے بیٹے تھے ان کو نبوت ملی۔
☆ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام کا ذکر قرآن میں 25 بار آیا ہے۔
☆ صفی اللہ کس پیغمبر کا لقب ہے۔ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام
☆ ابوالانبیاء کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
☆ تاریخ انسانی میں بت شکن کا لقب کس پیغمبر کے لیے مشہور ہے۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام۔
☆ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے والد کا نام آزر تھا۔
☆ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو آگ میں پھینکا گیا۔
☆ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کو نمرود کا سامنا کرنا پڑا تھا۔
☆ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے اپنے بیٹے حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی قربانی پیش کی۔
☆ حضرت حاجرہؑ اور حضرت سارہؑ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کی بیگمات تھیں۔
☆ کلیم اللہ کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام
☆ تجلی طور موسیٰ کی پیغمبری سے منسوب ہے۔
☆ دس حکم نامے حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کو ملے۔
☆ موسیٰ علیہ السلام اور ہارون علیہ السلام دونوں بھائی پیغمبر تھے۔
☆ موسیٰ علیہ السلام کے پاس ید بیضا اور عصا کا معجزہ تھا۔
☆ موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی قوم نے سونے کا بچھڑا بنایا۔
☆ موسیٰ علیہ السلام پر تورات نازل ہوئی۔
☆ قرآن مجید میں موسیٰ علیہ السلام کا ذکر 136 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔

☆ ''ابوالبشر'' کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت آدم علیہ السلام
☆ آدم ثانی کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
☆ شیخ الانبیاء کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت شعیب علیہ السلام
☆ نجی اللہ کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام
☆ ذبیح اللہ کس پیغمبر کا لقب ہے؟ حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام
☆ خلیل اللہ کس نبی کا لقب ہے؟ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
☆ قرآن مجید میں کتنے انبیاء کا ذکر ہے۔ 26 انبیاء کرام
☆ رسولوں کی کل تعداد کتنی ہے۔ ایک لاکھ چوبیس ہزار
☆ جدالانبیاء کس پیغمبر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
☆ روح اللہ کس نبی کا لقب ہے۔ حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام
☆ آدم کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں۔ گندمی رنگت والا
☆ نبی کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟ خبر دینے والا
☆ خلیفۃ اللہ کس نبی کا لقب ہے۔ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام
☆ حُسن کس نبی کا مشہور ہے۔ حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام
☆ صاحب کتاب انبیاء کی تعداد کتنی ہے۔ چار
☆ اسرائیل کس نبی کا لقب ہے۔ حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام
☆ حضرت یعقوبؑ حضرت اسحاقؑ کی اولاد سے تھے۔
☆ حضرت یعقوبؑ کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں 16 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
☆ حضرت یعقوبؑ کو پیر کنعاں بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
☆ حضرت یعقوبؑ اپنے بیٹے حضرت یوسفؑ کی جدائی میں روتے رہے۔
☆ نبی اور رسول میں کیا فرق ہے؟
رسول صاحب شریعت ہوتا ہے جب کہ نبی صاحب شریعت نہیں ہوتا۔
☆ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی کشتی کس پہاڑ کے پاس ٹھہری تھی؟ کوہ جودی۔ کوہ آرارات
☆ حضرت نوحؑ کے بیٹے تھے، حام، سام، یافث
☆ حضرت نوحؑ کی قوم پر پانی کا عذاب آیا۔